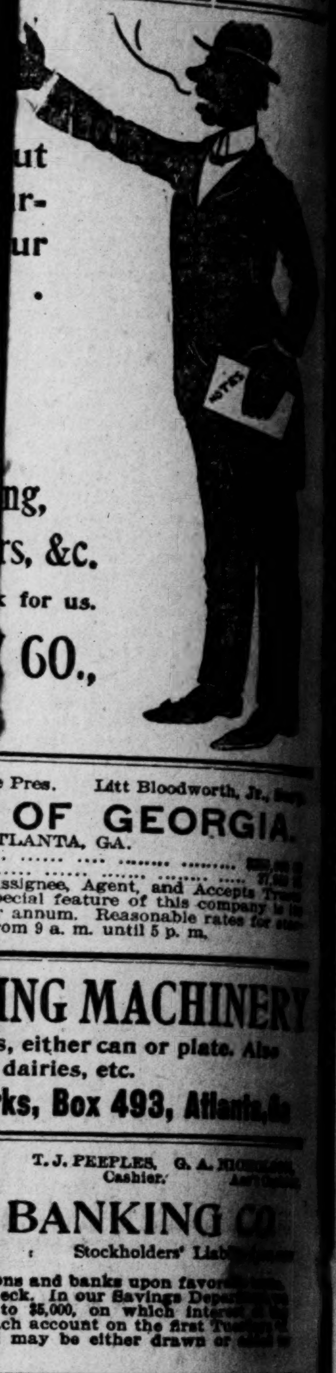
ASON

our Clothing. The kind that
ikely continue to do so. We
est."

CLOTHING,
Neckwear,
Fancy Vests,
Collars & Cuffs

S., ←44→ Whitehall



ut
r-
ur

ng,
rs, &c.
for us.
CO.,

Pres. Litt Bloodworth, Jr.,
OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA, GA.
ssignee, Agent, and Accepts
pecial feature of this company is
annum. Reasonable rates for
om 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

ING MACHINERY
s, either can or plate. Also
dairies, etc.
ks, Box 493, Atlanta, Ga

T. J. PEEPLES, Cashier.

BANKING CO
Stockholders' Liability
ons and banks upon favor
eck. In our Savings Department
to $5,000, on which interest
ch account on the first Tuesday
may be either drawn or

BOOKS, LEDGERS,
Journals, Cash Books,
Binding.
ELECTROTYPING,
Etc., Etc., of
Publishing Company,
ATLANTA, GA.
g your orders.

OGRESSING
right principles, dispensing its
n southern progress. Such a

und
ation of Atlanta
written over $5,500,000 accepted
ested in Georgia bonds; has paid

FORE DUE
in the channels of southern trade

YMENT
antee Fund Life Association, At
receipt of two thousand dollars
osit, fifteen dollars ($15) in full of
ld by my deceased husband, E. C.
u for your assistance in making
his claim which, by the terms of
t. Mr. Pharr died the 5th day of
d until the 18th, and the claim
$1,000 per annum. Such reasonable
nd your company to all wanting

MRS. E. C. PHARR,
Beneficiary.

, PROMPT PAYMENT.
KERS have built their great

D, Gen. Manager,
uitable Bldg., City.

TORS!
ble. But the men who make
st keep them sweet and clean
ily-cleaned Refrigerator that
d and dry is decidedly ideal.
A very simple device tends
n't grow moist or sticky. The
ected by the outside temper

at $3.98. Great
water box, at
ness.
er and grocery stores

7 N. Pryor St.,
BUILDING.

-28- PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART 1.
1-8.

VOL. XXIX

ATLANTA GA., SUNDAY MORNING MAY 30, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

J. M. HIGH & CO.

Offer exceptional bargains now! Many stocks in the house overloaded. Merchandise must be moved out. Prices made that cannot fail to carry out that end. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

Carpets.

It is possibly your last chance to get carpets at these prices. Our stock is large and well assorted, and only a limited quantity will be sold at prices made here.

[illegible] Rolls Tapestry Brussels Carpets, worth 75c, at only 48c yard.

[illegible] Rolls Tapestry Brussels Carpets, the 85c kind, at only 58c yd.

[illegible] Rolls all wool Ingrain Carpets, good patterns, worth 75c, at only [illegible]c yard.

[illegible] Rolls half wool Ingrain Carpets, to go at only 39c yard.

Portieres.

Fine Tapestry Portieres, regular [illegible] ones, now only $3.50 pair.

A lot of extra quality Chenille Portieres, heavy fringe, deep dado, worth $8.50, now at only $5 pair.

Corsets.

A lot of summer ventilating Corsets, worth [illegible], we sell now at 29c.

Corset Covers.

A lot of Ladies' Trimmed Cambric Corset Covers, usually 39c, here now at 25c each.

Muslin Underwear.

A lot of Ladies' Muslin Gowns, Skirts, Drawers, Chemise and Corset Covers, trimmed and plain, worth from 75c to $1.25 a garment, now at only 69c.

Night Gowns.

A lot of Ladies' Muslin and Cambric Night Gowns, worth from $1.25 to $2.00, to close at only 98c each.

Ladies' Underskirts.

Ladies' washable Cheviot Underskirts, a [illegible] lot of them, only 50c each.

Ladies' Suits.

[illegible] Ladies' all-wool Eton and Cort Suits, [illegible] braided, perfect fitting, were $8.90; to close quick, now only $5.50 suit.

[illegible] Ladies' Serge Blazer and Eton Suits, tailor made, were $10.00 and $12.50, now to go at only $7.50 Suit.

[illegible] Ladies' fine tailor-made Covert Cheviot, [illegible] and Canvas Suits beautifully made and perfect fitting, were $15.00 and [illegible], to close now at only $10.00 Suit.

Dress Skirts.

[illegible] Ladies' Black Figured Brilliantine Skirts, worth $2.50, to go at only $1.49 each.

[illegible] Ladies' Check Cloth Suits, nicely made, instead of $1.75, are now only 98c each.

[illegible] Ladies' Black Brocade Silk Skirts, rustling lining, worth $8.00; special price now $4.[illegible] each.

[illegible] ladies' black Moire Velour Skirts, worth [illegible], special at only $9 each.

Ladies' Waists.

[illegible] ladies' figured Percale and Lawn Shirt Waists, were $1 and $1.25, to go now at 73c each.

[illegible] dozen ladies' Madras, Lappet, Linen, [illegible] Lawn and Dimity Waists, worth $1.50 and $1.75, reduced now to 98c each.

Silk Waists.

[illegible] ladies' embroidered china, changeable taffeta and figured and check Silk Waists, were $[illegible] and $7, now $4.73 each.

Ladies' Wrappers.

[illegible] ladies' dimity, lawn and percale House Wrappers, nicely made, worth $1.25, reduced now to 89c each.

Children's Dresses.

[illegible] children's printed Lawn Dresses, worth [illegible], to go now at 49c each.

Gents' Suspenders.

[illegible] dozen gents' fancy check washable Suspenders, latest patent, should bring 50c, special price on them 25c pair.

Gents' Underwear.

[illegible] dozen gents' balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers, made with twin-needle seams, same as full regular made; they are worth [illegible] per suit, special price on them now [illegible] garment.

Gents' genuine derby ribbed 45-gauge [illegible] and Drawers, the greatest value ever [illegible] for the money, only 50c each.

Negligee Shirts.

A lot of gents' fine custom made percale Negligee Shirts, laundered collars and cuffs attached, should bring $1, at only [illegible] each.

A lot of gents' fine percale Golf Shirts, made to wear with white collars and cuffs, sizes somewhat broken, instead of $1, they are now 50c each.

Neckties.

[illegible] dozen all-silk Club Ties, pretty patterns, worth 19c, at only 7c each.

A lot of gents' silk Imperial Four-in-hand [illegible], new designs, worth 50c, now to go [illegible].

Umbrellas.

[illegible] silk serge 26-inch steel-rod Umbrellas, [illegible] handles, worth $2, special at only [illegible] each.

Laces.

A lot of Beige Guipure de Gene Laces; worth [illegible] 50c yard, special price to close at 15c yd.

Japanese Drapery.

[illegible] yards Japanese Art Draperies, very [illegible], sold regularly at 19c yard, this lot now [illegible] yard.

Linoleums.

Special sale of Linoleums, good patterns, worth 75c, at only 45c yard.

Goat Skin Rugs.

100 Japanese Goat Skin Rugs, sold everywhere at $2.50, here at only $1.50 each.

Smyrna Rugs.

Smyrna Rugs, extra large size, regular $4.00 ones, now only $2.50 each.

Smyrna Door Mats, were $1.25, are now only 79c each.

Mosquito Nets.

We sell the "Dixie" Mosquito Canopy. There's not a more complete or better one in the market.

Shoes

We have too many Shoes. Our buyer was over-confident and bought heavily. We make exceedingly low prices on them now..........................

Ladies' fine Dongola Hand-welt Cloth Top Lace Shoes, patent tip and facing, razor toe; worth $3.50, you buy now at $2.00 pair.

Ladies' Green Kid Vici Lace and Button Shoes, new century toes; worth $3.00, at only $2.00 pair.

Ladies' 20th Century Spring Heel Shoes in Lace and Button, Dongola, oxblood and chocolate; regular worth $3, yours now at $2 pair.

Ladies' Tan, Oxblood and Dongola Lace and Button Shoes; worth $2.50, yours now at only $1.48 pair.

Ladies' fine Dongola Patent Tip Oxfords; been selling at $1.50, now yours at $1.00 pair.

Ladies' Tan, Oxblood and Dongola Oxford Ties and Strap Opera Slippers, heel and spring heel; were $1.50, now yours at 98c.

Ladies' Patent Vamp Sandals, Bow and Buckle, spring heel; been selling at $1.50, now to go at 98c pair.

Misses' Tan, Oxblood, Chocolate and Dongola Strap Opera Slippers, spring heel; worth $1.35, now at 98c pair.

Infants' White, Pink and Blue Kid Strap Opera Slippers, sizes 2 to 5; worth $1; yours now at 50c pair.

Misses' Dongola Patent Tip Lace Shoes; worth $1.25, now at 89c pair.

500 pairs Men's Satin Calf Lace Shoes; worth $1.35, to go at 95c pair.

200 pairs Men's Satin Calf Southern Ties; worth $2, to go at $1.25 pair.

380 pair Men's Casco Calf Lace and Congress Shoes, plain and cap toe, worth $2.00, special at $1.25 pair now.

Men's Vici Kid Low-quartered Southern Ties; worth $3, at only $1.95 pair.

Men's fine Calf Custom-made Shoes, Lace and Congress, all new toes; were $2.75, reduced now to $1.98 pair.

Boys' Satin Calf Lace Shoes; were $1.35, reduced now to 98c pair.

Boys' Tan Russia Calf Cap Toe Lace Shoes; were $2.50, go now at $1.48.

Ladies' Vests.

100 doz. Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests, at 2c each. Only 5 to a single customer.

50 dozen Ladies' Lisle Vests, silk taped; worth 25c to 40c, a big sale on them at only 15c each.

73 dozen Ladies' Jersey-fitting Swiss Vests, taped at arm and neck; usually sold at 20c each, special price on this lot 8 1-3c each.

A lot of Ladies' Silk Ribbed Vests; worth $1, to close at 59c each.

Hosiery.

Children's 1 and 1 Ribbed Double Heel and Toe Fast Black Hose; worth 15c, to go at 3 pairs for 25c.

Ladies' Hemrsdorf Black Hose, double sole, in all the latest ribs; regular 25c value, for only 15c pair.

100 dozen Children's Fast Black and Tan double sole and knee, Ribbed Hose; worth 20c pair, special at only 15c pair.

A lot of Gents' Half Hose, black, tan and cadet blue; values of 25c, yours now at 15c pr.

Handkerchiefs.

Big lot of Ladies' Embroidered and Plain H. S. Handkerchiefs; worth 20c each, yours now at 7c.

Embroideries.

A lot of Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries; worth from 10c to 20c, on Bargain Counter tomorrow at 5c yard.

Table Covers.

11 dozen Japanese Drapery and Embroidered Denim Table Covers; kind that is sold at 25c, yours now at 13c each.

Stamped Linens.

Special lot of Hemstitched Tray Covers and Art Squares; worth 35c and 50c, yours now at 25c each.

Foulard Silks.

Big lot Fancy Printed Foulard Silks, very pretty for Suits and Waists; were 49c, reduced now to 29c yard.

31 pieces Printed Foulard Silks; were 65c yard, reduced now to 39c.

37 pieces very select styles Printed Foulard Silks that have had quite a popularity at 75c yard, are now 49c.

Cocoa Matting.

36 inches wide, specially good for hall strips and stairs, only 50c yd.

Japanese Matting.

Linen Warp Japanese Matting, very pretty patterns, worth 35c, at only 20c yard.

China Matting.

100 Rolls extra heavy China Matting, you can't buy elsewhere for less than 25c yard, now roll of 40 yards at $6.00.

67 Rolls good quality China Matting, regular 20c kind, at only $4.50 roll.

Bamboo Portieres.

A lot of Japanese Bamboo Beaded Portieres, worth $2,25, now to go at $1.25 each.

Black Figured Silks.

A lot of Black Brocaded India Silks; worth 85c, at 59c yard.

31 pieces Black Figured China Silks; worth 50c and 65c, to go now at 39c yard.

Moire Velour.

10 pieces Black Moire Velour Silk; worth $1.50, to go now at 98c yard.

A lot of Colored Snake Skin Moire Velour Silks; were $1.25, now at 89c yard.

Taffeta Silks.

High colors in plain Taffeta Silks for Linings; worth 65c, at only 39c yard.

A lot of Fancy striped and Figured Taffeta Silks for Waists; worth $1, to go now at 69c yd.

Black Woolen Goods.

11 pieces 45-inch Black Lepanto Canvas Suitings; worth 85c, at only 57c yard.

A lot of Black Figured Mohair Suitings, very nice for skirts; worth 69c, at 45c yard.

A lot of Black Grenadine Novelty Pattern Suits; were $20 and $25, yours at $12.50 suit.

Check Suitings.

All-wool Check Suitings for Skirts; instead of 75c, are now 49c.

A lot of All-wool Block Check Suitings; worth 50c, now to go at 29c yard.

A lot of Invisible Check—Cheviots and Silk and Wool Mixtures, pretty for Skirts; worth 75c, now to go at 39c yard.

Cambric Lining.

3,000 Yards best quality Kid Cambric Skirt Lining, to go at 2½c yard.

Belts.

A big lot of Leather Belts, reds and all colors, worth 50c, to go at 25c each.

A new line of Fancy Gilt Belts, worth $1.00, to go at 49c each.

Fans.

1,000 Empire Fans, worth 10c and 15c each, to go at 5c.

Stationery.

500 pounds pure Irish Linen Note Paper, 5 quires to pound, at only 19c pound.

Envelopes to match only 5c pack.

Perfumery.

Crabapple and Violet Extract in bulk, worth 50c, at only 19c ounce.

Toilet Soap.

1,000 boxes Japan Lily Toilet Soap, box of 3 cakes for 9c box.

Hair Pins.

Big lot Rubber Hair Pins, only 9c dozen.

Large size Aluminum Hair Pins at 9c dozen.

Dress Findings.

9 and 10-inch Whalebones, best quality at 5c bunch.

Whalebone Casing, 5c bunch.

Patent Dress Hooks and Eyes, 1c Card.

Large size Dress Shields at 9c pair.

Skirt Binding.

We sell the genuine Feder's Brush Binding. The word "Feder" stamped on every yard. Guaranteed to wear longer than the skirt; 9c yard.

Jewelry.

Offer special sale of 1,000 new style plated Silver and Gilt Ladies' Shirt Waist Sets, worth 50c, at only 25c each.

A lot of Gilt Fan Chains, worth 50c, at 25c.

Sterling Silver Belt Pins, at only 25c each.

French Organdies.

New lot fine French Printed Organdies, worth 39c, at only 29c yard.

Zephyr Ginghams.

A lot of 32-inch Zephyr Ginghans, instead of 29c now 12½c yard.

Table Linens.

10 Pieces 66-inch all linen, full bleached Table Damask, worth 75c, special now at 50c yard.

Towels.

50 Dozen 20x40 double Huck Towels, warranted all linen, worth 20c, at only 12½c each.

Doylies.

1,500 Bleached Doylies, worth $1.00 dozen, special at 5c each.

Long Cloth.

75c pieces Imperial Long Cloth, 12 yards to piece, worth 15c yard, now at $1.19 piece.

Lace Curtains.

100 Pair fine Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long and 54 inches wide; instead of $2.50 they are now $1.50 pair.

A lot of fine Irish Point Lace Curtains, worth $7.00 and $8.00, to close at only $5.00 pair.

A lot of Scotch Novelty Lace Curtains, have been $5.00, to go now at only $3.50 pair.

Awnings.

We make and put up all styles of awnings. See our patent ventilating awning, the very best thing out.

A lot of Japanese Porch Awnings, worth $2.50, we will sell at $1.50.

Wash Goods and Domestic Department.

AT 5c YARD—3,000 yards 4-4 Bleached Domestic, worth 6½c yard.

AT 6½c YARD—2,000 yards 4-4 Fruit of the Loom Bleaching.

AT 5c YARD—5,000 yards 4-4 fine Sea Island, worth 6½c yard.

AT 10c YARD—3,000 yards Extra Heavy Bed Ticking, worth 15c yard.

AT 9½c EACH—50 dozen Pillow Cases, 45x36 inches, worth 25c pair.

AT 49c EACH—150 doz. Pepperell Mills Sheets, 81x90 inches.

AT 12c EACH—75 doz. Pepperell Pillow Cases, 45x36 inches.

AT 14c EACH—45 dozen Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 45x36 inches, worth 50c pair.

AT 8½c YARD—2,500 yards fine Figured Lawns, worth 12½c and 15c yard.

AT 7½c YARD—2,000 yards Figured and Striped Pique, worth 12½c yard.

AT 8½c YARD—3,500 yards fine French Figured Satine, worth 15c yard.

AT 10c YARD—4,000 yards Figured Organdies, a choice line to select from, were 19c yard.

AT 5c YARD—5,000 yards Figured Dimities and Lawns that were 8½c yard.

AT 6½c YARD—2,000 yards Striped Lawn and Batiste, 36 inches wide, were 10c yard.

AT 5 1-3c YARD—3,000 yards Pacific Foulard Prints in Navy Blue and White, were 8½c yard.

AT 6½c YARD—4,500 yards 40-inch Figured Batiste, 10c yard value.

AT 6½c YARD—3,500 yards Dresden Linen Suiting, worth 12½c yard.

AT 7½c YARD—7,000 yards Figured Lawns and Dimities. This lot was 10c and 12½c yard.

White Dimity.

50 pieces Check and Stripe Egyptian Dimity, worth 20c, to go at 12½c yard.

THE Basement

Overstocked. Bought too many goods, but they were bought cheap and will cost 25 per cent more than we paid for them. We need the cash and must reduce the stock if we have to lose money. Read these prices, but to appreciate the values we offer, you must see the Specials offered:

Cups and Saucers, thin China, worth $2.00 dozen, at	50c Set
300 Pieces of Glassware, worth up to 50c each, at	10c Each
500 Glass Lemon Squeezers, regular 10c article, next week at	5c Each
5,000 Pieces of China, worth 15c, 20c and 25c, at	10c Each
Elegant Japanese Fan Screens, reduced from 25c to	19c Each
Choice of 500 pieces of Steel Enameled Ware, worth up to 25c at	9c Each
Majolica Jardinieres, Cuspidors and Pitchers, worth 25c, at	10c Each
Steel Enameled Coffee and Tea Pots, worth 45c, at	25c Each
56 Pieces Carlsbad China Tea Sets, reduced from $7.50 to	$5.98 Set
112 Pieces English Porcelain Dinner Sets, worth $10.00, at	$7.98 Set
100 Sample Vases, Cut Glass and Bohemian Glass; would cost $5.00 to duplicate them in market; choice of the lot at . .	$2.98 Each
11 Piece Toilet Sets, neat decorations, worth $5.00, at	$3.98 Each
Imitation Cut Glass Tumblers, worth $1.50 dozen, at	75c Dozen
The Wonder Ice Cream Freezer, will freeze cream in less than five minutes. Buy one, and if you don't like it you can get your money back	
Hammocks, large Size, with pillow and stretcher, worth $1.75, special next week at	$1.25 Each

FORREST HIGH,
HIGH'S BASEMENT.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

THE REGULATORS AND CONTROLLERS OF LOW PRICES.

Our Annual June Clearance Sale Begins Monday at 8 a. m., and Every Article in Our Stores at Cut Prices. DRY GOODS AT COST, AND DRY GOODS LESS THAN COST!

BASS DRY GOODS CO

Wholesale Dry Goods and Notions.

Everything at Cut Prices during our June Clearance Sale at : : : : : : : :
34 South Pryor Street

Retail Dry Goods and Notions.

Dry Goods at Cost, and Less Than Cost, during our June Clearance Sale at : : : :
37 Whitehall Street.

Read some of the many plums you will find at our Retail Store, 37 Whitehall Street:

300 remnants in Fancy Silks, in 1 to 5 yard lengths, at.........	15c
1 line extra handsome Foulard Silks, new styles.........	39c
All Silk Grenadines at Actual Cost to Close Out.	
40-inch Colored Lawns, good styles, 15c goods, for...............	4¾c
20 pieces fine French Zephyr Ginghams, Spring styles	4¾c
7 pieces 30 and 36-inch all Silk Chinas, black, red, navy	29c
28 pieces Brocaded Changeable Taffeta Silks...............	49c
30 pieces fine Linen Ginghams on sale Monday at......................	8c
10 pieces Silk and Wool Check Dress Goods, cheap at $1 yd.	29c
$7.50 Etamine Novelty Suits, French weave...	$2.98
5 cases Standard Prints, all styles and colors.................	3½c
3 cases Garner and Pacific best 36-in. Percales.............	8½c
2 cases Old Glora Cambric, good as Lonsdale Cambric.....	6¾c
3 cases 10-4 Pepperell Bleached Sheetings............	18½c
Good grade 10-4 Bleached Sheetings, June Clearance Sale	13¾c

5,000 oz. Zephyr, every shade, split and single, ounce................	1c
Remnants, 2 1-2 yd. lengths, German all linen Damask, pce	85c
Remnants, 3 yd. lengths, Ger. all linen Damask, pce	$1.15
Remnants, 5 yd. lengths, Ger. all lin. Damask, pce	$1.65
46-in. fancy all wool Dress Goods, must go......................	25c
50-in. black and navy all wool Imperial Serges............	39c
30 pieces black brocaded Taffeta Silks, For Skirts and Suits	49c
Extra fine 40-in. white Victoria Lawns, June Clearance Sale...	4⅞c
35-in. very fine white India Linens, 20c quality, now	3⅞c
20 pieces white dotted Curtain Swiss, this sale......................	4⅞c
40 pieces best grade 2-tone all silk changeable Taffetas...	59c
32 pieces high quality fancy French Dress Organdies......	12½c
40 pieces heavy white and colored Boot Linen Duck.....	10c
Ladies' fine bleached ribbed Union Suits, silk finished.....	25c
50 pieces Pacific Challies, dress styles, June Clearance Sale	2⅞c

It is to the interest of every Customer and Merchant to visit our Stores during this Grand June Clearance Sale and buy Dry Goods cheaper than ever before in this city.

Exclusive Wholesale Dry Goods
AT
CUT PRICES.
34 South Pryor Street

RETAIL DRY GOODS
AT
CUT PRICES.
37 Whitehall Street.

BASS DRY GOODS CO.

GEORGIA "POPS" RAISE BLACK FLAG

Rebellion Begun in Middle of Road Ranks.

MAKE A SIGNAL PROTEST

Chairman Cunningham Arraigned for Not Calling a Convention.

STATE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD

Fulton Populists Held Meeting at Noon Yesterday and Decided to Join in the General Revolution Against Butler and Other Powers.

The populists of Georgia have joined in the general protest against Marion Butler, chairman of the national executive committee.

The war between the two wings of the party has been declared. Fulton county populists met yesterday at noon.

They ran up the black flag against Chairman Cunningham, of the state committee.

They are reaching out after the powers that control.

They have entered into the general revolution which has been going on in the party since the last campaign and have hung up the sign: "None but Middle-of-the-Roaders Need Apply."

They are getting ready to nail down the coffin lid on the political corpse of Marion Butler, and such old leaders who did not fall right in line with the "middle-of-the-roaders" last year.

The populists have already begun their campaign. It is an early start, but they hope to make a long stand and put those whom they call "the traitors of the party" out of the way.

The Atlanta populists have taken the bovine by the horns, overridden the desires of Chairman Cunningham and called a state conference to meet in Atlanta on June 22d.

At this conference new lines will be established; the party will be reorganized, and the method of attack outlined. Delegates will also be named to the national convention, which is to assemble in Nashville on July 4th.

This Georgia movement is full of significance, and the whole trend points to the revenge of the cohorts of Watson against Marion Butler for his action in regard to the letter of acceptance and his general attitude during the last campaign.

It is the beginning of the biggest split ever had in the populist party. It is on the whole and will be a party revolution.

Called at the Courthouse.

The meeting yesterday was called at the county courthouse.

Several days ago a notice was sent out to the populists in different parts of the county, asking them to assemble Saturday, at noon. In response a large crowd gathered and the assemblage was suggestive of days during the heated period of the campaigns last year.

Chairman H. P. Blount presided. He stated that the object of the session was to provide for a state conference. He explained that on July 4th there would be, at Nashville, a national convention. This convention had been called over the head of Marion Butler, who refused to make the call. Important issues were to come before the populists. These issues could not be dictated by one man. The populist party was not a one-man party, but all should control, and when it became so that the government of the party was of an autocratic nature then it was time for the loyal members to come forth and take charge.

Over 64 per cent of the populist states had rebuked Chairman Butler by falling in line with the movement to hold the national convention. It now remained for Georgia to act. President Cunningham was aware of the national movement but it was generally thought that he had acted in a careless and dilatory manner. He had certainly shown himself indifferent to the call of his party. It now remained for the people and the populists of Georgia to take action.

After outlining the purpose of the meeting the chairman called upon other populists to express themselves.

Speeches were made by D. N. Sanders, F. M. Taliaferro, J. B. Osburn, A. Holcombe and others.

There was a general protest against Chairman Cunningham and his failure to fall in line with the "middle-of-the-road" movement. All populists present were indignant at his failure to call a conference.

A set of resolutions were passed and signed by all members of the county executive committee and indorsed by the mass meeting, asking other counties in the state to co-operate with Fulton and requesting that all of them hold meetings as soon as possible for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state conference. These resolutions provided that a state conference be held in Atlanta June 22d, unless Chairman Cunningham saw fit to call a meeting before then.

"We hope," said Mr. Blount, "that the chairman will call a meeting before that time. I do not know why one had not yet been called but the people of the state demand one and the populists of our county have taken the initiative. We want all counties in the state to elect delegates to this conference. It will be an important affair, and all true middle-of-the-roaders will be there.

"We want to send on to Nashville in July as large a state delegation as we can. Georgia will have to be represented, as we intend to be in line."

Delegates from Fulton.

At the close of the meeting yesterday twelve delegates were elected from Fulton to the state conference, as follows:

F. M. Taliaferro, J. B. Osburn, D. N. Sanders, William Avery, A. Holcombe, Jerre Gilbert, J. T. Austin, Dan Kent, H. P. Blount, W. H. Williams, H. Sprewel and H. M. Cramer.

These delegates will meet with the state conference and are instructed to act in the movement of giving Georgia representation at the national convention, which is to be held on July 4th.

Should Chairman Cunningham refuse to call a convention it will be held without him, and the state executive committee will be ignored.

Full Text of the Resolutions.

"Whereas, Confusion and discouragement has resulted from the attempt to fuse the populist and democratic parties on a national ticket in the last campaign, and.

"Whereas, Upon the refusal of Chairman Butler to call a conference for the purpose of condemning the action of leaders who proved false to the trust imposed in them and to unify the party for future efforts, the Reform Press Association, in response to a general demand, has called such conference to assemble in Nashville on July 4th.

"Resolved, That the populists of Fulton county, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby indorse the calling of said conference.

"Resolved further, That we urge the national conference, when assembled, to declare against all future efforts to fuse with either old party and to reaffirm every principle of the Omaha platform with the initiative and referendum added thereto, and proceed to reorganize the party by electing a new national committee to the end that every populist voter may know that the officials of the party are neither democrats, republicans nor mongrels, but genuine populists on whose integrity and devotion to principle every member of the party may confidently rely.

"Resolved further, That we request Chairman Cunningham to call a state convention on or before July 22d for the purpose of electing delegates to the national conference, called by the Reform Press Association, and in event of his failure to do so, that the populists of Fulton county do hereby invite the populists of Georgia to unite with them in a state convention to be held in Atlanta on that date.

"Resolved, That we now proceed to elect twelve delegates and alternates to represent this county in said convention.

"The above resolutions were adopted without dissent. J. P. BLOUNT.
"F. M. WARDLAW, Chairman.
"Secretary."

Eggs Preserved by Electricity.

From The New York Journal.

A New York electrician has discovered a method for preserving eggs in an edible condition for a number of years. The only successful method now is to soak the eggs in lime water, which closes up the pores of the shells and kills any germs which may be attached to them. Under the most favorable condition, however, this method will not preserve an egg for more than three months. The new method is much more complicated. It is well-known that an egg shell is more or less porous and that air passes into the egg and hastens its decay. In preserving eggs by the new method the egg is first placed in a vacuum chamber, which draws the air from the interior. The eggs are then painted with a composition which renders them air tight. After this they will be placed in barrels of water and subjected to an electric current strong enough to destroy any germ life which may be present.

Love is the keystone of a woman's life. Her fondest hopes rest upon this tender emotion; her highest pride is in her capacity to awaken the love which makes a happy wife; her noblest ambition is to become a loved and loving mother.

Any weakness or disease which incapacitates her to fulfill the exalted function of motherhood is the saddest blight which can come upon a woman's life.

But there is no reason in nature why any hindrances or derangements of this kind should continue to exist. Ninety-nine times in a hundred they are completely overcome in a perfectly natural and scientific way by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which gives healthy power and capacity to the special organs; reinforces the nerve-centres and makes natural, healthy motherhood possible, safe and comparatively easy.

It makes the coming of baby almost free from pain; gives strength and cheerfulness to the mother, and constitutional vigor to the child. It is the only medicine in the world devised for this one purpose by an educated physician, a skilled and experienced specialist in this particular field of practice.

"I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as it has done me a world of good, and has, undoubtedly saved my life," writes Mrs. Florence Hunter, of Corley, Logan Co., Ark. "I miscarried four times; could get no medicine to do me any good. I concluded to try the 'Favorite Prescription' and after taking several bottles of it I made my husband a present of a fine girl. I think it is the best medicine in the world."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets: One is a laxative, two a mild cathartic.

BOY OF FIVE YEARS POSTED IN ANATOMY

No Taller Than a Table, Yet He Knows Every Bone in the Human Body.

HAS SEEN MANY OPERATIONS

Is Thoroughly Conversant with Heart Structure and Its Functions.

HE REVELS IN THE DISSECTING ROOM

Prominent Physicians Have Quizzed Him, but None Are Able To Stump Him.

Chicago, May 29.—(Special Correspondence.)—Little D. Will Gwin is the only living child holding a certificate of proficiency in anatomy from reputable professors of recognized colleges.

MASTER GWIN, THE WORLD'S YOUNGEST ANATOMIST.

Though a bit over five years of age and no taller than a table, this little tot is perfectly familiar with the human skeleton and with the work of the dissecting room. In fact, he has witnessed nearly every capital operation known to surgery in the New York, Louisville, New Orleans and Chicago hospitals.

He is a marvel of precocity and can tell you with greater accuracy and readiness than a medical student on final examination day every bone in the human body. That is not all; he can tell you with equal ease and accuracy everything that is to be known about the heart structure and its complex functions, so that, were it not for the sweet little face and the fresh, childish smile that illumines its bright features, also the childish prattle that follows on the heels of his wisdom one might imagine him a little automaton of anatomical wisdom, churning out erudition by the yard.

There is little doubt that little D. Will Gwin is a phenomenal child. He has been in the city but three months. His father, Howell B. Gwin, M. D., 6202 Wentworth avenue, is a physician, having recently located here. The latter, mingling among his professional brethren in Chicago, threw the tot in their company, and the father sprung an astounding surprise upon them on several occasions by asking them to question the child about the anatomy of the human body. It was then the little fellow became a pronounced sensation, for he made his wise questioners and hearers open their eyes and marvel that so small a head could carry and accurately tell all about asteology and, in fact, the various systems of the human body. He is already the talk of medical circles.

Shortly after coming to Chicago the little fellow went to the operating room of the Rush Medical college here with his father. There Willie saw Surgeon General Hamilton perform a difficult operation. He stood by the patients with the wisdom and indifference of the operator himself and saw everything. It was an operation for sarcoma of the breast, and the child can now describe it as well as any surgeon in the surgical terminology as long as an arm.

He was quizzed by Dr. E. Fletcher Ingalls, Dr. Rhodes, Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, professor of anatomy at the Rush Medical, and he displayed such a phenomenal familiarity, accuracy and readiness on the subject that Drs. Ingalls and Rhodes induced the father to have the little fellow appear before the alumni association of the Rush Medical, which met at the college hall last week.

It is not an uncommon thing to see a child repeat by rote things which he does not understand after the fashion of the parrot. Such children are frequently found. But this little one knows what he is talking about. It is a feat of the brain and tongue combined. It is seldom he is ever "stumped" even when one questions from one part of the anatomy to another remote and little used. When you think he is lost for want of an answer his memory gropes for the name of the particular bone or portion of the body, and no matter how hard the term is to pronounce his quick thought grasps it in a second and then he reels it out with the ease and readiness worthy of a practitioner.

One of the remarkable traits exhibited by the child in this connection is interest in the subject. When asked what he will be when older he speaks up quickly and avers, a doctor. He revels in a dissecting room and will go among a body of students or surgeons and manifest a lively interest in all that is going on.

He has not that dread characteristic of a child for the dead, and looks upon a "subject" in quite the indifferent and material way as one of the profession. As an evidence of the little fellow's self-possession in a dissecting room and the interest he manifests in a "subject," Dr. Gwin took him to the morgue in New Orleans last summer. A dead man had just been brought in, having been killed by a trolley car. The body was mangled badly. The frontal bone had been crushed in, as well as the superior maxillary and molar, the nasal bone being broken and twisted awry. The depression was large enough to lay the hand in. Willie was taken to the table on which the stripped body lay and became at once concentrated upon the face wound. Like the surgeon of years' experience, he leaned over the body and examined the injuries, lifting up a bone here and pressing the frontal and maxillary there. Completing the diagnosis, this tot of then four years was asked by the father the extent of the injuries. To this he readily replied, explaining each bone crushed and their location. The father then, with a scalpel, made an incision behind the leg and demonstrated, by exposing the main artery, nerve and vein, the functions of the same. The child saw, and to this day can tell one all about it, augmenting it, however, with other knowledge in connection, learned since by practical demonstrations.

Dr. Gwin, even since he came to Chicago, has procured several beef hearts to dissect at home. Willie is the only one of several children in the house who seems to be interested in the dissection. He is always by his father in the work, and watches everything that is done, drinking in lessons that he had learned months ago, yet grasping with avidity any new detail that he might learn of the complex organ. There is not a thing to be known about the heart, human or bovine, that he does not know, and can't tell you. Moreover, he will not leave one in the dark as to its location, for he explains that lucidly.

A reporter called at 6202 Wentworth avenue yesterday to see the child wonder and interview him. Willie had just returned from a four-mile jaunt, and though a bit fatigued was ready to undergo an examination. Reserve is no part of him, yet he is anything rather than forward. His manner is dignified and delightful in one so young—even lovable. He possesses those southern marks of cordiality and suave manner at once winning.

After giving the various divisions and subdivision of the osseous system in their minute details, with accuracy, the reporter skipped about with questions to catch and stump the little fellow, but without success, for he had a ready answer for every one and knew more than the reporter.

"What are the bones in the forearm and locate them, Willie?" asked the reporter.

"That is the radius and that ulner," he said, taking my arm and locating them.

"Now, what bones are in the upper arm?" was asked him as a catcher.

"There's only one bone there, and that is the humerus," he said with a surprise at the ignorance of such a question.

Then the child told the number of bones in the human body, describing and locating them, as well as explained their connection with each other and their functions. He rattled off the bones of the cervical, theoracic and lumbar vertabrae more distinctly than one of age and long practice. Passing over the mesosternum, metasternum clavicle, coronoid and others equally as difficult of pronunciation, the little fellow took up the skull and located on the reporter and rattled off the alisphenoid, external auditory meatus, basihyal, ceratohyal or lesser cornu of hyoid, lachrymal, etc.

"How many bones have you in your ear?" was then propounded as a catch question.

"I have four, but you have only three," he said, explaining how two in the child's ear became one in the adult.

Then the reporter racked his brain to recall his own knowledge about the heart and shot queries at the little fellow with rapidity, only to receive answers equally as readily and more accurately. The arteries, valves, septums and, in fact, the entire heart, its structure and function, were explained to the minutest detail by the little anatomical wonder.

Will knows most of the muscles of the body, too, and delights in rolling out those long and difficult binary terms of Latin origin. He is indeed a marvel. And the beauty of it all, he is totally unconscious of his anatomical wisdom.

In addition to this phenomenal knowledge, he can repeat a hundred difficult and long recitations. He generally closes his lesson in anatomy with that long poem which every medical student and practitioner knows and admires—"Lines to a Skeleton," published anonymously in England in 1826.

Dr. Will Gwin, Jr., has two certificates of proficiency in anatomy. One was given him by Professor Edmond Souchon, of the chair of anatomy, Tulane university, New Orleans. Professor Souchon examined the child last July in New Orleans, and certifies that he classes him the most thorough anatomist of his age in osteology and conformation of the heart.

Another certificate was given him by P. Richard Taylor, M. D., dean of the hospital college of Louisville, after a careful examination upon the osseous system and heart. He certifies that he found Willie the most thoroughly posted child he ever saw or read of, and he believes him to be the youngest anatomist in the world, being only four years and ten months of age. He characterized the child's ready and familiar replies as remarkably intelligent.

The father, Dr. Gwin, told how the lad came to know so much about anatomy, and it appears that interest in and acquisition of his knowledge originated rather accidentally.

"In romping on the bed with him," said the father, "not further back than last summer, I used to amuse him by naming some difficult names of bones in the body and taunt him with being unable to repeat them. He very readily caught the words and strangely enough retained them without any apparent effort. He then began to associate the names of the bones with their location, and it was not long before he displayed a considerable knowledge of anatomy. He knew the bones and could describe their exact location, not parrot fashion, as you have observed, for it matters not where you locate a bone he knows its name, and it matters not what name you call he can point and describe the bone's location.

"One day he happened in the office of a friend physician of mine, who was much interested in the tot's remarkable acquirements, and more in jest than earnest, brought out a piece of the human skull and asked the child what it was. It was separated from its adjoining parts in a manner the boy had not seen before, but, studying it a moment, he told its scientific name correctly, to my friend's astonishment."

The father is inclined to the belief that the child is a singular illustration of the influence of heredity and adaptation. For three generations the Gwin family, on the paternal side, have been graduated physicians and surgeons. Dr. Gwin himself is a graduate of the University of Louisville College of Medicine.

Dr. Gwin's father, Rev. D. W. Gwin, D.D., LL.D., though a minister of the gospel, devoted his time to medicine and graduated in science before he turned to theology. He is one of the most eminent Baptist divines in Georgia, now holding the First Baptist church at Atlanta, Ga., having succeeded Rev. Dr. Hawthorne. Dr. Gwin had held the same charge for sixteen years previously.

D. S. Gwin, grandfather of Dr. Howell B. Gwin, was an eminent physician.

Little Willie's mother, who was Miss Tillie Zimmer, a belle of Atlanta, and a magnificent type of the southern beauty, had several physicians in her family also.

D. Will Gwin, Jr., was born in Los Angeles March 31, 1892, while Dr. Gwin and family were out there. If the child be parent to the man, and it is written in the books that his accomplishment shall be great, he is certainly destined to astonish the scientific world. He has never been burdened by the acquirement of his knowledge, but has gained it leisurely and at pleasure, since the early part of last summer.

Howell B. Gwin, M. D., is a cousin of Leander McCormick, of Chicago.

Last Tuesday Will was taken before the Alumni Association of the Rush Medical college, which was being entertained by Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan in the dissecting room in his operations upon the cadaver, all of which were watched by the child with the most intent interest. There were present physicians from all sections of the country. At the close of Dr. Bevan's work the child was publicly quizzed before them, being introduced by Dr. Rhodes, secretary of the association and professor of chest diseases in the Rush Medical.

When Willie first walked into the dissecting room there was an undercurrent of disapproval at the bringing in of so young a child to the presence of the dead, the physicians not knowing the child's mental accomplishments, and this feeling rapidly gave way to a pronounced sense of admiration for his marvelous knowledge of the "human form divine," and was increased to uproarous applause as his intelligent answers came thick and fast to questions propounded by the men of science, who, without exception, pronounced him the anatomical phenomenon of the century.

For the child's work he will be presented by the association with a handsome $50 gold medal bearing the inscription: "D. Will Gwin, Jr., age four years seven months nineteen days. Youngest anatomist in the world." This is the date when he received his first certificate from Dr. Souchan.

Before leaving the college he was also presented with the bones of a skeleton, which seems to delight him more than all else.

ROBERT E. SMITH.

Do You Use It?

It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth. This is done by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and, just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its normal color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Was Very Nervous

Had Smothering Spells and Could Not Sleep—Doctors Called It Neuralgia and Indigestion.

"I had pains in my head, neck and shoulders and all through my body but they were most severe in my left side. The doctor called it neuralgia and indigestion. I was confined to my bed for eight months. I was very nervous, had smothering spells and could not sleep. I read of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and of a case similar to mine. My husband procured a bottle, and I began taking it. After taking one bottle I felt better, was able to rest and my appetite improved. I continued until my nervousness was cured and I was much better in every way. My husband has also been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla." MARY S. STONE, Spainville, Virginia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s successful practice in this city, and their having effected cures of chronic diseases at a stage where other physicians of acknowledged ability stood powerless, has stamped them as the leaders in the practice of their specialty. Medical institutes have risen and fallen. Specialists have come and gone. Others will come and go the same as those before them, leaving their patients poorer, and uncured; but Dr. Hathaway & Co., through the confidence of an appreciative people, through the great demands from the sick and afflicted for their treatment, and through their unparalleled success in curing disease, have built up an immense and extensive practive which has substantially and permanently established them in this city. In seeking the services of Dr. Hathaway & Co., you place yourself under the treatment of highly educated physicians, physicians whose ambition is to excel, whose lives are devoted to the advancement of the science of medicine and the relief of suffering humanity. They have no single remedy which they deal out as a common cure-all, nor any mechanical contrivance which is heralded to the world as a remedy for all ills. Their medical education condemns such methods. Their lofty aspirations and honesty in practice place such modern impositions back to the days of witchcraft and quackery, where they justly belong. Through constant study and deep research they are always abreast of the times. There are no new discoveries in medicine, no new apparatus to assist the physician but what is at their command as soon as science proves it to be of worth and benefit. Every case that they undertake to cure is treated scientifically with such remedies and such means as in their judgment that particular case requires in order to effect a speedy and permanent cure. They have no experiments to make, for they are thoroughly educated and prepared through experience already gained to accomplish their work in the field of medicine. It being an established fact that thousands of men today are gradually wasting away from the effects of errors in youth, and also a terrible truth that out of every ten cases of consumption six can be traced back to the origin found in nervous debility, Dr. Hathaway & Co. have given special attention to all classes and kinds of nervous and private diseases of men and women. They have cured people all around you, and restored to health and vigor thousands who for years had suffered the ravages of disease and been given up by other physicians as hopeless. Those living away from the city who wish to avail themselves of Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s treatment, should write for symptom blank No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases and No. 4 for catarrah diseases, by which means each case can be handled scientifically and treated successfully. All letters answered promptly. Call on or address,

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL TRADE DIRECTORY.

Here Are Some of the Leading Business Houses in Atlanta:

BICYCLES.

Walthour & Selkirk, Agents for Cleveland, Envoy and Fleetwing pairing a specialty; 85 South Pryor street.

BOOKS.

Glover's Book Store, Fine Stationery, School Books, new and second hand, and sold; Pictures framed to order; 36 Whitehall.

The Old Book Store, (Burke's), Cheap School Books our specialty. Burke, P. B. V., in charge.

Gavan Book Co., 41 Peachtree Street. Religious Books, Bibles, Testaments, and Episcopal Prayer Books, School, Law, Medical Books

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

H. J. FITE, Wholesale and retail, Buggies, Surreys, Harness, Whips, etc. Call me. 62 Peachtree street.

GEORGIA BUGGY CO., 39 South Broad St. Fine Traps, Surreys, Buggies. Lowest prices for best work.

JOHN M. SMITH. First-class home-made Carriages. 122 and 124 Auburn avenue, Atlanta.

N. C. Spence Carriage Co., 158 Edgewood ave. Headquarters for and Wagons. Fine Wagons made to

CORNICE AND ROOFING.

Moncrief, Dowman Co., Galvanized Iron Cornices, Metal Skylights, Slate Roofing, Warm Air Furnaces.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

B. L. LILIENTHAL, Wholesale and retail, China, Crockery, Glassware, and Art Goods; 57 Peachtree street.

CLOTHING.

The Globe Shoe & Clothing Co., Send for samples and and 91 Whitehall street.

CLEANING AND DYEING.

Southern Dye & Cleaning Works, Make old clothes good as and 24 Walton street.

Excelsior Steam Dye & Cleaning Works. All kinds of and Cleaning

DENTISTS.

W. P. & L. W. BURT. All Dental operations guaranteed to please. Prices City and country patronage solicited. Chamberlin-

DECORATIONS.

Atlanta Wall Paper Co., Dealers in Paints and Wall Paper; estimates; 29 East Hunter street.

ENGRAVING.

Gate City Engraving Co. Cuts for all purposes. Chas. A. Manton, Constitution building.

FLORISTS.

THE C. A. DAHL CO., Cut Flowers, Seeds, Bulbs and Plants; to any point; wholesale and retail;

FURNITURE.

Wood & Beaumont, 85-87 Whitehall, 70-72 S. Broad. Furniture, Baby Refrigerators. Circulars free.

R. S. Crutcher, Furniture, Mattings, Rugs, Window Shades, Baby Carriages, Write for catalogue. 53 Peachtree street.

M. H. Abbott, Household Furnishings, Furniture, Baby Carriages, etc. catalogue. 150-152 Marietta street.

FRESCO PAINTERS.

Georgia Paint & Glass Co., Fred. G. Painter, Fresco Painter, rator. 40 Peachtree St.

GROCERS.

The C. J. Kamper Grocery Co. Headquarters for reliable Supplying hotels, clubs

HARDWARE.

King Hardware Co., Wholesale and retail Hardware, Stoves, ators and General Housefurnishing Goods.

HOTELS.

Hotel Jackson, Opposite Union Depot. High class commercial European plan, $1 and up. American plan, $2 and

JEWELERS.

E. LINECK, 17 N. Pryor. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. work and want it done satisfactorily at reasonable prices,

Stilson, Diamonds. Watches and Jewelry. Reliable goods, fair dealing 55 Whitehall street. Atlanta, Ga.

LITHIA WATER.

Bowden Lithia Water. A positive cure for all kidney, troubles. Bowden Lithia Springs Co.

LAUNDRY.

GUTHMAN STEAM LAUNDRY Agents wanted 130 Peachtree Street.

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY Does best work. Agents

Trio Steam Laundry, Wilson & Harris, Proprietors. The Georgia. Agents wanted. Write for

INFANTS' GOODS.

BOWMAN BROS. Liliputian Bazaar of Atlanta, 78 Whitehall catalogue of Arnold's Knit Specialties and

MINERAL WATER.

Austell Lithia Water Co., The finest and purest Lithia Water Atlanta Depot 69 Peachtree street.

MONUMENTS.

Venable & Collins Granite Co., Wholesale and retail American and Foreign

MACHINERY.

AVERY & McMILLAN, General Machinery, Engines, Boilers, specialty; 51 and 53 South Forsyth

MANUFACTURERS.

Dr. J. W. Blosser & Son, Manufacturers of Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Sample mailed free. 11, 12 and 13

OPTICIANS.

Kellam & Moore, Scientific Opticians and leading manufacturers of Salesroom, 40 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ S. Broad St., Atlanta's leading and expert and specialists in all delicate diseases peculiar to women.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. J. F. Brannon, M. D., Practice limited to women and children. tended. Telephone 1093.

PRINTING.

The Mutual Printing Co., 27 E. Hunter St. Book, Newspaper and Full line Legal Blanks. Jos. L. Dennis,

Franklin Printing and Pub. Co. Printing, Binding and Geo. W. Harrison, M'g'r.

Bennett Printing House, Printing, Lithographing. 200 forms Legal quire. Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY ORGAN CO., All grades of the celebrated Estey Organ, Bach Pianos; send for catalogue;

W. E. LIVELY & SON. Cut prices on high-grade Pianos and Organs for the Gramophone. 104 North Pryor street.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES.

H. W. YARBROUGH, Pictures, Frames made to order, 49½ Peachtree Walton; prompt attention to mail orders.

SAM WALKER, Picture Frames made to order; Picture Mouldings, plies, wholesale and retail; 10 Marietta St., Atlanta.

Chas. W. Thurmond, Picture Frames made to order. 25 per cent discount next 30 days. Mail orders promptly executed.

PAINTS.

The Tripod Paint Co., Manufacturers, Importers, Dealers. Painters' Supplies. Store and Office: 41 and 43

RUBBER STAMPS, ETC.

Southern Rubber Stamp Works. Rubber Stamps, Ink Pads, Seals and Stencils. Markers, 50c, prepaid. Send for catalogue. 21 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

RESTAURANTS.

French Restaurant, No. 4 E. Wall St., next to Kimball House. Everything in first class style and reasonable.

SAFE REPAIRING.

Atlanta Safe and Lock Works. Lock, Safe and Scale experts. ting a specialty. 82-84 N. Broad

SPECIALISTS.

Dr. H. F. Askam, Chronic Diseases, Private Diseases and Diseases of Send stamp for question list. Kiser Building.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

The Great A. & P. Tea Co., High Grade Coffees, Pure Teas, Spices, Ceylonia for Iced Tea, 50 cts.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

D. H. Shields & Co., Agents Hartford Typewriters and all kinds of office supplies. 5 South Pryor street.

UPHOLSTERING, TENTS, AWNINGS.

Maier & Volberg, Furniture upholstered and repaired. Mattresses made to order. Write for estimate. 27 West

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Drs. Carnes & Carnes, Veterinary Hospital, Office, horseshoeing clipping department. 125 Marietta street.

WHOLESALE FRUITS AND PRODUCE.

E. B. Williams & Co., Jobbers in Fruits and Produce. Merchants. 65 S. Broad street.

James M. Wallace, Wholesale Fruit, Produce and Commission Broad street.

DIRECTORY.
ness Houses in Atlanta:

land, Envoy and Fleetwing Bicycles; ecialty; 55 South Pryor street.
hool Books, new and second hand, ires framed to order; 36 Whitehall.
heap School Books our specialty. urke, P. B. V., in charge. 40 Peachtree
lous Books, Bibles, Testaments, Cath ks, School, Law, Medical Books bought

WAGONS.
reys, Harness, Whips, etc. Call
road St. Fine Traps, Surreys, Ph ries. Lowest prices for best work.
Carriages.
and 124 Auburn avenue, Atlanta,
gewood ave. Headquarters for agons. Fine Wagons made to order.

OFING.
on Cornices, Metal Skylights, Ti , Warm Air Furnaces. 'Phone

SSWARE.
il, China, Crockery, Glassware, 57 Peachtree street.

Send for samples and catalog and 91 Whitehall street.

DYEING.
KS, Make old clothes good as and 24 Walton street.
g Works. All kinds of and Cleaning

s guaranteed to please. Prices tronage solicited. Chamberlin-Johnson

S.
in Paints and Wall Papers; mates; 29 East Hunter street.

purposes. Chas. A. Manston, on building.

Seeds, Bulbs and Plants; flowers nt; wholesale and retail; 10 Marietta

72 S. Broad. Furniture, Baby Car culars free.
Window Shades, Baby Carriages, eachtree street.
ture, Baby Carriages, etc. street.

ERS.
G. Painter, Fresco Painter, Church 40 Peachtree St.

Headquarters for reliable Food Supplying hotels, clubs and

l Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, eral Housefurnishing Goods.

h class commercial and family merican plan, $2 and $2.50 per day

d Jewelry repaired. If you rly at reasonable prices, send it to e goods, fair dealing and bottom

S.
re far all kidney, bladder den Lithia Springs Co., 1

RY Agents wanted 130 Peachtree Street
es best work. Agents

s, Proprietors. The leading wanted. Write for particulars.

ODS.
Atlanta, 78 Whitehall street. Knit Specialties and Complete line.

TER.
t and purest Lithia Water on the Depot 69 Peachtree street.

Wholesale and retail dealers American and Foreign Grades.

Machinery, Engines, Boilers, ; 51 and 53 South Forsyth street.

RS.
ers of Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Cure mailed free. 11, 12 and 13 Grant Bldg.

leading manufacturers of street, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta's leading and expert ll delicate diseases peculiar to

mited to women and children. Telephone 1093. Office 98 N.

St. Book, Newspaper and Job Blanks. Jos. L. Dennis,

Printing, Binding and Electro Geo. W. Harrison, M'g'r. State

ographing. 200 formsLegal Stamps, Seals, Stencils 21 S.

ANS.
celebrated Estey Organ, end for catalogue; 55 Peachtree
high-grade Pianos and Organs. phone. 104 North Pryor street.

FRAMES.
made to order, 40½ Peachtree pt attention to mail orders.
der; Picture Mouldings, Artists' ail; 10 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
e to order. 25 per cent discount ters promptly executed. 69½

orters, Dealers. Painters' and and Office: 41 and 43 Alabama

ETC.
Rubber Stamps, Ink Pads, Seals and Stencils. Indelible d Street. Atlanta, Ga.

Kimball House. Everything sonable.

ck, Safe and Scale experts. g a specialty. 82-84 N. Broad

Diseases and Diseases of list. Kiser Building.

Coffees, Pure Teas, Spices, Iced Tea, 50 cts. 75 Whitehall

PLIES.
ters and all kinds of typewriter h Pryor street.

NINGS.
paired. Mattresses renovated. stimate. 37 West Mitchell

ONS.
Office, horseshoeing shop and 335 Marietta street. 'Phone

ODUCE.
Produce. Wholesale Commission d street.
Commission Merchants, 21

SAM JONES TALKS

Preaches To Large Congregations in Rock Hill, S. C.

SERMONS ARE CHARACTERISTIC

He Is Accompanied by Rev. George Stuart—Series of Meetings Will Last for Some Time.

Sam Jones is now holding a series of evangelical meetings at the large tabernacle in Rock Hill, S. C. He is assisted by Rev. George R. Stuart.

He preached one of his characteristic sermons last Thursday and chose as his text: "Choose you this day whom you will serve, but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." In part he spoke as follows:

"God was never better to any man than he was to Joshua. No man ever responded to the goodness of God in nobler gratitude and loyalty. There is an independent ring in the words of Joshua inspiring the soul. God has never had a finer field to work upon than in the soul of an independent, loyal man. I believe that the angels weep over no fact in the world's history today more than the fact that independent manhood is dying out in this country. The people leaning on the government and the church leaning heavily upon God. The farmers leaning on the merchants and the merchants leaning upon the banks and the banks leaning on Wall street and Wall street about the only thing in the country that is standing alone. Free pensions, free schools, free silver, free boarding houses and free clothing stores. Plenty to eat and nothing to do seems to be the goal for which we drive. But God wants men. God can use men, and men can command God. Joshua was a man. He did some thinking for himself. He thought and acted without reference to what his neighbors thought or did. When they were not right he wanted to be as unlike them as he could; let people do as they will, but as for me, I tell you what I am going to do. He was capable of choice. He mapped out his programme and followed it to the letter. He said to others, choose for yourselves, I have made my choice and will abide it. No man will ever be a Christian until he deliberately and intelligently chooses to be one. After all, christianity is simply a matter of choice. No man ever becomes a Christian until he deliberately chooses to be a Christian, and when a man deliberately chooses to be a Christian the world, the flesh and the devil usually give him the right of way. What is choice? I will illustrate it for you. You put an orange here and an apple there and say, 'Now, Jones, take your choice.' I take the apple and leave the orange, or take the orange and leave the apple. When you say take your choice, I would not be fool enough or hog enough to take them both, but that's the way many of your church members have done. God says here is Christ and purity, and peace and eternal life. There is the devil and worldly pleasure and eternal death. Choose you. And the average church member says, I will take them both. He professes to be a Christian following after purity and eternal life, and yet he runs with the world, the flesh and the devil. Choice means give me the apple and you may have the orange. Choice means give me Christ and purity and heaven, and you may have the rest. The trouble with the church today is that the average Christian has never deliberately made up his mind to choose Christianity and God cannot do much with a fellow until he decides. If God can make a Christian out of a man until he deliberately chooses to be, how can He? I will illustrate that for you. I can illustrate faster than I can argue and the most of you fellows can see an illustration, but you can't carry an argument. I will say I have a boy twenty-one years of age. I want to make a farmer out of him. I ask you how shall I do it. You say, Jones, go out in the country and buy him a fine farm, put up the buildings, stock it, provide it with all the improved modern machinery and turn it over to your boy. I do this and a week after I find my boy in town drinking and playing billiards and loafing around hotels. He won't even go out to the farm. Haven't I made a farmer out of my boy? Having failed in making a farmer, another brother says, 'Jones, make a lawyer out of him.' He has not chosen to be a lawyer, but you say make one out of him. But I say how will I do that brother? He says build him an office, put him up a magnificent library, stock it with books—Greenleaf, Story, code, the latest reports, etc. I do this and turn it over to my boy and my boy is out buggy riding with the girls or racing on a bicycle; won't even stay in the office. Haven't I made a lawyer out of him? If you can make a farmer or a lawyer out of a boy until he deliberately chooses to be, how can you? Here's another boy. He deliberately chooses to be a farmer. He walks up to his father and says, 'Father, I have deliberately chosen to make a farmer. I know you are not able to buy me a farm or give me a mule. All I ask is your permission and your blessing.' The father turns him out on the world penniless. He walks out in the country, stops at a farmhouse and says to the farmer, 'I am hunting a job, not wages. I am seeking an opportunity to make a man of myself. I have decided to be a farmer. If you can use a willing hand for any kind of farm work, give me a trial. No matter about the salary. If I am worth anything to you we will settle that later.' The old farmer says, 'I like the ring of your talk and will give you a trial.' He goes to work, awkwardly at first, but at the end of the first month he is the best man on the place. The farmer calls him up and says: 'Young man, I will give you a permanent job; you salary shall be so and so. At the end of six months the farmer puts him in charge of his farm. At the end of the first year the old farmer moves to town and turns everything over to the management of this young man, and at the end of ten years he owns the farm, stock and all, and is the best farmer in the country. When a man deliberately chooses to be a farmer that settles the question. Take another boy. He deliberately chooses to be a lawyer. He has no law office, no books, no money and has not been graduated from a law school. He walks up to an old law firm and says, 'Gentlemen, I desire to use the books of your library, could you use me as office boy and give me the privilege of your library? I have decided to make a lawyer.' He secures his job. He enters the law office and it is as clean as a new pin. He is quick to perform every duty; he begins to burn the midnight candle. I see his cheeks grow paler and his eye brighter. In a short while his duties are enlarged in that law office and in a few months he is admitted to the bar to practice, and in a short while he is admitted as a junior member of the firm, and now he is the leading lawyer in the state. Do you see how it is done? The old proverb, 'God helps those who help themselves,' works everything. When a man deliberately chooses to be anything the old world gives him the right of way. I want to make a Christian out of my boy. I say, brother, how shall I do it? He will say, make him a preacher, buy him a Bible, start him a Sunday school. If that would make a Christian we would all be Christians. There is not a man in this town who has not a preacher, a Bible and a Sunday school if he wants them, but I tell you preachers and Sunday schools no more make Christians than farms and law offices make farmers and lawyers. When a man deliberately chooses to be a Christian, thank God he may kneel down, surrender his heart to God and enter upon this glorious life, if there is not a preacher, a church or a Sunday school in a hundred miles of him. Choose you this day whom you will serve. Brother, are you ready to make a deliberate choice of Christ and purity and heaven? If you are, the way is open. There is not a man in heaven who did not deliberately choose to go to heaven and set in and worked out his salvation. There is not a man in hell who did not deliberately choose to go to hell. Heaven and hell are based on deliberate choice. Choosing only settles the question of our Christianity, but a man chooses the kind of a Christian he will be. If a fellow deliberately chooses to be a first-class Christian, he will be a first-class Christian, but if he chooses to be a tenth-rate Christian, he will be just like you, brother. Very few men in this country have deliberately chosen to be first-class Christians."

FREE TO EVERY MAN.

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREATMENT

Which Cured Him After Everything Else Failed.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored the general health, but enlarged his weak, emaciated parts to natural size and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience. I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it, and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime of happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 135, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be sent in a plain sealed envelope.

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL BOOK.

A few weeks ago I was indebted to Captain E. S. Gay for the opportunity of reading the historical novel bearing the quaint title of "Quo Vadis," by a Polish writer of marked celebrity, and I might add of striking individuality.

Sir Walter Scott may be said to have invented the English historical novel when he launched his Waverly series on the literary market of Edinburgh and London. For nearly a quarter of a century he derived an almost princely revenue from this source. But the failure of the Constables, his favorite publishers, well nigh wrecked his worldly fortunes and shadowed the last days of the "wizzard of the north."

Of later years we have had a French school of historical novelists under the leadership of Eugene Sue and Victor Hugo. Following this we have had a Scandinavian school, with men of mark like Tolstoi and the Polish author of "Quo Vadis," Sienkiewincz.

This latter is based on the reign of Nero and contains a graphic account of the burning of Rome, an event scarcely paralleled by the burning of Moscow in the present century. That this infamous prince should charge his own incendiarism on the early Christians was alike dastardly as the murder of his own mother. He did by the wholesale at Rome what the heathen magistrate did in detail at Smyrna, in Asia Minor, when he ordered the venerable Polycarp to be cast to the lions if he refused to deny and defame Christ. Following that vast conflagration the cry of the heathen rabble was everywhere heard throughout the city, Christianus ad Leones. That the seven thunders of the Apocalypse should keep silent at such a crisis is one of the marvels of divine forbearance and long suffering. The story covers nearly the entire period of the three years that St. Paul preached in his own hired house, pending his appeal to Caesar, no man forbidding him. During this ministry many Jews and not a few Gentiles were brought into the fold of the infant Christianity. These early disciples resorted to the catacombs of the city, which furnished them alike a place of worship and a place of sepulture. Amongst the most notable of the converts by the early ministry of the two great apostles, Paul and Peter, was one Petronius, who may be justly styled the hero of this admirable narrative. He was evidently of Equestrian rank and in point of literary attainment was worthy of fellowship with Macenas, the favorite minister of Augustus Caesar.

As to the question of the primacy of Peter in the apostolic college no material light is shed on the inquiry by the residence of Peter for a longer or shorter term at Rome. And yet an intelligent and devout Catholic assured us that his church rested on it as the chief corner stone. Rather are we disposed to think that Christ's declaration as rendered by Theodore Beza in his Latin version, "Tu es Petrus at super hanc Petra edificabo meum ecclesiam."

This, however, is true that from the dawn of the Christian dispensation there has been a tradition of Peter's presence and preaching at Rome contemporaneously with that of St. Paul, and to this view the author of "Quo Vadis" holds with a tenacious grasp.

As to Paul's martyrdom in the Eternal City during the reign of Nero there can be no sober questioning. After his second hearing before Nero he was immured in the Mamertine prison and from thence wrote several of his best epistles, notably the Second Epistle to Timothy. In this occurred those memorable words, "I am now ready to be offered and the time is at hand." Less than a week thereafter it is historically true that he was led forth from prison and on the Appian Way which he trod on his first coming to Rome he was beheaded by the sword of the Roman executioner. According to the ecclesiastical tradition already referred to not long thereafter Peter sought to escape by flight from the severer penalty of crucifixion along this same historical Appian Way to Ostia at the mouth of the Tiber. Not far had the old apostle progressed until he was startled by the crowing of a cock for daybreak. Just then, so runs the tradition, he saw the spectral Christ, whom he challenged with the question: "Quo Vadis Domine." The Savior responded: "Venio iterum crucifige," and vanished in a twinkling. Smarting at the rebuke the apostle retraced his steps to Rome and suffered crucifixion as the Master predicted of him near the close of the memorable forty days between his resurrection and ascension

W. J. SCOTT.

SOUTH AFRICAN BABOONS.

Large Hunting Parties Organized To Kill Them Off.

From Chambers's Journal.

While poison is most effectively used on south African farms against burrowing creatures of the jackal kind, baboons are best dealt with in open warfare with the rifle, and large baboon hunting parties are often formed among neighboring farmers. A short description of one of these baboon hunts may be of interest to the readers in the mother country, and will give them an idea of some of the outdoor experiences of their colonial cousins in farming districts between Cape Town and the Vaal river. The special character of baboon hunting is derived from the fact that baboons are generally found in large troops, numbering up to eighty or a hundred or more. In some of the karroo farms of the Sneeuwberg and Compass Berg ranges in the Midland districts of the colony, for instance, the rocky krantzes and kopjes covered with bush and bowlder are often infested by such troops. So long as they are left undisturbed in their strongholds, so long must the farmer be content to see the tale of his losses in stock grow bigger every day. Single-handed not much can be done, for baboons are difficult to approach, and if surprised at close quarters they have a good idea of defending themselves with large stones. It is one of the farmer's most tantalizing experiences to stand at the door of his homestead, gun in hand, and see the baboons just out of range on the rocky sky line a few hundred yards away—now springing on all fours like a large dog, now squatting on their haunches like a Bushman—and to know that the cunning beasts are just watching till his back is turned that they may seize their opportunity to swoop down and raid his flocks. Their predatory methods, too, are revoltingly cruel, and "baboon handled" stock can always be recognized at a glance. They will attack cattle, tearing the udders away with their long, powerful hands, and sheep and goats are often found by the herdsman with their hindquarters stripped of the flesh right to the bone, and left to die in slow torture.

Moreover, the baboon is no respecter of persons, and the costly imported "longwool" or the priceless Angora may fall a victim, no less than the common Cape "hammel" or "capater," which would only fetch a half sovereign or so at the market in Craddock or Graat-Reinet.

These facts are mentioned to show that the farmer has little cause to love baboons, and that it is to the interest of those who suffer from the raids of these merciless freebooters to combine in force, so as to kill off as many of the common enemy at each coup de main as possible.

DOES THE FARMER COME IN 'AT ALL?

He Gets No Protection Under the Republican Bills.

SENATOR CANNON HAS A PLAN

Which He Thinks Would Equalize the Benefits.

AN EXPORT BOUNTY ON STAPLES

The Views of the Utah Senator on the Principle of Protection as Republicans Are Now Applying It—Where the Farmers Are.

Washington, May 29.—(Special.)—Of the various amendments to be submitted to the senate in its tariff making one of the most interesting is that for an export duty upon agricultural products, which Mr. Cannon has introduced, and which he and other senators will strongly advocate when the proper point in the tariff discussion is reached.

On the formal submission of his amendment to the senate, when the tariff discussion began, Mr. Cannon presented briefly his ideas on this important proposition and in doing so he said a few very true things about the principles of protection as it is being applied by the republicans these days. Some of his republican brethren didn't like the bold declarations of the gentleman from Utah, but the indications are that they will hear a great deal more on the same line before they are through with this tariff talk.

Mr. Cannon is what might, with propriety, be termed a pretty hot senatorial proposition. He is one of the men who found a place in the senate through the republican addition of those western states to the union in order to retain control of the senate. Cannon was chosen as a republican and has always declared himself a protectionist; but just as he was independent enough to leave the party of his youth when he found it arrayed against the interests of the people on the money question, so is he independent enough to talk of the robbery and the injustice of the application which the republicans are now making of the principles of protection.

Cannon a Senate Figure.

When Cannon talks everybody listens. He is eloquent, energetic, forceful. There is substance to him. Cannon is no political adventurer, no mere theorist, never charlatan. He has views and the courage to express them. He has a constituency behind him—a constituency made up, not of corporations which have selected him as their salaried representative, but of the people of his state, who have confidence in his honesty and his integrity. There are men in the senate and in the house, too, whose voices are the voices of special interests, who are here simply because they meet the approval of certain great corporations or combinations; but Frank Cannon is not one of these. The honesty and the sincerity of this man are never called into question.

But of his amendment. Here it is to speak for itself:

> And from and after sixty days from the passage of this act there shall be paid, out of any moneys in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to any exporter of wheat or wheat flour, rye or rye flour, corn, ground or unground, cotton, hops, or tobacco produced wholly in the United States and exported by sea from any port in the United States to any port of any other country, the following export bounty, by way of an equalization to agriculture of the benefits of this act to encourage the industries of the United States, to-wit: Ten cents per bushel on wheat; 50 cents per barrel on wheat flour; 10 cents per bushel on rye; 50 cents per barrel on rye flour; 5 cents per bushel on corn; 10 cents per cental on corn, ground; 1 cent per pound on cotton; 2 cents per pound on hops; 2 cents per pound on tobacco. And all payments of bounty under this act shall be made upon negotiable vouchers, issued by the collector of customs at the port of clearance, upon the presentation at the treasury or any subtreasury of the United States; and the secretary of the treasury is hereby charged with making and enforcing such regulations as may be necessary for the full protection of the exporters and of the government according to the true intent and meaning of this law.

Nothing for the Farmer.

In stating briefly his reasons for submitting this amendment Senator Cannon declared that the proposition was directly in the interest of the protective principle and its equitable application to the people of the United States. "It was with great surprise upon an examination of the measure," he declared, "that I found that the great class of our population who have from the beginning not only supported the protective tariff principle by their votes, but have supported the protective tariff principle from the beginning by their industry were excluded from its benefits. It is to supply a very patent omission from the measure as it now stands that the amendment is proposed and will be advocated here until a vote shall be had thereon.

"The bill as it is offered today," continued the Utah senator, "affords no protection to agricultural staples." Then he added: "There is remaining, I presume, no advocate of the protective tariff system who will contend that in this bill with these import duties there is afforded any protection or benefit of increased price arising from import duties upon any of those commodities of which we export our surplus. Nor are there remaining at the present time in the school of protection very many men who will contend, and none who will prove, that the indirect protection afforded to the farmer by the tariff on manufactured goods is sufficient compensation to him for the vast cost entailed upon him in carrying the protective tariff system upon manufactured goods."

Then to show how the conditions are different today than they were a few years ago Mr. Cannon pointed to the vast areas of land which have in comparatively recent years been opened up in the steppes of Russia, in Argentina, while the Hungarian peasant and the peon of South America have machinery only one year behind the most advanced in use in the United States and the producer of staples in America must sell in competition with these lands.

"It has become apparent to all thoughtful observers," he continued, "and certainly it is known to all those who come in direct contact with the agricultural industry of the United States that the farmer cannot, and the man who reads him well knows that the farmer will not, much longer bear this burden."

Three Possible Remedies.

In view of these facts and the conditions, Mr. Cannon sees three possible remedies.

The first of these is a restoration of money conditions by which we will get a world's rise in prices particularly beneficial to the agricultural producer, particularly applicable to the present situation in the United States. This he declares to be the right remedy, but there is of course no chance of its adoption by this congress.

The second remedy he declares to be absolute free trade. "As a believer of protection," he declared, "I would be ready to accept that rather than to vote for a bill that is inequitable; for under that the farmer might buy as cheaply as he is compelled to sell." But of course that remedy will not seek to enforce.

So he comes to his third remedy—the application of an export bounty which shall in a measure give restriction to the farmer for the higher prices which he is compelled to pay in protected markets. "No proposition based upon the declaration of equal protection to all the industries of the United States is complete, nor can there be successfully made a contention that it is just, unless it gives to the exporter of agricultural staples from the United States an equivalent benefit to that given the manufacturers by the inposition of an import duty."

That is Senator Cannon's doctrine in a nutshell.

The Sham of Republican Pretensions.

Speaking further to the sham of the republican pretensions of friendship for the farmer and certain duties imposed upon agricultural products by the Dingley-Aldrich bill or bills, Senator Cannon said:

"A duty of 25 cents upon a bushel of wheat is a delusion and a snare. The farmer of the United States gets no benefit from it. The imposition of a duty on cotton, if that were attempted, would be of no value to the cotton producer. The imposition of a tariff on rye is of no value to the farmer of the United States. Every other protected industry has a direct benefit from this tariff, because where we do not produce in the United States sufficient for our consumption and a quantity considerable in excess for export, the import duty serves as a means whereby the local producer can enhance the price to the local consumer."

What It Would Cost.

In support of the details of his amendment, Mr. Cannon declared that the rates set forth in it were not excessive; that they were scarcely equal to the imposition of tariff upon manufactured goods. At the rates proposed the treasury would pay out the following sums annually, the calculations being made on the basis of the exports in 1896:

Wheat and wheat flour	$13,375,410
Rye and rye flour	100,734
Corn, ground and unground	5,055,018
Cotton	23,352,263
Hops	333,305
Tobacco	53,910,786

"But the immediate benefit to the farmer," Mr. Cannon continued in carrying out the protection argument and applying it to the results of his amendment, "would not be only that derived from the treasury of the expenditure to him would receive for these United States, for this comparatively small staples more than $225,000,000, in higher prices than he now receives. It is true that this would increase the price of breadstuffs to the consumers in the cities; but under the declarations made by the advocates of the present bill, that with higher prices the people will be more able to buy, we will have a large consumption of wheat and wheat flour and other agricultural staples in the cities of the country than we have now at the low prices. It has been argued that if prices are elevated by means of the imposition of increased tariff rates, the people would get better wages, and thus have the greater power to buy the products of the western farms. It is a noticeable fact," continued Senator Cannon, "that the consumption of staple agricultural products has fallen off in the United States per capita. This remedy, under the argument, will restore that consumption to its normal figures; and if there is any virtue in protective tariffs, this will give to every man bread enough, because a sufficient tariff upon woolen goods will give him clothes enough."

A Good Investment.

Mr. Butler asked a question at this point which brought out the application of the protection argument again, to the seeming indorsement of the proposed amendment. "If we pay an export bounty of 10 cents a bushel on wheat, that will raise the price of every bushel of wheat, whether exported or not, will it not?" he asked.

Mr. Cannon replied that it would.

"Then for an investment of $13,000,000 which the government would pay out in the shape of an export bounty, the wheat farmers of this country would get their protection of sixty or seventy millions, would they not?"

"They would, if there is any truth in the protective principle."

"That would be a very good investment," suggested the senator from North Carolina.

"It would be a very good investment if it were made in behalf of any manufacturing industry or any trust in the United States," replied Mr. Cannon, "but anything in behalf of the farmer is looked upon with scorn and is considered a doubtful investment by the legislature of the United States."

Robbed and Denied Restitution.

When asked by some senator on the republican side where the $49,000,000 could be taken from, Mr. Cannon suggested that it might be taken from the surplus which would be raised by this bill according to the statement of its friends. If that would not be sufficient to stand this export duty, congress might limit the amount of money paid for armor plate to an honest figure and the amount of money paid out for other expenses to an economical basis, cutting the billion dollar expenditures to at most $900,000,000 for each congress.

"It is very poor argument," he contended, "when you have been robbing some man for years and he asks for justice, to say that you propose to continue to rob him of more and say that you do not know where you are going to get the money with which to restore that which you have unrighteously taken."

A Prediction Which Did Not Please.

The senator from Utah made a prediction which did not please the tariff prosperity producers. "If we do not give the farmer some remedy," he declared, "he will at the first opportunity overturn this tariff. The distinguished senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich has shortly before made his speech explanatory of the tariff bill) made a plea which I believe every man in this chamber echoed, as I believe that same plea is eochoed from every industrial center in the United States, that we should, so far as possible, establish at this time a tariff which will endure, so that the country may not be agitated by the shock of tariff revision every two years. I have talked with the farmers in twenty states of the union since last fall, and I firmly believe that this tariff will endure no longer than until the farmers of the United States can have a chance to revise it at the polls, if you do not give them some portion of its benefits. The farmer is bending beneath a burden which he cannot carry longer; he has been the backbone of the integrity of the United States; but there comes in the place of the free and independent farmer of this country a race of tenantry to reap servilely where he sowed nobly, men who receive their opinions from others instead of giving their own independent voices at the polls.

A canvass of the senate shows that a number of votes will be cast for this amendment when it is reached. It will not be adopted, for it is against the republican scheme, which is "protection for the big combinations and trusts—let the little fellows take care of themselves;" but the proposition serves to show the fallacy of republican pretenses and it will put the republicans on record in a way which they will find it difficult to explain to their agricultured constituencies.

JOS: OHL.

RALLY OF THE LEAGUE

Local Chapter of Epworth League Will Will Meet in Trinity Church.

TO DISCUSS THE TORONTO TRIP

The New President and Secretary of the State League Will Address the Young People.

On Thursday, June 10th, the Epworth Leaguers of this city will hold a rally in Trinity church.

The 800 members of the league in Atlanta will assemble to meet the new president of the state league, Mr. Leon T. Smith, of LaGrange, and the state secretary, Mr. J. A. Streyer, of Macon. A lengthy programme has been arranged to entertain the young people, but the main feature will be the "Echoes of the Conference."

During the convention of the Epworth Leaguers in this city a large number of names were added to the list of membership, and much good work was done. The young people will gather in Trinity church and tell of the impressions left on them by the big convention and what they thought the results would be.

The programme for the evening is:
Music—Trinity choir.
Prayer—Dr. Gibson.
Music—Trinity choir.
Opening address—W. H. Preston.
President's address—L. T. Smith.
Secretary's address—J. A. Streyer.
Response—W. M. Slaton.
Echoes of the conference.
Music.
Prayer and benediction.

At this rally the question of the trip to Toronto, Canada, where the National Association of Epworth Leaguers will meet, is to be discussed.

Yesterday morning Mr. C. E. Harman, general passenger agent of the Western and Atlantic railroad; W. D. Allen, district passenger agent of the Southern, and Captain B. A. Newland, of the Seaboard Air-Line, met President Preston in his office.

Each of these roads want to carry the delegates to the convention at Toronto and the above named gentlemen appeared before Mr. Preston and presented the claims of their respective roads.

It was at first decided to have each of the gentlemen call separately to present the attractions along their line between this city and Toronto, but it happened that they all called at once and each told of the beauties of the Western and Atlantic or of the Southern and of the Seaboard Air-Line. It was an interesting and entertaining little meeting and reminded one of the days of the spieler, presenting their attractions.

All three of the roads have offered the same rates and it is only a question of scenery and accommodation with the league. The state conference decided to accept the offers of the Seaboard Air-Line, but this does not affect the Atlanta delegation who will go by another route if they find it to be more interesting.

The meeting in Toronto will be the largest gathering of young people ever held in this country. It is expected that between twenty and thirty thousand delegates will be present.

The Atlanta party will be a large one, as among the most active workers of the leaguers are in this city. Mr. Preston will be in charge of the Atlanta delegation and can give all information concerning the trip.

SCOTT'S EMULSION.

A Beautiful Exhibit of a World-Renowned Remedy in the Commerce Building.

On the main aisle of the commerce building as you enter is the handsome exhibit of the Scott & Bowne Company, of New York, which manufactures the justly celebrated Scott's Emulsion, that has brought health and happiness to many homes.

This display cost many thousand dollars, and is exquisitely arranged. The massive figure of a fisherman carrying a mammoth codfish on his back adorns the apex of a pyramid composed of vari-colored and sized bottles of Scott's Emulsion. At the base on the four corners are great glasses of chemically pure glycerine, pure Norwegian cod liver oil and crystal globes of choicest hypo-phosphites that contain the best tonics for the brain and nerves.

This natural remedy is so well known that a rehearsal of its virtues would be redundant. However, it is in place to mention several of the curious bottles bearing the stamp of Scott's Emulsion. There is no emulsion in them, by the way, but most delicately carved work of many different subjects. This is a testimonial of George Wright, a Vermont convict, who was too poor to buy this medicine, but wrote for it and received it gratis—to show his appreciation he executed these wonderful creations the visitors see in the Scott's Emulsion bottles. Here is his letter of thanks to the company:

"Gentlemen: If you only knew what Scott's Emulsion has and still is doing for me, you, too, would try it, if you have to crawl miles on your hands and knees to buy it, and to bless this bottle which held the oils, I have filled it with gold and silver foils. Very truly, GEORGE WRIGHT, "Of Vermont."

The Scott & Bowne Company have main offices in New York, Toronto, London, Paris, Barcelona, Milan and Oporto, and it is also known the world over, where it is shipped in carload lots to many places. A genial assembly of pleasant people protect this trade mark at Tennessee's Centennial, and if it is your good fortune to meet Mr. Hawkins and his lovely wife, or Mr. Brown or Mr. Fowler, you are in luck, for cleverer people don't exist.—Nashville American.

"Dead Stuck" for bugs. Used by U. S. government. A liquid insect powder. Won't stain. may16-13t

Don't Miss

The Great Shoe offerings now presented in

Desirable Shoes

For Men, Women and Children at exceptionally low prices at . . . . .

R. C. BLACK'S,

35 Whitehall. Sign of Brass Tracks
sun tues fri

Butter . . . .

Especially in warm weather should impur butter be guarded against. We sell nothing but Pure Butter.

1 lb Family Tubs $1.25
1 lbin Bulk 30c
5 lb Bricks........................30c

A. W. FARLINGER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer 325-327-329 Peachtree Street, Atlanta Ga,

You Can Take Things Easy

If you buy your Clothing here. You are relieved of all the worry about color, quality and workmanship—we assume every risk. Each Suit we sell is guaranteed to give such service as may be reasonably expected. That's entirely fair—isn't it?

As to style and fit, bring your most critical friend—let him be the judge.

Not only this, but come and see how many dollars we can save you on your tailor's bills—we're doing this for hundreds of others, why not for YOU?

The George Muse Clothing Co.
38 Whitehall Street.

What Does
"Gas Stoves Connected Ready for Use"
Mean?

It Means

We lay the gas pipes from the street main to the house, set the meter, and run the gas pipes from the meter to the stove . . . .

Free!

It Means

We sell the Gas Stoves at $10 and $12, according to sizes, and do the rest . . . .

Without Charge.

If you do not use a Gas Stove call and see them.

Atlanta Gas Light Co.,
Telephone 252. Broad and Alabama Sts.

The worst and veriest extravagance you can indulge in is to buy a Suit of Clothes on a credit.

Why?

Simply because we are selling the best styles and qualities ever manufactured at Half Price for Cash.

M. R. Emmons & Co.
Formerly Eads-Neel Co.

THREE PARTNERS;

OR

The Big Strike on Heavy Tree Hill.

By Bret Harte.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

By 2 o'clock Steptoe was at "The Three Boulders," where he got a fast horse and galloped into San Felipe by 4. As he descended the last slope through the fastnesses of pines toward the little valley overlooked in its remoteness and purely pastoral simplicity by the gold-seeking immigrants—its seclusion as one of the furthest north Californian missions still preserved through its insignificance and the efforts of the remaining brotherhood, who used it as an infirmary and a school for the few remaining Spanish families—he remembered how he once blundered upon it with the boy while hotly pursued by a hue and cry from one of the larger towns, and how he found sanctuary there. He remembered how, when the pursuit was over, he had placed the boy there under the padre's charge. He had lied to his wife regarding the whereabouts of her son, but he had spoken truly regarding his free expenditure for the boy's maintenance, and the good fathers had accepted, equally for the child's sake as for the church's sake, the generous "restitution" which this coarse, powerful, ruffianly looking father was apparently seeking to make.

He was quite aware of it at the time, and had equally accepted it with grim cynicism; but it now came back to him with a new and smarting significance. Might they, too, not succeed in weaning the boy's affection from him, or if the mother had interfered, would they not side with her in claiming an equal right? He had sometimes laughed to himself over the security of this hiding place, so unknown and so unlikely to be discovered by her, yet within easy reach of her friends and his enemies; he now ground his teeth over the mistake which his doting desire to keep his son accessible to him had caused him to make. He put spurs to his horse, dashed down the little, narrow, ill-paved street, through the deserted plaza, and pulled up in a cloud of dust before the only remaining tower, with its cracked belfry, of the half-ruined mission church. A new dormitory and school building had been extended from its walls, but in a subdued, harmonious, modest way, quite unlike the usual glaring "whitepine" glories of provincial towns. Steptoe laughed to himself bitterly. Some of his money had gone in it.

He seized the horse-hair rope dangling from a bell by the wall and rang it sharply. A soft-footed priest appeared—Fr. Domenico. "Eddy Horncastle? Ah! yes. Eddy, dear child, was gone."

"Gone!" shouted Steptoe in a voice that startled the padre. "Where? When? With whom?"

"Pardon, senor, but for a time—only a pasear to the next village. It is his saint's day—he has a half holiday. He is a good boy. It is a little pleasure for him and for us."

"Oh!" said Steptoe, softened into a rough apology, "I forgot. All right. Has he had any visitors lately—lady, for instance?"

Fr. Domenico cast a look half of fright half of reproval upon his guest.

"A lady here!"

In his relief Steptoe burst into a coarse laugh. "Of course; you see I forget that, too. I was thinking of one of his woman folks—you know, relatives—aunts. Was there any other visitor?"

"Only one. Ah! we know the senor's rules regarding his son."

"One?" repeated Steptoe. "Who was it?"

"Oh, quite a hidalgo—an old friend of the child's—most polite, most accomplished, fluent in Spanish, perfect in deportment. The Senor Horncastle surely could find nothing to object to. Fr. Pedro was charmed with him. A man of affairs, and yet a good Catholic, too. It was a Senor Van Loo—Don Paul the boy called him, and they talked of the boy's studies in the old days as if—indeed, but for the stranger being a caballero and man of the world—as if he had been his teacher."

It was a proof of the intensity of the father's feelings that they had passed beyond the power of his usual coarse, brutal expression, and he only stared at the priest with a dull, red face in which the blood seemed to have stagnated. Presently he said, thickly: "When did he come?"

"A few days ago."

"Which way did Eddy go?"

"To Brown's mills, scarcely a league away. He will be here—even now—on the instant. But the senor will come into the refectory and take some of the old mission wine from the Catalan grape, planted 150 years ago, until the dear child returns. He will be so happy."

"No. I'm in a hurry. I will go on and meet him." He took off his hat, mopped his crisp, wet hair with his handkerchief, and in a thick, slow, impeded voice, more suggestive than the outburst he restrained, said, "And as long as my son remains here that man, Van Loo, must not pass this gate, speak to him, or even see him. You hear me? See to it, you and all the others. See to it, I say, or——" He stopped abruptly, clapped his hat on the swollen veins of his forehead, turned quickly, passed out without another word through the archway into the road, and before the good priest could cross himself or recover from his astonishment the thud of his horse's hoofs came upon the dusty road.

It was ten minutes before his face resumed its usual color. But in that ten minutes, as if some of the struggle of his rider had passed into him, his horse was sweating with exhaustion and fear. For in that ten minutes, in this new imagination with which he was cursed, he had killed both Van Loo and his son, and burned the refectory over the heads of the treacherous priests. Then quite himself again, a voice came to him from the rocky trail above the road with the hail of "Father!" He started quickly as a lad of fifteen or sixteen came bounding down the hillside and ran toward him.

"You passed me and I called to you, but you did not seem to hear," said the boy, breathlessly. "Then I ran after you. Have you been to the mission?"

Steptoe looked at him quite as breathlessly, but from a deeper emotion. He was, even at first sight, a handsome lad, glowing with youth and the excitement of his run, and, as the father looked at him, he could see the likeness to his mother in his clear-cut features, and even a resemblance to himself in his square, compact chest and shoulders, and crisp, black curls. A thrill of purely animal paternity passed over him, the fierce joy of his flesh over his own flesh! His own son, by God. They could not take that from him! They might plot, swindle, fawn, cheat, lie and steal away his affections, but there he was, plain to all eyes, his own son, his very son!

"Come here," he said in a singular half-weary and half-protesting voice, which the boy instantly recognized as his father's accents of affection.

The boy hesitated as he stood on the edge of the road and pointed, with mingled mischief and fastidiousness, to the depths of impalpable red dust that lay between him and the horseman. Steptoe saw that he was very smartly attired in holiday guise, with white duck trousers and patent leather shoes, and, after the Spanish fashion, wore black kid gloves. He certainly was a bit of a dandy, as he had said. The father's whole face changed as he wheeled and came before the lad, who lifted up his arms expectantly. They had often ridden together on the same horse.

I Called to You, But You Did Not Seem to Hear.

"No rides today in that toggery, Eddy," he said, in the same voice. "But I'll get down and we'll go and sit somewhere under a tree and have some talk. I've got a bit of a job that's hurrying me, and I can't waste time."

"Not one of your old jobs, father? I thought you had quite given that up?"

The boy spoke more carelessly than reproachfully, or even wonderingly, yet as he dismounted and tethered his horse Steptoe answered evasively: "It's a big thing, sonny; maybe we'll make our eternal fortune, and then we'll light out from this hole and have a gay time elsewhere. Come along."

He took the boy's gloved right hand in his own powerful grasp and together they clambered up the steep hillside to a rocky ledge on which a fallen pine from above had crashed, snapped itself in twain, and then left its withered crown to hang half down the slope, while the other half rested on the ledge. On this they sat, looking down upon the road and the tethered horse. A gentle breeze moved the treetops above their heads, and the westering sun played hide and seek with the shifting shadows. The boy's face was quick and alert with all that moved around him, but without thought; the father's face was heavy, except for the eyes that were fixed upon his son.

"Van Loo came to the mission," he said suddenly.

The boy's eyes glittered quickly, like a steel that pierced the father's heart. "Oh," he said simply, "then the padre told you?"

"How did he know you were here?" asked Steptoe.

"I don't know," said the boy quickly. "I think he said something, but I've forgotten it. It was mighty good of him to come, for I thought, you know, that he did not care to see me after Heavy Tree, and that he'd gone back on us."

"What did he tell you?" continued Steptoe. "Did he talk of me or your mother?"

"No," said the boy, but without any show of interest or sympathy, "we talked mostly about old times."

"Tell me about those old times, Eddy. You never told me anything about them."

The boy, momentarily arrested more by something in the tone of his father's voice—a weakness he had never noticed before—than by any suggestion of his words, said with a laugh: "Oh, only about what we used to do when I was very little and used to call myself his 'little brother,' don't you remember, long before the big strike on Heavy Tree. They were gay times we had then."

And how he used to teach you to imitate other people's handwriting?" said Steptoe.

"What made you think of that, pop?" said the boy with a slight wonder in his eyes. "Why, that's the very thing we did talk about."

"But you didn't do it again; you ain't done it since," said Steptoe, quickly.

"Lord! no," said the boy contemptuously. "There ain't no chance now, and there wouldn't be any fun in it. It isn't like the old times when him and me were all alone, and we used to write letters as coming from other people to all the boys round Heavy Tree and the Bar, and sometimes as far as Boomville, to get them to do things and they'd think the letters were real and they'd do 'em. And there'd be the biggest kind of a row, and nobody ever knew who did it."

Steptoe stared at this flesh of his own flesh half in relief, half in frightened admiration. Sitting astride the log, his elbows on his knees and his gloved hands supporting the round cheeks, the boy's handsome face became illuminated with an impish deviltry which the father had never seen before. With dancing eyes he went on. "It was one of those very games we played so long ago that he wanted to see me about and wanted me to keep mum about, for some of the folks that he played it on were around here now. It was a game we got off on the big strike partners long before the strike. I'll tell you, dad, for you know what happened afterwards, and you'll be glad. Well, that partner, Demorest, was kind of silly, you remember, a sort of Miss Nancyish fellow, always gloomy and lovesick after his girl in the states. Well, we'd written lots of letters to girls from their chaps before, and got lots of fun out it, but we had even a better show for a game here, for it happened that Van Loo knew all about the girl—things that even the man's own partner didn't, for Van Loo's mother was a sort of a friend of the girl's family, and traveled about with her, and knew that the girl was spoony over Demorest, and that they corresponded. So, knowing that Van Loo was employed at Heavy Tree, she wrote to him to find out all about Demorest and how to stop this foolish nonsense, for the girl's parents didn't want her to marry a broken-down miner like him. So we thought we'd do it our own way and write a letter to her as if it was from him, don't you see? I wanted to make him call her awful names and say that he hated her, that he was a murderer and a horse thief, and that he had killed a policeman, and that he was thinking of becoming a Digger Indian and of having a Digger squaw for a wife, which he liked better than her. Lord, dad, you ought to have seen what stuff I made up!" The boy burst into a shrill, half-feminine laugh, and Steptoe, catching the infection, laughed loudly in his own course, brutal way.

For some moments they sat there looking in each other's faces, shaking with sympathetic emotion, the father forgetting the purpose of his coming there, his rage over Van Loo's visit, and even the rendezvous to which his horse in the road below was waiting to bring him, the son forgetting their retreat from Heavy Tree Hill and his shameful vagabond wanderings with that father in the years that followed. The sinking sun stared blankly in their faces; the protecting pines above them, moved by a stronger gust, shook a few cones upon them; an enormous crow mockingly repeated the father's coarse laugh and a squirrel scampered away from the strangely assorted pair as Steptoe, wiping his eyes and forehead with his pocket handkerchief, said:

"And did you send it?"

"Oh, Van Loo thought it too strong, said that those sort of lovesick fools made more fuss over little things than they did over big things, and he sort of toned it down and fixed it up himself. But it told. For there were never any more letters in the postoffice in her handwriting and there wasn't any posted to her in his."

They both laughed again, and then Steptoe rose. "I must be getting along," he said, curiously, looking at the boy. "I've got to catch a train at Three Bowlders station.

"Three Bowlders?" repeated the boy. "I'm going there, too, on Friday, to meet Fr. Cipriano."

"I reckon my work will be done by Friday," said Steptoe musingly. Standing thus, holding his boy's hand, he was thinking that the real fight at Marshall's would not take place at once, for it might take a day or two for Marshall to gather forces. But he only pressed his son's hand gently.

"I wish you would sometimes take me with you as you used to," said the boy curiously. "I'm bigger now, and wouldn't be in your way.

Steptoe looked at the boy with a choking sense of satisfaction and pride. But he said "No," and then suddenly, with simulated humor: "Don't you be taken in by any letters from me such as you and Van Loo used to write. You hear?"

The boy laughed.

"And," continued Steptoe, "if anybody says I sent for you, don't you believe them."

"No," said the boy, smiling.

"And don't you even believe I'm dead till you see me so. You understand. By the way, Fr. Pedro has some money of mine kept for you. Now hurry back to school and say you met me, but that I was in a great hurry. I reckon I may have been rather rough to the priests."

They had reached the lower road again, and Steptoe silently unhitched his horse. "Goodby," he said, as he laid his hand on the boy's arm.

"Goodby, dad."

He mounted his horse slowly. "Well," he said smilingly, looking down the road, "you ain't got anything more to say to me, have you?"

"No, dad."

"Nothin' you want?"

"Nothin', dad."

"All right. Goodby."

He put spurs to his horse and cantered down the road without looking back. The boy watched him until out of sight with idle curiosity and then went on his way whistling and striking off the heads of wayside weeds with his walking stick.

CHAPTER VII.

The sun arose so brightly over Hymettus on the morning after the meeting of the three partners that it was small wonder that Barker's impressionable nature quickly responded to it, and, without awakening the still sleeping child, he dressed hurriedly and was the first to greet it in the keen air of the slope behind the hotel. To his pantheistic spirit is had always seemed as natural for him to early welcome his returning brothers of the woods and hills as to say good morning to his fellow mortals. And in the joy of seeing Black Spur rising again to his level in the distance before him, he doffed his hat to it with a return of his old boyish habit, laid his arm caressingly around the great girth of the nearest pine, clapped his hands to the scampering squirrels in his path, and whistled to the dipping jays. In this way he quite forgot the more serious affairs of the preceding night, or, rather, saw them only in the gilding of the morning until, looking up, he perceived the tall figure of Demorest approaching him; and then it struck him, with his first glance at his old partner's face, that his usual suave, gentle melancholy had been succeeded by a critical cynicism of look and a restrained bitterness of accent. Barker's loyal heart smote him for his own selfishness; Demorest had been hard hit by the discovery of the forgery and Stacy's concern in it, and had doubtless passed a restless night, while he (Barker) had forgotten all about it. "I thought of knocking at your door as I passed," he said, with sympathetic apology, "but I was afraid I might disturb you. Isn't it glorious here? Quite like the old hill. Look at that lizard; he hasn't moved once since he first saw me. Do you remember the one who used to steal our sugar, and then stiffen himself into stone on the edge of the bowl, until he looked like an ornamental handle to it?" he continued, rebounding again into spirits.

"Barker," said Demorest abruptly, "what sort of woman is this Mrs. Van Loo, whose rooms I occupy?"

"O," said Barker, with optimistic innocence, "a most proper woman, old chap. Whitehaired, well-dressed, with a little foreign accent, and a still more foreign courtesy. Why, you don't suppose we'd—

"But what is she like?" said Demorest, impatiently.

"Well," said Barker, thoughtfully, "she is the kind of a woman who might be Van Loo's mother, I suppose."

"You mean the mother of a forger and a swindler?" asked Demorest, sharply.

"There are no mothers of swindlers and forgers," said Barker, gravely, "in the way you mean. It's only those poor devils," he said, pointing, nevertheless, with a certain admiration to a circling sparrow-hawk above him, "who have inherited instincts. What I mean is that she might be Van Loo's mother because he didn't select her."

"Where did she come from and how long has she been here?" asked Demorest.

"She came from abroad, I believe. And she came here just after you left. Van Loo, after he became secretary of the Ditch Company, sent for her and her daughters to keep house for him. But you'll see her today or tomorrow probably, when she returns. I'll introduce you; she'll be rather glad to meet some one from abroad, and all the more if he happens to be rich and distinguished, and eligible for her daughters." He stopped suddenly in his smile, remembering Demorest's life-long secret. But to his surprise his companion's face, instead of darkening as it was wont to do at any such allusion, brightened suddenly with a singular excitement as he answered dryly, "Ah, well, if the girls are pretty, who knows!"

Indeed, his spirits seemed to have returned with strange vivacity as they walked back to the hotel, and he asked many other questions regarding Mrs. Van Loo and her daughters, and particularly if her daughters had also been abroad. When they reached the veranda they found a few early risers eagerly reading the Sacramento papers, which had just arrived, or, in little knots discussing the news. Indeed, they, would probably have stopped Barker and his companion had not Barker, anxious to relieve his friend's curiosity, hurried with him at once to the manager's office.

"Can you tell me exactly when you expect Mrs. Van Loo to return?" asked Barker quickly.

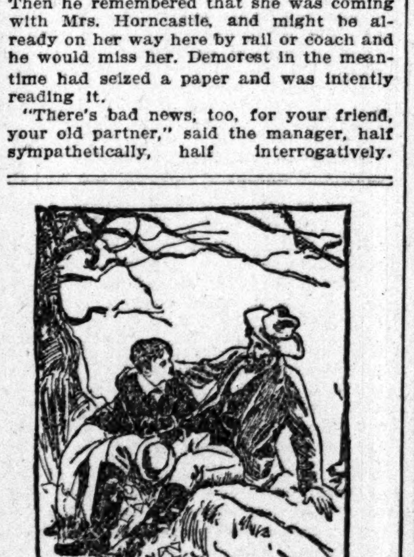
The manager with difficulty detached himself from the newspaper which he, too, was anxiously perusing, and said with a peculiar smile: "Well, no; she was to return today, but if you're wanting to keep her rooms I should say there wouldn't be any trouble about it, as she'll hardly be coming back here now. She's rather high and mighty in style, I know, and a determined sort of critter, but I reckon she and her daughter wouldn't care much to be waltzing round in public after what has happened."

"I don't understand you," said Demorest impatiently. "What has happened?"

"Haven't you heard the news?" said the manager in surprise. "It's in all the Sacramento newspapers. Van Loo is a defaulter—has hypothecated everything he had and skedaddled."

Barker started. He was not thinking of the loss of his wife's money—only of her disappointment and mortification over it. Poor girl! Perhaps she was also worrying over his resentment, as if she did not know him. He would go to her at once at Boomville. Then he remembered that she was coming with Mrs. Horncastle, and might be already on her way here by rail or coach and he would miss her. Demorest in the meantime had seized a paper and was intently reading it.

"There's bad news, too, for your friend, your old partner," said the manager, half sympathetically, half interrogatively.



Van Loo Came eo the Mission, He Said Suddenly.

"There has been a drop out in everything the bank is carrying, and everybody is unloading. Two firms failed in 'Frisco yesterday that were carrying things for the bank, and have thrown everything back on it. There was an awful panic last night, and they say none of the big speculators knows where he stands. Three of our best customers in the hotel rushed off to the bay this morning, but Stacy himself started before daylight and got the through night express to stop for him on the "Divide" on signal. Shall I send any telegrams that may come to your room?"

Demorest knew that the manager suspected him of being interested in the bank, and understood the purport of the question. He answered with calm surprise that he was expecting no telegrams, and added; "But if Mrs. Van Loo returns I beg you to at once let me know," and, taking Barker's arm, went in to breakfast. Seated by themselves, Demorest looked at his companion. "I'm afraid, Barker boy, that this thing is more serious to Jim than we expected last night, or than he cared to tell us. And you, old man, I fear are hurt a little at Van Loo's flight. He had some money of your wife's, hadn't he?"

Barker, who knew that the bulk of Demorest's fortune was in Stacy's hands, was touched at this proof of his unselfish thought, and answered with equal unselfishness that he was cnocerned only by the fear of Mrs. Barker's disappointment. "Why, Lord! Phil, whether she's lost or saved her money it's nothing to me. I gave it to her to do what she liked with it, but I'm afraid she'll be worrying over what I think of it, as if she did not know me! And I'm half a mind, if it were not for missing her, to go over to Boomville, where she's stopping."

"I thought you said she was in San Francisco," said Demorest, abstractedly.

Barker colored. "Yes," he answered quickly. "But I've heard since that she stopped at Boomville on the way."

"Then don't let me keep you here," returned Demorest. "For if Jim telegraphs to me I shall start for San Francisco at once, and I rather think he will. I did not like to say so before those panic-mongers outside who are stampeding everything; so run along, Barker boy, and ease your mind about the wife. We may have other things to think about soon."

Thus adjured, Barker arose from his half-finished breakfast and slipped away. Yet he was not quite certain what to do. His wife must have heard the news at Boomville as quickly as he had, and, if so, would be on her way with Mrs. Horncastle; or she might be waiting for him, knowing, too, that he had heard the news, in fear and trembling. For it was Barker's custom to endow all those he cared for with his own sensitiveness, and it was not like him to reflect that the woman who had so recklessly speculated against his opinion would scarcely fear his reproaches in her defeat. In the fullness of his heart he telegraphed to her, in case she had not yet left Boomville: "All right. Have heard news. Understand perfectly. Don't worry. Come to me." Then he left the hotel by the stable entrance in order to evade the guests who had congregated on the veranda and made his way to a little wooded crest which he knew commanded a view of the two roads from Boomville. Here he determined to wait and intercept her before she reached the hotel. He knew that many of the guests were aware of his wife's speculations with Van Loo, and that he was her broker. He wished to spare her running the gantlet of their curious stares and comments as she drove up alone. As he was climbing the slope the coach from Sacramento dashed past him on the road below, but he knew that it had changed horses at Boomville at 4 o'clock, and that his tired wife would not have availed herself of it at that hour, particularly as she could not have yet received the fateful news. He threw himself under a large pine, and watched the stage coach disappear as it swept around into the courtyard of the hotel.

Barker sat there for some moments with his eyes bent upon the two forks of the road that diverged below him, but which appeared to become whiter and more dazzling as he searched their distance. There was nothing to be seen except an occasional puff of dust which eventually revealed a horseman or a long trailing cloud out of which a solitary mule, one of a pack-train of six or eight, would momentarily emerge and be lost again. Then he suddenly heard his name called, and looking up, saw Mrs. Horncastle, who had halted a few paces from him between two columns of the long-drawn aisle of pines.

In that mysterious half light she seemed such a beautiful and goddess-like figure that his consciousness at first was unable to grasp anything else. She was always wonderfully well dressed, but the warmth and seclusion of this mountain morning had enabled her to wear a light gown of some delicate fabric which set off the grace of her figure, and even pardoned the rural coquetry of a silken sash around her still slender waist. An open white parasol thrown over her shoulder made a nimbus for her charming head and the thick coils of hair under her lace-edged hat. He had never seen her look so beautiful before. And that thought was so plain in his frank face and eyes as he sprang to his feet that it brought a slight rise of color to her own cheek.

"I saw you climbing up here as I passed in the coach a few minutes ago,' she said with a smile, "and as soon as I had shaken tho dust off I followed you."

"Where's Kitty?" he stammered.

The color faded from her face as it had come, and a shade of something like reproach crept into her dark eyes. And whatever it had been her purpose to say or however carefully she might have prepared herself for this interview, she was evidently taken aback by the sudden directness of the inquiry. Barker saw this as quickly and as quickly referred it to his own rudeness. His whole soul rushed in apology to his face as he said: "O, forgive me! I was anxious about Kitty; indeed, I had thought of coming again to Boomville, for you've heard the news, of course? Van Loo is a defaulter, and has run away with the poor child's money."

Mrs. Horncastle had heard the news at the hotel. She paused a moment to collect herself, and then said slowly and tentatively, yet with a watchful intensity in her eyes: "Mrs. Barker went, I think, to the 'Divide'—"

But she was instantly interrupted by the eager Barker. "I see. I thought of that at once. She went directly to the company's offices to see if she could save anything from the wreck before she saw me. It was like her, poor girl! And you—you," he went on eagerly, his whole face beaming with gratitude, "you, out of your goodness, came here to tell me." He held out both hands and took hers in his.

(To be continued.)

HOW TOFIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price 50 cents and $1. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention The Atlanta Sunday Constitution and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

No. 10

Homeopathic Cure for

DYSPEPSIA

Indigestion, Weak Stomach.

No. 10 corrects the Digestion.
No. 10 tones up the Stomach.
No. 10 makesthe appetite keen.
No. 10 prevents distress after eating.
No. 10 relieves smoker's heart-burn.
No. 10 steadies the Nerves.
No. 10 removes liver spots.
No. 10 gently assists Nature.
No. 10 promotes health.
No. 10 is only equaled in merit by

"77" FOR GRIP

All druggists, or sent for 25c, 50c or $1. MEDICAL BOOK.—Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of all Diseases mailed free. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

THE GREAT MEDICINE FOR WOMEN.

COLUMBIA, TEXAS, Jan 22, 1897.

This is to certify that after many requests from my druggist, Mr. Jno. S. Bartlett, I tried Wine of Cardui on my daughter (fifteen years old.) I had no faith in the medicine whatever but finally concluded to try a few doses. To my surprise she began to improve at once. After taking one bottle she was almost well. She is now on the second bottle and I consider her well. She was sick for two years or more and a constant sufferer with headache, chills and fever and many other troubles Wine of Cardui is recommended for. Once or twice every week I would have to go to our physician for a prescription. But that did no good. She would have a chill in spite of all our care and medicines. She was losing all her strength and flesh until she was so thin she could neither walk far or ride horseback. To-day she can do both and never gets tired. Is as full of life as can be. In fact my daughter is a new being. I cannot recommend Wine of Cardui too highly and will ever feel grateful for the wonderful cure in this case. I will be glad to answer any one wishing to know the true facts as above. O. LANDRY.

Mr. Landry to-day wrote the above in my store and I know it to be true. Says he could write more but thinks this enough. JOHN S. BARTLETT, Druggist.

Wine of Cardui is a medicine made especially for women. It comes to weak women as a priceless gift of nature. It makes life brighter for every inmate of the home by giving the wife or mother or daughter perfect health. It stops those aches and pains and drains and weaknesses that burden so many women. It helps a woman bear healthy children. Then it gives her strength to care for them. For everything that comes under the head of "female troubles" Wine of Cardui is the remedy to use. It cures thousands of cases like those of Miss Landry and Mrs. Donner every year. $1.00 at the drug store.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT.
For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, *Ladies' Advisory Department*, The Chattanooga Medicine Co. Chattanooga, Tenn.

DETROIT, MICH., Jan. 27, 1897.

My mother died when I was a child so I had no one to care for me and instruct me. I was weak and sickly and my menses did not appear until I was seventeen years old. I suffered dreadfully at every period, it being worse after I married. The trouble developed into St. Vitus dance at one time. I was in dreadful condition when I first got Wine of Cardui. I was very lame and stiff. The pain was very bad in back of neck and side of my face. It seemed like I would be paralyzed. I was flooding badly too. I have taken less than two bottles of Wine of Cardui. And the change is wonderful. That stiff feeling was gone and the flow had stopped in four days. I feel splendidly. I can do my housework easily and take care of my children. My baby is not so fretful when I take the Wine. I will continue its use while nursing. MRS. WM. DONNER.

McELREE'S
Wine of Cardui

ARE YOU BANKRUPT in health, constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so,

NEVER DESPAIR

Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you. For sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver, constipation, biliousness and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills
an absolute cure.

Ladies! A Friend in Need Is One Indeed.
By Mail $2.00. Our Pennyroyal and Tansy Pills are such. Are never failing as a cure of Female Irregularities.
SPECIALTY CO., Staunton, Va.
may16 4t sun

Radway's Pills

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles.

Price 25c a box. Sold by druggists. Mention The Constitution.

APOLLO BEST BLOOM
TRADE MARK

TOO THIN.

There are builders and builders. Some buy cheap galvanized iron rolled thin; and some buy Apollo.

Apollo Iron and Steel Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE BEST PARTS OF THE BEST CATTLE IN
Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef
THAT'S WHY IT'S THE BEST, PUREST AND OF FINEST FLAVOR.

Clear Complexions Gu

If you are annoyed with
sunburn, sallowness, pimples,
moth, crusty, scaly, itching,
do not worry; they can be
Madame A. Ruppert's world
Face Bleach, and nothing will
remove them as this remedy. A
plication will refreshen and
superficial skin and will convince
merits. A standing, bona fide
is given to every purchaser. It
per single bottle, which in
vere cases is sufficient to cure
bottles for $5. Madame A. Ruppert's
Bleach is the original and is the only
lished for years and is the only
which never fails. See that all
the signature and photograph of
A. Ruppert, New York city, and
with red seal and glass stopper
tured only by Madame A. Ruppert
sale by her authorized agent at

JACOBS' PHARMAC

OUR NAME ON A SP
STANDS
J. K. ORR SHOE CO
LOOK FOR THE RED SEA

BICYCLES.
BICYCLES BICYCLES
BICYCLES BICYCLES
BICYCLES BICYCLES
3,700 standard wheels must be sold
tual manufacturers' cost named;
on approval. Get catalogue and prices.
and Supply Co., 273 Wabash ave., Chicago.

LADIES—A FRIEND IND
ARE OUR
PENNYROYAL and TANSY
Never fails. Absolutely
The best of all. These
been used and approved
without number from all
world. $2.00 by mail or
for particulars. Sold only by
BOX C. SPECIALTY CO., Sta

COOK REMEDY C
SYPHILIS Primary, Secondary or Tertiary
can be treated at home for the same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Syphilitic BLOOD POISON that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.
COOK REMED

MRS. M. O'BRIEN TALKS AT LAST

She Tells Her Side of the Fort McPherson Sensation.

MAKES WOMANLY DISCLAIMER

Her Popularity Among the Bachelors at the Post Caused the Trouble.

SHE TALKS OF THE ROMEYN FAMILY

Lieutenant's Wife Makes a Denial of the Position in Which Idle Gossip Has Placed Her—She Speaks Her Mind of Events Very Freely.

Mrs. Lieutenant O'Brien, who did not tell her story before the late courtmartial, tells it this morning in the columns of The Constitution.

In all that has gone hitherto it is her enemies who have spoken—now she speaks for herself, and with a candor and frankness which must command attention.

Mrs. O'Brien is a petite little woman, bright and cheery, and it is no wonder that upon her addition to the society of the post she became at once a favorite. Her manner is catchy and pleasing; her conversation shows her to be a lady of education and culture, and its simplicity is charming in its effect. The impression she makes at first acquaintance is that of a trusting and lovable woman, whose thoughts are far away from those which animated her critics. As she spoke with fervor and earnestness, she looked kindly upon her husband who was pacing up and down the porch.

"It is a hard situation," said Lieutenant O'Brien, "in which I find myself placed. The case is one which should never have gone to a court, but which should have been settled in another and more effective way. I at first felt that physical redress by a man of thirty-three out of one sixty-three would have been criticised, yet now I wish that I had forgotten that Captain Romeyn was sixty-three."

Mrs. O'Brien Begins.

"How to begin the story," said Mrs. O'Brien, "is difficult. When I first came here Mrs. Romeyn visited me and said that the bachelors were horrid. They did not dance with the married women, and they did not call on them. I thought it was queer because I had always found bachelors to be nice to married ladies. The bachelors called at our quarters and always danced with me at the hops. Mrs. Romeyn came to my house one night and said she thought it was outrageous the way the bachelors treated the married ladies, they would neither dance with them nor call on them, and that some of the married ladies said they would not go to the hops any more. I said: 'Well, if I went to the hops and they did not dance with me, I would stay at home, but certainly I would not talk about it.'

"Mrs. Lieutenant Martin and Mrs. Lieutenant Kalk both said the same thing. The bachelors were nice to me, however, and nice to a young girl that I had visiting me during the winter. I invited the bachelors to my house for dinner, for this girl, and they were always nice, as was natural. Mr. Bamford and Mr. O'Brien have always been good friends. When Mr. Bamford and Mr. Shaw stopped housekeeping Mr. Bamford came to our house to mess. In January Miss Romeyn announced that she was engaged to Mr. Bamford, which was the foundation of all the trouble. When Mr. O'Brien spoke to Mr. Bamford about it Mr. Bamford did not deny it, but he gave Mr. O'Brien very clearly to understand that he was not engaged to her. Mr. Bamford and I had frequently ridden and danced together, before this engagement was announced, more so before its announcement than after. Mrs. Romeyn was perfectly friendly with me all the time, in fact on Christmas eve Captain Romeyn walked to town with me.

"Mrs. Romeyn came home from the east the latter part of January and Mr. O'Brien and I called on her. Mr. Bamford went to Miss Romeyn and told her that she must set him right in this garrison and say that the engagement which she had announced was broken off. This she refused to do. Then came the german, which was a post affair, and Mr. Bamford told her that he would dance it with her. That night at the german I danced with Mr. Bamford and Mrs. Romeyn cut Mr. O'Brien and myself, but she did not cut Mr. Bamford, which every one in the room thought strange. The next day Captain Romeyn went down town and told Mr. Bennett that I had been cut by all the ladies at the post on account of my behavior, and a great many other unpleasant things.

"Now Mr. Bennett, who is a great friend of ours, of course came right out, because he felt it his duty, and told my most intimate friend, Miss Randall, and she told me. Captain Romeyn has tried to make her out the most outrageous gossip in this post. This is not, because she came direct to me with the news. Mr. O'Brien went at once to his captain, of course, [illegible] his advice and demanded that Captain Romeyn make public apology. This Captain Romeyn refused to do. Then after [illegible] Mr. O'Brien started to denounce Captain Romeyn, and Captain Romeyn hit [illegible]. Then Mr. O'Brien preferred charges against Captain Romeyn, feeling that a man of thirty-three could not afford to take physical vengeance out of a man of sixty-three. Mr. O'Brien went to Dr. Taylor and asked him as to Captain Romeyn's physical condition, as he intended to cowhide Captain Romeyn. The doctor told him that it would never do as it would result fatally to Romeyn. This forced him into legal action preparing charges as his only recourse. Mr. O'Brien asked that an inspector would be sent here and Captain Romeyn retired at once. He did not want a courtmartial. Now in this case the ladies who testified were women whom I have never been on any but the most formal terms, with whom I am acquainted only slightly, and women themselves who have complained that the bachelors were not nice to them, criticising them in every conversation for their want of gallantry.

"Mrs. Romeyn sat on the Ham's porch all one day to get the Hams to testify. Mrs. Ham said that she did not know anything. Finally Mrs. Romeyn got Mrs. Ham to promise that she would go up and the Romeyns put the words in their mouths. Mr. Ham stopped in the middle of his testimony and asked Captain Romeyn: 'What was the word you wanted me to testify to?'

"Miss Romeyn's testimony was so vicious and apparently untrue that they did not even take the trouble to rebut it. I said I went down to the coral, and I don't know even yet what the coral is. With Captain Romeyn it was simply a question of getting his daughter married before he retired, and with her of getting married. He knew that once he got her out of army life he could not marry her to any one. They thought Mr. Bamford was gullible and tried to catch him. I have formerly given hops to which Miss Romeyn was invited and the men used to draw straws as to who should take her, for she was not a favorite with anyone.

"I think it a pretty good indication of the whole thing that Captain Romeyn was only supported by men who had known him a short time, and all the other officers of the regiment took the other side. The singular feature of the courtmartial was that it drifted away from the trial of an officer charged with conduct unbecoming a gentleman to attack the character and motives of a woman who was not on trial, who had no part in it, and yet who was made to bear the part of the principal actor, and if the evidence as there given should be permitted to stand unanswered it would appear that she was the one on trial. This is so contrary to all English and American jurisprudence and to all methods of trial that it will be apparent to the reader at once. It was a case in which my name was bandied about and to which I was not a party, and yet where I was made to appear as the principal almost without redress. Here was a courtmartial composed of officers of the American army listening to the retailing of stories which would not have been for an instant admitted into a civil court.

"There are in every army post, of course, two classes of women, as there are in every other relation of life. One which keeps posted, reads magazines and takes pleasure in intellectual pursuits and in the prevailing forms of exercise. There is the other, composed of more housekeeping drudges, neither reading newspapers nor magazines, taking no interest in public affairs or otherwise improving their minds, but contenting themselves with the idle gossip of whatever goes about, speaking over the back fences, as you might say, to each other about whom they saw perambulating the front walk the evening before. Those people rely for their mental pabulum upon the most idle of gossip and are the ready victims of servants, who carry tales from house to house. Of course between these two classes of women there is an antagonism. The unintellectual, unrefined woman is jealous of her sister who has improved her opportunities and whose mind and accomplishments are such as to attract attention and whose capabilities lead her into a higher and more intellectual mental diversion.

"This is not the first offense of Captain Romeyn in this respect, as those who are familiar with army life know, and into the details of which it is unnecessary for me to go. One of these cases, it may be said, however, was almost a parallel with the one just concluded, in which he was likewise worsted.

"Captain Romeyn said he had got letters from old friends. We not only got letters from old friends, but from entire strangers. I feel that I have been vindicated by thirteen officers of rank and standing in this courtmartial, whose sentence was dismissal for Captain Romeyn, and what Mr. McKinley has done can never alter Captain Romeyn's status in the army. The moral conviction will rest on him as long as he lives. Even the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who worked so hard for him, think his action infamous.

"I have had in all that I have done, both before and since the courtmartial, the full approval of my husband, and all who know him must know that that in itself is sufficient."

About this time Lieutenant O'Brien came in and concluded the conversation by saying: "We have been married for ten years, and have lived in a number of garrisons, where our social position has been thoroughly good. We came here in August, '95, and from the beginning have been on an equally good standing with our position elsewhere. There never was any cause whatever for the hostile attack of Captain Romeyn, which I can attribute only to senile insanity and the willingness of a number of vulgar people, with nothing to do but mouth over idle gossip, which may be thoughtlessly started. This garrison, like every other, has been cursed by a number of gossips, whom Captain Charles King so truthfully described in his works. We are only one case of the innocent victims of this class of people, but in this case there has been something exposed extraordinary to army life. I refer to the willingness of men wearing the uniforms of the United States army to appear before a court and retail the boudoir conversation of their homes, and gossip which even they themselves could not locate, but only remember having heard, with the view to traducing the character of the wife of another officer, especially as this was in the interest of another officer to whom no one of them gave respect."

"Captain Romeyn was the victim of his own family," concluded Mrs. O'Brien. "Mrs. Romeyn wanted to get Nina married off before her husband's retirement. Nina thought that she could force Mr. Bamford into marrying, and they pressed Captain Romeyn into the position of attacking us for the force it might exert on Mr. Bamford, not dreaming of the length to which it would go."

A Curious Prison.

In chopping down a tree the other day a Sherman county farmer noticed a limb with a cavity some two feet in length and three or four inches in diameter, in which were two large, full-grown birds, says The New York Press. There was a small opening, through which the birds received food from their mates. The limb was cut and the birds liberated. Neither was able to fly, having never been out of its place of imprisonment.

It is probable that the mother bird was small, and though able to make her nest in the hollow of the tree and rear her young, could not extricate them, as they did not have strength enough to help themselves until the hollow so closed as to make escape impossible. Those who have examined the birds think they are about two years old.

They have been fed from their birth by their bird fellows through the aperture in the limb of the tree.

OUT GOES THE INDIAN SOLDIERS

Discipline Makes Him Long for His Tepee and Blanket.

HE LIKES ARMY IDLENESS

Remaining Troops Is Yet a Part of the Cavalry at Fort Sill.

IT WILL BE DISBANDED TOMORROW

First and Final Effort of Geroimo's Braves To Become Civilized. Will Become Scouts.

Fort Sill, Okla., May 25.—(Special Correspondence.)—The last day of this month will witness the disbandment of the only remaining organization of Indian soldiers in the United States army. At that time L troop, Seventh cavalry, will be mustered out by Captain H. L. Scott, who has charge of the matter. It marks the end of what at one time seemed a promising plan to make the Indian of real use to the United States government.

The idea of enlisting Indians as regular members of the United States army originated with one of the officers of the army who was killed in the battle of Wounded Knee in 1891. He had organized several companies and understood the Indian character as no one else had been able to. His men made excellent cavalrymen and obeyed the rules and regulations that hedge in the life of the soldier with both promptness and alacrity. The death of the officer however, seemed to discourage the Indians. Those who succeeded him in command failed in managing the Indian soldier because they could not treat him as they did other enlisted men and secure his willing obedience. They would not accord him the slightest favor which could not be granted all others.

When the idea was first suggested to the Indians they seemed to take to it very kindly, and there was no trouble in inducing the young bucks to don the blue. The older braves, those who remembered the time, not so long ago, when they had fought men clad in that costume, were not ready to enlist. So it was that the companies were principally made up of the generation of Indians that has most recently reached manhood.

The cavalry uniform is a dressy affair, much more so than that of the infantry. For a time the new soldiers cut a wide swath among their compatriots, and it really looked as if the time had come when to be one of Uncle Sam's men would be considered an honor by an Indian rather than a disgrace, as had heretofore been the case. Some of the older Indians, who had been scouts for the government, became members of one of the troops of cavalry, but, odd as it may seem, they made the poorest soldiers of the whole.

As previously stated, all went as merry as the traditional marriage bell until the last Indian war, at the battle where Sitting Bull met his death. For three months after that it seemed as if the experiment might be made a success. Then evidence of decadence appeared. The Indians began to show a decided disinclination to abide by military discipline. The blare of the trumpets and the rattling charge of cavalry were his delight and pleasure, but when it came to getting up at a certain hour every morning, going to bed at the sound of a bugle, and above all, the trouble and worry of keeping neat and clean, army life began to lose its joys.

The Indian is at no time a disciplinarian. Authority to be acceptable must rest very lightly indeed upon him. So he refused to learn anything about Upton's tactics and simply disregarded everything that he could. The summary punishment that follows these offenses, the guard house, filled his soul with wrath and he began to get sullen and bitter and ugly. Presently the members of the troop stationed at Fort Omaha, near Omaha, Neb., began to rejoice because the end of the time for which they had enlisted was drawing near. When it arrived every member but one refused to reenlist and as even in our decimated army one man will not form a troop of cavalry, that was the end of one troop.

This seemed to be the signal of revolt to the Indian troops. It is a characteristic of the Indian that he prefers to eat whenever possible, and those possibilities cannot be too frequent to suit him. Uncle Sam allows his soldiers liberal rations, but the Indian cavalrymen astonished their superiors by demanding double rations, claiming that as Indians they were entitled to one ration and as soldiers another. Ridiculous as this may seem, the claim was not without a basis. The laws of the government and the rules of the interior department provide that every Indian shall have a certain number of times a year a given allowance of food. Any one who has ever been at an Indian agency at the time of the beef distribution will appreciate the truth of this.

The red tape that doth hedge in an Indian is something remarkable, and the claim they made proved a poser. Finally, however, it was decided that during the period of enlistment of the Indians as soldiers they were not entitled to receive any other aid or comfort from the government than that which is the due of any private in the cavalry or infantry. This is but one incident among the almost countless claims and demands that the Indian cavalrymen made and the uproar they raised was so great that it even reached Washington. When the action of the Indian rouses the wrath of the officials at Washington it must be something very bad indeed. So it can be imagined how great was the astonishment of the army in the west and the interior department officials in the same locality when the order was issued that all Indians should be mustered out of service when their time of enlistment expired and be refused re-enlistment. They were to be permitted to serve as scouts if they liked, but that was all.

Thus it is that one after the other the Indian troops of United States cavalry have become only memories until the entire list is narrowed down to troop L of the Seventh cavalry now at Fort Sill. It is a curious fact in connection with this, that it was the Seventh cavalry which Custer led when he bravely faced death among the hills of the Little Big Horn. It is odder still that the descendants of the very men who murdered "Yellowhair" and his soldiers should have proved an absolute failure wearing the colors and the number that Custer made famous.

The membership of the troop which is about to end its life includes several of the former braves of Geronimo, the once famous Apache chief. These men were practically military prisoners, but were placed in troop L, the government thinking that a life of that nature would be more pleasant than existence under prison regulations would prove. This was not the case, however. And now the members of the company will be allowed to perform the duties that have heretofore devolved on the Indian police. This does not mean any decrease of the Indian police force, but a long needed addition. The Indians will still wear uniforms and thus the glory of blue and brass will not entirely depart from them.

How a Boy Succeeded.

From The Presbyterian Banner.

Boys sometimes think they cannot afford to be manly and faithful to the little things. A story is told of a boy of the right stamp, and what came of his faithfulness.

A few years ago a large drug firm in New York city advertised for a boy. Next day the store was thronged with applicants, among them a queer-looking little fellow, accompanied by a woman, who proved to be his aunt, in lieu of faithless parents, by whom he had been abandoned. Looking at this waif, the advertiser said: "Can't take him; places all full. Besides, he is too small."

"I know he is small," said the woman, "but he is willing and faithful."

There was a twinkle in the boy's eyes which made the merchant think again. A partner in the firm volunteered to remark that he "did not see what they wanted with such a boy; he wasn't bigger than a pint of cider." But after consultation, the boy was set to work.

A few days later a call was made on the boys in the store for some one to stay all night. The prompt response of the little fellow contrasted well with the reluctance of the others. In the middle of the night the merchant looked in to see if all was right in the store, and presently discovered this youthful protege busy scissoring labels.

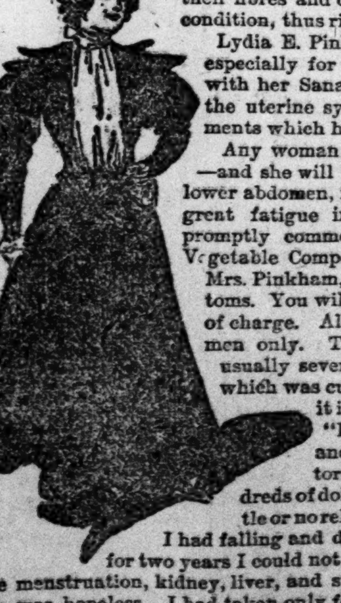
"What are you doing?" said he. "I did not tell you to work nights."

"I know you did not tell me so, but I thought I might as well be doing something." In the morning the cashier got orders to "double that boy's wages, for he is willing."

Only a few weeks elapsed before a show of wild beasts passed through the streets, and, very naturally, all hands in the store rushed to witness the spectacle. A thief saw his opportunity and entered at the rear door to seize something, but in a twinkling found himself clutched by the diminutive clerk aforesaid, and, after a struggle, was captured. Not only was a robbery prevented, but valuable articles taken from other stores were recovered. When asked why he staid behind to watch when all others quit their work, he replied: "You told me never to leave the store when others were absent, and I thought I'd stay."

Orders were immediately given once more, "Double that boy's wages; he is willing and faithful."

Today that boy is a member of the firm.



DOCTORS HAD GIVEN HER UP.

A Convincing Letter From One of Mrs. Pinkham's Admirers.

No woman can look fresh and fair who is suffering from displacement of the womb. It is ridiculous to suppose that such a difficulty can be cured by an artifical support like a pessary.

Artificial supports make matters worse, for they take away all the chance of the ligaments recovering their vigor and tone. Use strengthens; the ligaments have a work to do.

If they grow flabby and refuse to hold the womb in place, there is but one remedy, and that is to strengthen their fibres and draw the cords back into their normal condition, thus righting the position of the womb.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is designed especially for this purpose, and, taken in connection with her Sanative Wash, applied locally, will tone up the uterine system, strengthening the cords or ligaments which hold up the womb.

Any woman who suspects that she has this trouble —and she will know it by a dragging weight in the lower abdomen, irritability of the bladder and rectum, great fatigue in walking, and leucorrhœa—should promptly commence the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If the case is stubborn, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn., Mass., stating freely all symptoms. You will receive a prompt letter of advice free of charge. All letters are read and answered by women only. The following letter relates to an unusually severe case of displacement of the womb, which was cured by the Pinkham remedies. Surely it is convincing:

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier cured me when the doctors had given me up. I had spent hundreds of dollars searching for a cure, but found little or no relief until I began the Pinkham remedies. I had falling and displacement of the womb so badly that for two years I could not walk across the floor. I also had profuse menstruation, kidney, liver, and stomach trouble. The doctors said my case was hopeless. I had taken only four bottles of the Vegetable Compound and one of the Blood Purifier when I felt like a new person. I am now cured, much to the surprise of my friends, for they all gave me up to die. Now many of my lady friends are using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound through my recommendation, and are regaining health. It has also cured my little son of kidney trouble. I would advise every suffering woman in the land to write to Mrs. Pinkham for aid."—Mrs. Emma Pangborn, Alanson, Mich.

DEPOT PROBLEM MOVES ON A STEP

Question of Lowering the Tracks Discussed at Mayor's Meeting.

SEVERAL LINES REPRESENTED

Grade Crossings Come In For Their Share of Condemnation.

HUDSON AND M'DONALD WILL CONFER

No Definite Action Was Taken at the Meeting Yesterday and Final Decision Will Be Reached at a Later Meeting—Date To Be Named.

A conference of city officials and railway representatives was held yesterday at the mayor's office to discuss plans for a new union passenger station.

Mayor Collier stated that the people of Atlanta were tired of the grade crossings at Whitehall, Pryor and Loyd streets and that the evil would have to be remedied.

The railway officials answered that they recognized the seriousness of the evil and were anxious to do all in their power to remedy it. Mayor Collier said that the city would aid in securing necessary legislation and would help to defray the expense. The railroad men made no objection to the expense and declared that if the engineering problem could be settled they would gladly do their part.

City Engineer Clayton had prepared a drawing and an estimate of the expense of lowering the tracks and the figures, $240,000, were not excessive. Several suggestions were made by the railroad officials, but the most grave obstacle encountered was the small space obtainable. All the railway experts said that there was not room enough for the proper improvement of the terminal. If the tracks were depressed and a new station was erected it might answer for five years, but in ten years and thereafter the facilities would be too limited. Other objections were raised to the plan of depressing the tracks, but the most important one was that the roads would not have room enough for handling their trains when Atlanta grows. The width between Wall street and the south side of the tracks at Whitehall street is 100 feet. The property owners on the north side of Alabama street would not consent to the abandonment of the freight delivery track which runs along the rear of their buildings, nor would the Western and Atlantic railroad consent to it, so that track could not be utilized for passenger purposes. The engineers said that at best they could not get more than five tracks with the proper platforms in the proposed station. Another obstacle was the uncertain attitude of the lessees of the state road.

Finally, the whole matter was referred to Major Hudson, the Southern railway's engineer, and to Mr. Hunter McDonald, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis engineer, for conference, and they were requested to report to another meeting to be called in thirty days.

Those Who Were Present.

Among those present at the meeting yesterday were Mayor Collier, Messrs. E. C. Peters and Hutchison, of the council; Captain J. W. English, of the police board; President George C. Smith, of the Atlanta and West Point railroad; President H. M. Comer and Vice President J. M. Egan, of the Central; Mr. Joseph M. Brown, traffic manager of the Western and Atlantic, representing President J. W. Thomas, of the lessee company; Third Vice President Frank S. Cannon, Chief Engineer Hudson and Assistant General Superintendent J. S. B. Thompson, of the Southern railway; General Superintendent V. E. McBee, of the Seaboard Air-Line; Mr. Sam Wilkes, of the Georgia railroad, and Mr. W. A. Wimbish, special agent of the state for the Western and Atlantic railroad.

Mayor Collier brought the question up by saying that the grade crossings of three of Atlanta's most important streets are a menace to life and an annoyance to business. Citizens who have to go from one side of the city to the other are constantly kept waiting at the crossings for freight and passenger trains to pass. He added that the citizens of Atlanta appreciate what the roads have done for the city and they are not disposed to be unfriendly to the roads or to impose any heavy burden on them. The citizens do feel, however, that something ought to be done and that quickly, to get rid of the objectionable grade crossings. Plans had been prepared by the city engineer, not with the view of forcing the roads to adopt them, but merely as a suggestion. If the roads could suggest anything better, the city would be glad to hear of it and would co-operate liberally.

Gannon for the Southern.

Mr. Gannon was asked for his views and he replied that the Southern was merely a tenant in the present station and would either have to accept anything which the city and the Western and Atlantic might agree upon or draw out altogether. The Southern railway was anxious, he declared, to meet the wishes of the citizens. The present station is a disgrace to the city and it is criticised wherever it is known. In addtion the facilities there are so limited that the railroads which are occupying it have great trouble and delay in operating their trains in and out. He did not see, however, how sufficient room could be secured on the present site to accommodate the travel a few years hence if Atlanta grows as every one believes she will grow.

The platforms should be twenty feet wide between tracks and with such platforms there would not be more than enough room for five tracks, which would be insufficient. The Southern railway, the Central and the Atlanta and West Point desired to build a new station on Mitchell street if the other occupants of the present depot would agree to run into it. The Southern has bought the necessary property and is ready to go ahead with the project if the other roads will only join.

The Lessee's Position.

The attitude of Major Thomas, the president of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, which is the lessee of the State road, was heard with much interest. Major Thomas and the state will have to agree to whatever plan is finally decided on if anything is to be done at all in the way of depressing the tracks. Mr. Joseph M. Brown had a letter from Major Thomas asking Mr. Brown to appear for him at the meeting. In this letter Major Thomas said that he was clearly of the opinion that the project of lowering the tracks would have to be approved by the state and he quoted Mr. Wimbish, who said that "no radical change could be made without the consent of the state."

Mr. Brown suggested that if the Central, the Atlanta and West Point and the Southern would discontinue their suburban trains entering the union station the situation would be greatly relieved. The suburban service could be stopped at Whitehall street and then there would be much less congestion on the grade crossings. Or if the Southern, the Central and the Atlanta and West Point should pull out of the old station, as they have been talking about doing, the problem would be solved. There are now 104 trains entering and leaving the union station a day. Of these forty are suburban trains. Take them out and there would be sixty-four left. Of these sixty-four trains the Central, the Southern and the West Point run forty-four, leaving only twenty which are handled by the Western and Atlantic, the Seaboard and the Georgia. That would be ten trains in and ten out. Of these eight would leave from the Loyd street end and there would be only twelve leaving from the Pryor street side, so there would be only twelve passenger trains a day crossing Whitehall, Mr. Brown figured. There was an easy solution to his mind.

Mr. Brown suggested that if the freight car track in the rear of the Alabama street stores was depressed, the merchants would have to pay for the elevation of their grain, flour and merchandise. This would be quite a figure in the cost, he stated.

Mayor Collier suggested that the Alabama street stores have basements into which freight could be unloaded. He said that he owned a store on Alabama street abutting on the railroad tracks and he would consider his property enhanced in value if the tracks were lowered to that freight could be unloaded from the cars into the basement.

President Comer, of the Central.

Mr. Comer was invited to give his views and he said that the roads have long been trying to reach some solution of the problem. He knew that the railroads were anxious to meet the views of the citizens. Before this question of lowering the tracks came up, the Southern had bought property around on Mitchell street with the view to erecting a new union- passenger station, but the co-operation of all the roads had not been secured. Something ought to be done, he confessed, to get rid of the grade crossings in the heart of Atlanta. The problem of lowering the tracks was wholly with the Western and Atlantic's lessees and the state of Georgia. The plans proposed by the city engineer were open to objection, said Mr. Comer. The grade in leaving the station would be too heavy for starting a train out. The tracks in a station where engines stand are always greasy and the driving wheels often slip when starting on a level.

Mayor Collier asked Mr. Comer what he would suggest as a remedy and the president answered that a new union station on some other site would be his idea.

The State's Control.

Mr. Wimbish stated that anything which he might say would not, of course, bind the state, but would be merely his views. He believed that any reasonable plan which could be agreed on by the lessees, the governor and the city would be accepted by the legislature. The state recognizes the enormity of the evil, he added, but it would certainly not consent to an abandonment of the present terminal by the lessees. He would not advise the state to consent to any change of grade which was not permanent. Mr. Wimbish was firmly of the opinion that the present site is the site for the future station. The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis could not make an agreement to enter the Southern's proposed new station, because the state would not agree to that, if it meant the abandonment of the old station. The only questions involved in the solution of the problem which he say, were those of expediency and expense. He stated that the present lease has twenty-three years yet to run. Any improvements put on the state property would go to the state at the termination of the lease, but he estimated that in twenty years the roads would get back the amount of the investment. He advocated the plan of lowering the tracks and putting an office building above, so that all the roads could have offices there. He did not think that the smoke and noise would be annoying.

President Smith's Objection.

President George C. Smith, of the Atlanta and West Point, stated that his company was as little concerned in the problem as any one. It does not enter the present station over its own tracks at all, but comes in over the Central from Nelson street.

The plan of lowering the tracks should be the last recourse adopted by the railroads, he said. Every other plan should be fully examined first. The public ought not to be made to go under ground. The objections would be heat, want of light and ventilation. The heat is annoying on the surface and it would be intensified several degrees if the tracks were put down underground. Mr. Smith suggested that if the freight trains could be sent around the city the main source of trouble would which is now experienced would be avoided. The passage of passenger trains is quick. Make them do their drilling beyond the grade crossings and send the freight trains around the city and there would not be much ground for complaint, he stated.

Mr. Smith said that the strip of ground available for lowering the tracks is too narrow to admit of the terminal station which Atlanta should have. If business must be done on the present site, it should be done above ground.

Captain English Speaks.

The mayor called on Captain J. W. English for an expression. Captain English said in responding that the grade crossings had become an unbearable evil. He offered some figures on the number of people and vehicles which cross Whitehall street every twenty-four hours. The count was made five years ago, he stated. In one day and night, 29,123 people had crossed Whitehall street on foot; 1,716 teams had driven across, and there were 2,284 people in those vehicles; 109 engines, seventy-three freight trains and ninety-three passenger trains had passed in that time. He called on the roads to get together and reach some conclusion. If the city officials were disposed to make trouble for the roads employees could be sent before the recorder every day for violating some ordinance governing the movement of trains through the city. As a friend to the railroads he felt it his duty to tell them that the curses of the people were loud and deep, and he believed that the people would not much longer submit to grade crossings.

An Expert's Views.

Major Hudson, the chief engineer of the Southern, was called on as an expert for his opinion of the plan submitted by the city engineer. Major Hudson said that the grade was too heavy. It would be very hard to get trains out of the cut when once they got down into it. It would be difficult to get more than four or five tracks in the proposed station and that number would be insufficient to accommodate the travel.

The Cost Estimated.

Mayor Collier here stated that the engineer had estimated the cost of making the necessary excavation, building the necessary retaining walls, throwing three bridges over Whitehall, Pryor and Loyd streets and changing the sewer, water and gas pipes at $240,000.

The authorities of the railroads ought to take this matter up at once, said the mayor. He mentioned as a matter of history that an ordinance had once been passed by council ordering gates placed at the different crossings. As it was an experiment, the city required the roads to pay the expense of operating the gates for thirty days. The gates were not found to be satisfactory and were abandoned. Afterwards the mayor was informed by the man who operated the gates that he had been instructed by the roads to catch everybody inside them that he possibly could and thought that he had done fairly well.

"I am sure that the city will bear a fair proportion of the expense of lowering the tracks," said the mayor. "If the railroads are disposed to hands off and give us no assistance we may be driven to finding a remedy ourselves and in doing that we may make mistakes."

Captain English moved that the city engineer's plans be referred to Major Hudson and Mr. Hunter MacDonald, expert engineers, and that they be requested to make a report on them with any suggestions which they consider appropriate to another conference to be held in thirty days.

This motion was adopted by two votes in favor and none adverse. In the meantime Mayor Collier will visit Nashville and have an interview with Major J. W. Thomas in regard to his position in the matter. The co-operation of Mayor Thomas is essential because none of the other railroad men can move in the matter of lowering the tracks until he consents.

FAMOUS RIDER,

Reduced in Flesh and Made Well and More Comely by Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Salt and Band---Read What Bessie Melville, the Popular Circus Rider Says of this Treatment---Write or Visit Our New York or Chicago Medical Department---Write if You Are Ruptured---Best Treatment and Truss in the World.

DON'T BE FAT AND SICK IN HOT WEATHER.

BESSIE MELVILLE.

Writing from the Radcliffe, New York, Bessie Melville, one of the most daring equestriennes and one of the most beautiful women in the world, says:

New York City, April 28, 1897.

"Loring & Co., New York, Boston and Chicago, Gentlemen: On my return to New York from my recent Australian tour with the Great British and German shows I found that my sea voyage had augmented my natural tendency to get fat to such an extent as to present to me a most alarming problem. You never saw a fat circus rider for the reason that no fat man or woman could do an equestrian act of the modern kind, involving a bareback steed and sheer leaps from the ring to a sure footing on a running horse's back. I must get thin or not open in New York and go out this summer as I had engaged to do. I hastened to a physician and was put under treatment by Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Salt and Band. I had just five weeks to reduce myself from 159 to 125, my normal and usual weight. The Pills and Salt did even better than that in the time mentioned—they reduced me the required amount and cured me of liver and stomach trouble and cleared my complexion. I am going out as usual this season, thanks to Dr. Edison's treatment, and I will be glad to write to any one about the Pills and Salt and my experience with them who will address me in care of The New York Clipper. Yours respectfully,

(Signed) BESSIE MELVILLE."

No "tonic," "nervines," "sarsaparillas" or other "spring" medicines required when these remedies are used. They take the place of all female remedies and regulators. Obesity Salt, $1 a bottle; Obesity Pills, $1.50 a bottle, three for $4; Obesity Bands, $2.50 and up. Written guarantee to refund the price if Dr. Eddison's ObesityPills and Obesity Salt are taken as directed without good results. Write to our Chicago Medical Department or our New York Medical Department for free advice about your obesity or any other disease. If ruptured, don't fail to write. Best treatment and truss in the world. A truss that cures.

Dr. Edison's obesity remedies are sold in Atlanta by the JACOBS' PHARMACY.

Write to Loring & Co. for free copy of "How to Cure Obesity." Send letters and mail, express or C. O. D orders to Loring & Co., general agents for the United States. To insure prompt reply mention department as below. Use only the nearest address:

LORING & CO., DEPT. 45.

No. 115 State street, Chicago, Ill.
No. 42 W. Twenty-second street, New York city.

PROGRESSIVE WOMAN'S BUSY WORLD

ISMA DOOLY

Story of How Atlanta's Women Built the Children's Ward of the Grady Hospital, Which Was Opened Yesterday. ∴ ∴ ∴ Other News of Interest to Women

SUBSTANTIAL MONUMENT TO ATLANTA WOMEN'S WORK IN CHARITY

The opening exercises of the children's ward of the Grady hospital yesterday afternoon furnished another substantial proof of the benevolence and charity of Atlanta women, and opens to the little ones of the city that may be in need of proper care in illness a place where they will meet with the tenderest and best care.

The philanthropy of such an institution need scarcely be discussed, for nothing can more directly appeal to the human heart than a helpless, suffering little child. When surrounded by every luxury in life, it is heart-rending to see them suffer, but when one stops to consider the hundreds of little ones who return to their creator in childhood from lack of proper care and attention in illness, the story becomes one that demands a place of relief for such little creatures in every Christian community.

Physicians who know so well the distress and poverty that lurks in the very pathway of wealth and plenty, relate piteous incidents of little ones who suffer from the need of proper attention and nourishment in illness, and who for lack of a fresh, pure air die away in the squalid atmosphere of poverty stricken homes. In other cases, the children of poor parents, whose occupations carry them out by day to earn bread, and who cannot tend the bedsides of their suffering children, too—for them a provision should be made.

It was the knowledge of these circumstances and many similar ones that animated the women of the auxiliary of the Grady hospital to carry on the good work they completed yesterday, and no greater monument could stand to their earthly glory than that of a children's ward in the Grady hospital.

There may be questions as to what professions women should follow, as to the occupations properly theirs, and there is a great deal of discussion as to the "old-fashioned woman," the "new woman," and she of the intellectual type, but there will never be any question of the duties of women in charity. As the ministering angel woman comes nearer the ideal than in any other capacity.

Whether arrayed in the beauteous toilet of ball attire, or exalted to the highest position of state, there is never a time when she reaches a higher degree of womanly beauty than when she extends her hand in charity and touches in tender sympathy a suffering fellow being.

The exercises of the opening of the ward were brief but impressive. The prayer of Dr. Rice preceded the presentation speech of Captain Lowry, made in behalf of the ladies' auxiliary, and Mayor Collier responded in behalf of the city. An informal reception was held, after which the many guests present were invited to inspect the ward.

It has been built on the most approved plans, being in the pavilion style, and the interior has its decoration entirely of white. On entering the first room on the left is a model dining room containing every modern convenience. About the table were high chairs, in one corner a refrigerator, in another a china closet well filled with dainty china, a cabinet for the linen and the dumb waiter.

The Constitution.

The first room on the right of the hallway is called The Constitution room and is an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Henry Grady, for whom the hospital is named. When the movement of the children's ward was first agitated Mrs. William King, writing under the nom de plume of "Aunt Susie" in The Weekly Constitution, appealed to her little children readers to materially aid in the erection of the new ward. For three years she has inspired them with interest in the cause and the nickels, dimes and copper pieces that have come to her from every quarter have made up a sufficient amount to endow the memorial room. Mrs. King has personally superintended its furnishings. It is of white, with a touch of pale pink in the tinting of the wall. The linen is dainty, the china exquisite and there is every evidence of tenderness in the very atmosphere of the room. On the marble slab without the door is inscribed: "In loving memory of Henry W. Grady, the children's friend. Robert Redding King and Edmee Brower. Endowed by the children of The Weekly Constitution and Mrs. William King."

The Second Room.

The second room is a study in pale rose pink, the white furniture has a touch of gold about it. The muslin curtains are drawn back with knots of pink, the china ware and necessary toilet articles have that color faintly in evidence, and the utmost taste is displayed in every detail. This room has been endowed by Mrs. Henry W. Grady, the daughter-in-law of the late Henry W. Grady.

William Markham Lowry.

The third room has been endowed by Mrs. Lowry in loving memory of her son. William Markham Lowry, who died when a little boy. This room is in baby blue. The walls have that color in the fresco tint. The dainty white furniture has a delicate tracery adorning it of blue. The china has its decoration of blue with baby heads in miniature in the design. The muslin curtains are drawn back with blue ribbons, and the blankets have blue stripes on them. In the bureau drawers is the daintiest of linen, including table and bedwear, and for the children who may occupy the room there is a variety of the daintiest little night gowns of all sizes. The little bibs have a suggestion of blue in their finish, and the towels—many of them—have blue borders.

Public School Room.

The fourth room is the endowment of the children of the public schools, the Mallon Society of the Girls' High school, and in special memory of Dr. E. J. Roach, James Jackson Scrutchins, Mary Stroud Smith and Ruth Bigelow.

When the movement of a children's ward first inspired the ladies of the auxiliary, the public school children were among the first to respond. By means of entertainments and individual contributions, the grammar schools and the Mallon Society of the Girls' High school, led by Miss Sergeant, secured a fund of over $2,000. Their room is in pure white, and complete in its furnishing and adornment.

The Different Wards.

The wards contain ample space and have been pronounced by Dr. Elkin perfect as to ventilation, light and sanitary arrangement. Each iron cot is painted white with a brightening touch of gold. According to the latest and most approved plan as seen by Mrs. Lowry in the leading hospitals of the north, there are no mattresses used. On the springs first are placed a blanket, above this the draw sheet, the rubber sheet, and then the last sheet. This makes a most comfortable bed with the over cover of the sheet and white spread. On the foot of each one is the extra blanket, those of the girls having blue stripes and those of the boys red. By each cot is a table upon which is a white cloth or scarf, and a bowl of fresh sweet flowers, sweet peas filling them yesterday.

The linen closets are ample in size and well filled with appropriate materials.

The playroom where the children convalescing may be made happy is in the basement and has been fitted up with money secured by the Young Ladies' Auxiliary. Miss Jennie English has had entire charge of the arrangement and furnishing and has done praiseworthy work. The cement floor has over it a portable one of wood. Upon this is a carpet, while from the ceiling hang several swings and between the posts hammocks. There are toys and little chairs and an attempt will be made to further complete this department by having little roller chairs for the very weak patients.

In a report made by Mrs. E. L. Connally, of the building committee of the new ward, she outlines briefly the history of the movement and particularly mentions the faithful and noble work of Mrs. Lowry as president of the ladies' auxiliary. She has been three years in that responsible position, and has in that time missed only one meeting, the occasion being her last re-election, when she was ill.

There were times, too, when a limited attendance rather discouraged the faithful workers who were at the meetings and when the fact that all the work in such organizations is generally accomplished by a willing few was fully exemplified. Mrs. Connally and Mrs. Clark Howell, Jr., with Mrs. Lowry as chairman, comprised the business committee, and the complete and beautiful ward now finished speaks more eloquently in their behalf than could words uttered or written. They had as an able co-worker Miss Jennie English, chairman of the young ladies' auxiliary, who, with her assistants, planned and successfully carried out many brilliant entertainments for the children's ward. In her report Mrs. Connally says:

"Soon after the formation of the Grady Hospital Aid Association by some of the women of Atlanta, in 1894, it was decided to build the children's ward. Under the direction of the first president, Mrs. Sam Inman, the various committees were appointed, the charter obtained and enthusiastic work began. Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, now entering upon the third year in the president's chair, has been the leader who has pushed to completion the beautiful ward which the Aid Association and their young ladies' auxiliary now presents to the city."

After describing in detail the entire ward Mrs. Connally submits the following list, containing the names of the various parties for whom cots are endowed: Quintard Peters, Ellen Gertrude Ottley, Mary Louise Calhoun, Cornelia Jackson Moore, William Lawson Peel, Mary Houston and Jett Kidd, James Leftwich McPheeters, Howard Bell, Frances Brown, Elizabeth Gresham Brown, Elizabeth Gresham Connally, William O'Connor Wilson, Neal Keely, James Fort Bozeman, Davenport Jackson, Congregational Sunday school, Yvette Kutz, Mrs. M. R. Berry, William A. Moore, Joseph E. Brown, Joseph Thompson Peters and Stephen Elliott Peters.

The following list was submitted by Mrs. Connally as the contributors whose donations were $25 and above:

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rucker, $200; Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, $100; the city of Atlanta, $1,000; Mrs. James Thompson for Potter Palmer, $500; Mrs. B. F. Abbott, $100; Mr. Walker P. Inman, $100; Mr. George Winship, $100; Mrs. J. Regenstein, $100; Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, $100; Mrs. John K Ottley, $100; Mrs. John E. Brown, $100; Captain Henry Jackson, $100; Mrs. Richard Peters, $100; Mrs. John Keely, $100; Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, $100; Miss Sallie Eugenia Brown, $100; Mrs. Sam M. Inman, $100; Mrs. E. A. Bozeman, $100; Mrs. A. W. Calhoun, $100; Misses Lucy, Marion and Sarah Peel, $100; Levi B. Nelson, for Congregational Sunday school, $100; Mr. Elijah A. Brown, $100; Mrs. E. P. McBurney, $100; Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Moore, $200; Frank E. Block, $50; Mr. and Mrs. Clark Howell, $50; Mr. W. C. Hale, $25; J. G. Oglesby, $25; William H. Venable, $25; E. P. McBurney, $25; Mrs. Emma M. Thompson, $25, and Dr. Hunter P. Cooper, $25.

Mrs. Ellis Sees the Emperor of Austria Do Penance

Easter, with its reminder of Him who preached "Peace on Earth and Good Will to Man," found the attention of this part of the world apprehensively centered on the orient watching a repetition of the struggle of some six or seven centuries ago between the cross and crescent. These symbols still have power to awaken the ghost of that enthusiasm which swept over Europe in olden times, pitting crusader against Saracen on many a well contested field, and furnishing history with its most eventful page, chivalry with its brightest records and the novelist with his most inspiring theme. But, unfortunately in the present instance, the Greeks have not been taken seriously in their pose as Christian heroes. It is not so much their vaunted Christianity as the fact that they boast some first class pagan ancestors which elicited the sympathy of this part of Europe.

Greece is a kind of "holy of holies" to the classic scholar, who, investing her in the sacred mantle of ancient Hellas, worships reverently at this deserted shrine of the pagan divinities, and regretfully sees her precincts invaded by the infidel Turk.

Our proximity to the theater of this conflict lent an additional gravity to the always impressive services of holy week in Vienna. Those who see only the carnival side of this city form but an imperfect idea of the complex character of its inhabitants. It is necessary to remain through the succeeding six weeks, especially the terminal week in Lent; then, one realizes that beneath its frivolous exterior is a substratum of earnest reverence for things holy and religious. The waltz yields place to the sonorous mass, the bacchanalian song to the Stabat Mater and the masked maiden to the surpliced chorister.

To appreciate the significance of a Vienna Easter one must remember that this is today the capital city of the greatest Roman Catholic power in the world. The very title of the emperor, "His Apostolic Majesty," indicates the predominance of Catholicism in Austria. This is further annually emphasized at the Easter tide ceremony of the "Fusswashung," when the emperor in humble invitation of our Savior publicly washed the feet of the twelve of his poorest and oldest subjects.

We were fortunate enough to witness this unique ceremony. Entering the Hofburg we were ushered through two chambers along an avenue formed by the gorgeously uniformed Imperial House Guards into the ante-chamber. Here the Hungarian guards were conspicuous in their picturesque uniforms with yellow top boots and leopard skins draped gracefully over the left shoulder "a la Ingomar." We were given good seats in the ceremonial saal in a box opposite that of the diplomatic corps.

While the court attended a preliminary mass in the palace chapel the waiting spectators had ample opportunity to criticise the dress and manners of their neighbors.

At 10 o'clock the twelve old men, clad in antique costumes, entered the hall and took their seats at a long damask covered table. A brilliant body of staff officers grouped themselves at the upper end of the room. A little later the clergy of the court came in and were soon followed by the emperor attended by the "princes of the blood" and their suites. Franz Josef moved briskly down the hall and stood upon the platform at the upper end of the table, Prince Rudolph Lichtenstein standing immediately behind him. To his right the archdukes formed a row extending along the table in front of the old people. Next to the emperor stood the Archduke Otto, his probable successor, to the throne of Austria-Hungary.

His majesty was uniformed very plainly, wearing a white broadcloth coat, trousers of red and carrying a helmet surmounted by green ostrich plumes, the simplicity of which costume contrasted strikingly with the gorgeously attired noblemen around him.

Standing thus while the clergy chanted the gospel for the day, one had a good opportunity to note the personal appearance of this important figure in European politics. He is a well preserved man of sixty-eight, of medium height, slender in build and erect carriage, with a nervous energy and precision of movement that bespeaks the soldier. The face is one familiar to us all in this day of illustrated magazines and enterprising newspapers, except that it is older and more careworn with a certain gravity that is ludicrously suggestive of our Darwinian progenitors; a resemblance that is heightened by the side whiskers and retreating forehead. The vault of the head is bald, surrounded by a fringe of loosely cropped hair. He has a characteristic way of looking obliquely upward with a sidewise rotary movement of the head on the shoulders which I can only compare to the habit of a well-known web-footed fowl.

After the completion of the chant, the emperor went through the form of personally serving the supper to the old men, which repast was removed untouched by the attendant. I was gratified, however, to learn that they subsequently feasted upon it. Then, the table was removed, likewise the right shoe of each old man. The emperor proceeded to give (what my friend A. H. would call) a correct imitation of a foot washing, but considered as a cleansing process, it was but a poor imitation at best. The chaplain poured a few drops of water from a gold pitcher over the foot into a gold basin, while the emperor, kneeling, made a "lick-and-a-promise" like operation with his and and a towel. An observant spectator asserts that when the bath was over, the emperor was seen to absent-mindedly sniff suspiciously at his dainty finger tips.

In conclusion the emperor presented each old man with a little bag of gold coins, and accompanied by his suite passed out of the hall.

Easter Sunday was characterized by the usual profusion of new spring hats and suits, and the general prevalence of a festive spirit in the crowds that thronged the parks, Prater and Ringstrasse.

The air was balmy with a fragrant suggestion of spring and tremulous with the continuous chiming of cathedral bells. We attended a crowded service at the beautiful Votive kirche where Shubert's mass was exquisitely rendered.

The most interesting event of Easter week was the visit of the emperor of Germany and the annual review of the Austrian troops.

Many thousands of people in carriages and on foot congregated to witness this spectacle. I had a front seat on a tally-ho, and from this commanding position had a good view of everything.

The meeting of the two emperors was impressive and dramatic. Each at the head of his staff of some six or seven hundred mounted officers, galloped toward the other from opposite sides, meeting in the center of the parade ground, saluting and then shaking hands. As they passed down the lines each regimental band successively played the national air of Germany.

Subseqently the troops marched by the reviewing stand, and later the emperors galloped off to Shonbrunn, the imperial country seat in the suburbs of Vienna.

THREE ALABAMA SISTERS WHO ARE ACTIVE IN JOURNALISM.

MISS LILIAN WHITMAN HOOD. MISS CLAUSELLA WINAMORE HOOD. MISS MARGERY FROE HOOD.

MRS. CYNTHIA WESTOVER ALDEN.

The Brilliant Editress of the Woman's Department of the New York Tribune.

Mrs. Westover-Alden, editor of the woman's department of The New York Tribune, has many friends in Atlanta and the south who will enjoy hearing of the new honors she has recently received. Two weeks ago she was appointed by Mayor Strong, in connection with Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and several others, as a member of the New York city board of lady commissioners to the Tennessee Centennial exposition. This is an honor that has not been accorded to any other New York press woman. Mrs. Alden has been handling the Nashville show since the New York city woman's board was first appointed and The Tribune has done much to keep the exposition before the public and to arouse general interest in the subject. The woman's page keeps thoroughly in touch with all southern matters of general interest, and the beautiful half-tone pictures of Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, which appeared in last Monday morning's issue, were an evidence of Mrs. Alden's close connection with Atlanta women and their work. Last week Miss Frances Willard asked her to be a fraternal delegate to the annual national Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which meets in Buffalo in October, and to go from that to the world's convention, assembling in Toronto later in the same month. The New York Press Club of Women also wishes her to represent them fraternally at these conventions, and this double honor, coming from Miss Willard and Mrs. Alden's press associates, is one of which she may well be proud. Mrs. Alden is not only the leading woman journalist in New York, but of the north, and as such she is admired and beloved by all who know her. The accompanying picture was taken in the winter, and is considered by her friends to be unusually good.

The "Woman Clerk."

At a recent meeting of the Atlanta Woman's Club, on the occasion of the business section entertainment, one of the interesting papers read was that of Mrs. Annie T. Wise on the subject of the woman clerk. Mrs. Wise is the principal of the business department of the Girls' High school and is regarded as one of the most brilliant young educators in the city. She is an example of what practical education can do for a woman and manifests the excellent training that may be acquired in the public schools of Atlanta.

When Mrs. Wise, who was Miss Annie Teitlebaum, came to Atlanta from her native clime, Austria, she was but eleven years old and knew not a word of the English language. Three weeks after coming here she entered the Walker street grammar school. In less than a year she could not only command the language sufficiently well to stand the annual examinations, but stood among the first on the roll of honor. Her progress in school was remarkable, and at the time she left the grammar classes for the high school she was regarded as one of the brightest girls in the grammar schools of the city. Her record continued in brilliancy and she graduated from the high school with the first honor and with one of the highest averages in scholarship ever acquired by a pupil of that school.

Along with her native tongue she commands the English language with a charming precision that belongs to the educated foreigner and converses fluently in French. As principal of the business department of the high school she occupies a position of responsibility and dignity. She warmly espouses the cause of practical education for girls and in regard to the "Woman Clerk" said at the Atlanta Woman's Club:

"It is generally claimed that in no other land is woman accorded that freedom and homage and those privileges which have come to be regarded as the right of the American woman. But, if this is true, nor can it well be denied, it must also be admitted that in no other country has woman so difficult and important a part to play. Increase of freedom adds to her moral responsibility, and to the debt which she must discharge to society. Since so much liberty of thought and action is allowed her, she must also learn to apply her knowledge and talents to practical purposes. That she has well acquitted herself in this respect the end of the nineteenth century best attests; for many are the distinctions won by woman during recent years in fields untried before. We are constantly told that twenty-five or thirty years ago it was natural for a girl to look forward to marriage as embodying all that was of consequence in life; that 'not to have done so would have stamped the bold Philistine with the fatal brand of eccentricity;' and that had she conceived the 'notion' of earning her bread in a sphere of employment hitherto confined to the sterner sex, 'her genteel acquaintances would have passed by on the other side, not so much from a snobbish sense of superiority as from a deep-rooted conviction that the unfortunate woman in question had deliberately cast herself into the very vortex of humiliation and sin.'

"Fortunately, all this has been changed and cast aside, and marriage is now regarded by the working woman as a possible chance rather than as a necessary means to an end. For a long time the needle was regarded the proper means by which woman was supposed to gain a living. But since Hood wrote his famous poem shirtmaking has been looked upon as a poor industry and has been more or less abandoned.

"Teaching is generally considered the peculiar business of women; perhaps it is for that reason so badly paid. The salaries of men who engage in it are frequently double those of the women, who do, in many cases, better work and more of it.

"It is plain, therefore, that women were forced to seek other avenues, which, if they brought them into actual contest with men, have but tended to infuse that masculine strength essential to their success.

"In seeking to attain in certain lines the eminence already held by man woman has not by any means shown herself weak or proved a failure. And nowhere is this more true than in the domain of the clerk, the bookkeeper, the amanuensis. The demand for women as clerical workers is constantly increasing. That fact is amply justified by many reasons, not the least important of these being the promptness of the women clerks. They are more conscientious in the performance of their duties and the mathematical exactness so necessary to the bookkeeper can be acquired by them.

"Let me quote from a recent interview with the head of a large publishing house, where both men and women are employed: 'None of my women clerks are irregular in their attendance. There is the cashier. Her accounts are beautifully kept and always accurate. I wouldn't take a man in place of that girl. Men are troublesome. They complain about trifles that women wouldn't notice. The office boy don't suit, or the temperature of the building is too hot or cold, or the light is not properly adjusted. The women never want a day off to attend a baseball match. They understand the work with a full understanding of what is required of them and they are steadfast in the performance of their duties.'

"The successful clerk must know many more things than just the bookkeeping and possibly stenography and typewriting. She must possess a ready knowledge of orthography and composition; she must be quick to grasp an idea; and understand thoroughly the rules of punctuation. Herein lies the mistake of so many who have simply gone through a business college with the idea of 'getting through' without first having obtained a good English education.

"It is of the highest importance for the business education to be thorough and systematic; as much so, in fact, as the classical, nor is it so simple a thing to attain as some suppose.

"This is indeed the time when 'woman's hour has struck,' and yet, in no sense, has she ceased to follow Ruskin's injunction to her: 'Queens you must always be. For clerks, when they marry, make admirable wives. Indeed, their achievements in that direction, once the cause of much witty comment and pleasantry, have become a recognized fact, since so many women employed in offices have married men with whom they would have scarcely come in contact in another sphere. Clerical training educates the mind to accuracy in details, economy in the expenditure of time, and promptness in the daily affairs of life."

Three Sisters in Journalism.

Among the clever young women doing creditable newspaper work in Alabama are the Misses Hood, the three daughters of Editor Hood, of The Montgomery Evening Journal. They began their work about two years ago writing poems and short sketches for their father's paper, and book and magazine reviews. They are contributors to The Free Lance, of Birmingham, Ala., that very brilliant publication edited by Miss Margaret O'Brien. The Misses Hood are said to work in close association with one another, and though each one possesses striking individuality, they agree as to the main questions that belong to the feminine interests of the day, and works as a unit in the interest of any public good or enterprise.

From the talented group there has come into the press the sprightliest sketches, dainty bits of verse, and unusually clever editorial work.

Federation News.

No movement undertaken by the State Federation of Woman's Clubs has created more general interest than the petition to be presented by that organization of women to the trustees of the State University of Georgia, by which they urge that the State university be opened to women.

The petition, as drawn up by the chairman of the educational committee of the state federation, Mrs. Robert Emory Park, has been forwarded by Mrs. W. B. Lowe, president of the federation, to the presidents of the various federated clubs throughout the state. Being signed by each president and the members of the club she represents, it will go to the board of trustees bearing the signatures of 2,000 representative women. The petition reads:

"To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia—Greeting: Whereas many of the leading universities of the world admit women as students, and whereas, Georgia has, strictly speaking, no institution for the higher education of women, and, Whereas, a number of graduates from her Normal schools each year desire to obtain higher advantages and are unable from lack of means to attend northern colleges or universities for advanced education, and whereas, the state should provide without discrimination as to sex for the education of her citizens within her own borders;

"We, the Federation of Women's Clubs of Georgia, do earnestly petition your honorable body to recommend to the legislature of the state that women be admitted to all the rights, privileges and honors of our State university."

Another important movement on foot in the federation is embodied in the following circular letter addressed to the county school commissioners throughout the state. It reads:

"Dear Sir—I have sent to your address an outline of sudy on education prepared for the federation of woman's clubs in Georgia. You will see from the deep interest that the women of the state are taking in the question of education we are endeavoring to better the condition of the common schools by every means in our power. We believe that a potent factor to this end will be the establishment of woman's reading clubs in the country districts. These mothers' clubs will arouse a sympathetic interest in the cause of education and stimulate the formation of reading circles among young people, as contemplated by the Georgia Teachers' Association. Will you not aid us in bringing the matter before your county institute, and with the help of your enthusiastic teachers, formulate some plan for the organizations of such clubs in your neighborhood?

"If you hold no institute, will you be so good as to hand this circular to your most progressive and energetic teacher and beg her to lend us her sympathy and assistance in forming the clubs?

"The teacher should be the energizing center of life and influence in the community. A mothers' club would prove a means of mutual help and be a powerful lever in the hands of a wise educator. No matter if the patrons of the school are composed of different classes of society, the common interest should draw them together. The difficulties which are to be overcome, especially in the winter season, are many, but the experiment is worthy the effort.

"We would suggest that a study of current events would prove the most practicable and edifying programme at first, unless there is a pronounced preference on the part of the members for some author or era of literature. Each club, however limited in means, is able to subscribe for one or more periodicals at their present low price.

"Make a beginning, no matter how small, and kindly report on formation of such a club or clubs in your county to the undersigned.

"Earnestly soliciting your co-operation in this work, I remain yours respectfully,

"MRS. ROBERT EMORY PARK,
"Chairman of Committee on Education Georgia Federation Woman's Clubs."

Club Notices.

Miss S. G. Whaley requests the publication of the following announcement, calling together the sections of the Atlanta Woman's Club for the purpose of electing delegates to the nominating committee.

Home section, Tuesday, June 1st, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Music section, Monday, June 7th, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Civics, Tuesday, June 8th, 10 a. m.

Philanthropy, Wednesday, June 2d, 4 p. m.

Current events, Tuesday, June 1st, 4 p. m.

Continued on Seventh Page.

The United States Circuit Court

has granted an injunction against all infringers on the patented Imperial Hair Regenerator, manufactured only by the Imperial Chemical Mfg. Co., 292 Fifth ave., N. Y., and the learned judge on the bench pronounced it "a useful and meritorious invention."

IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR
FOR GRAY OR BLEACHED HAIR.

Clean, odorless, lasting. It does not contain an atom of poisonous matter, will not stain the scalp, and baths do not affect it. Neither does curling nor crimping. Price $1.50 and $3.

ANY SHADE OR ANY COLOR.

Sole manufacturers and patentee: Imperial Chemical Mfg. Co., 292 Fifth ave., N. Y. In Atlanta for sale by all druggists and hairdressers.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
HATS, FLOWERS AND BABY CAPS
ALL NEXT WEEK.

Beautiful fascinating and original creation in Summer Hats

AT $1.50 AND UP

A large lot of Flowers and Trimmings received yesterday, offered this week at HALF PRICE at

Miss Mary Ryan's
45 WHITEHALL STREET.

Douglas & Davison

UNDERMUSLIN
UNDER VALUE.
THE REMARKABLE SUGGE
OF OUR
REDUCTION SAL

For the past ten d
proves conclusively t
the trading public kn
when we say reduc
it means enough to j
tify investigation.
place on sale beginn
MONDAY the best
sortments of well m
Muslin Underwear at
lowest prices ever
fered:

GOWNS.
Good Muslin, yoke of
tucks, cambric ruffle around
and sleeves, our "Leader"
for this sale reduced
to ....

GOWNS.
Better quality of Muslin,
med with embroidery and
tucks, nothing better to be
anywhere at 75c. This sale
they are reduced to

GOWNS.
An odd lot, including
different styles, Empire, V
High Neck, etc., lace or em
trimmed, slightly soiled by
on "Special Sale Counter,"
at 75c, reduced to

GOWNS.
Another odd lot made of
bric, trimmed with fine
embroidery, including
described above, but of much
quality of cambric and trim
regular prices $1.00, to $1.
reduced to

GOWNS.
Here is a lot, including
ferent styles, made of best
Cambric or Muslin, trimmed
either lace or embroidery,
reduced to

CHEMISE.
Good quality Muslin,
band around yoke and
sleeves, reduced from 50c to

CHEMISE.
Fine soft Muslin, trim
lace or embroidery, yoke form
bands of insertion and tucks,
reduced from 75c to

CHEMISE.
Fine Cambric, round or
yoke, elaborately trimmed
fine embroidery, regular
price $1.00, reduced to

DRAWERS.
Good Muslin, deep hem
of tucks, regular mode, re
duced from 35c to

DRAWERS.
Better quality muslin
ery trimmed, with tucks,
reduced from 50c to

DRAWERS.
Made of Lonsdale Muslin,
hem, with tucks above,
with wide lace or embroid
ery, reduced from 75c to

DRAWERS.
Made of fine Cambric, a
hemstitching and tucks,
ery trimmed, reduced from
$1.00 to

Corset Covers.
Good quality Cambric
ery around neck and
sleeves, reduced from 75c to

Corset Covers.
Fine Cambric, yoke of
ery insertions and tucks,
ery around neck and sleeves,
reduced from $1.00 to

SKIRTS.
Good quality Muslin,
hem with 3 tucks above,
reduced from 50c to

SKIRTS.
Fine soft Muslin, deep Cam
ruffle with tucks above,
reduced from 75c to

Besides the items here
tioned, we are making a great
duction in the prices of
Undermuslin garment in
store.

WATCH TUESDAY'S PAPER FOR
"FREE LIST."

Douglas & Davison

COLQUITT HILL HOMES.

$1.00 TO $4.00 CASH

AND 75 CENTS TO $3.00 PER WEEK.

This beautiful new suburb is situated between the Atlanta Electric Railway and the Ga. R. R., adjoining Gen. Gordon's Home, three and one-half miles from the center of the city. All improvements, such as wide streets, sidewalks and shade trees, are free from cost to purchaser. We also impose building and healthful restrictions, making this suburb attractive and desirable in every particular.

BUILDING PRIZES IN CASH. To each person buying one or more lots of us at Colquitt Hill on or after June 1st, 1897, and commencing to build a house thereon, costing not less than $1,000, before July 1st, 1897, and completing said house on or before Sept. 1st, 1897, we will give CASH PRIZES as follows; $200 for the first house completed; $175 for the second house completed; $150 for the third house completed; $125 for the fourth house completed; $100 for the fifth house completed, and to the next ten persons building under above conditions $75 each. Proportionate prizes for houses costing $750 to $500. Buildings restricted to cost not less than $500. Those competing for prizes must submit plans and specifications before commencing to build.

FREE CAR FARE. To the head of each family purchasing a lot or lots of us at Colquitt Hill on or after June 1st, 1897, and building a house thereon, under above conditions, we will give free car fare twice each day from City to Colquitt Hill for one year.

PRICES OF LOTS $100 TO $400. TERMS—First Payments from $1 to to $4 cash; Weekly Payments, 75c to $3. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed for cash.

WE INSURE YOUR LIFE FREE OF CHARGE.

If purchaser is in good health at time of purchase, and has at no time been more than 30 days in arrears in payments, and dies during the term of his contract (suicide excepted) we make a deed to the wife and "babies" free of further payments. This will be in force after second payment is made on lots and papers are delivered.

Free Electric Car Tickets may now be secured at our office for inspection of property every day, including Sunday. No Taxes! No Interest! No Notes! No Mortgages! It is important that you see Colquitt Hill without delay, as the number of lots for sale is limited.

FLETCHER & RIORDAN, Proprietors, S. B. TURMAN, Agent.

No. 8 Wall St., Kimball House,
ATLANTA, GA.
Telephone 164.

INVEST YOUR SAVINGS. ✦ UNPARALLELED TERMS AND INDUCEMENTS. ✦ OPENING OFFER GOOD ONLY FOR 10 DAYS.

Continued from Sixth Page.

Science and education, Wednesday, June [illegible], 10:30 o'clock.

Business sections, Tuesday, June 1st, 10 a. m.

All members of sections are urged to attend these meetings, as the matter is of great importance.

Library Meeting

The library meeting at the Atlanta Woman's Club tomorrow afternoon will be a matter of state interest, since the matter to be discussed is one that interests two representative factions of women—the library committee of the state federation, and the librarians of the various libraries throughout the state. The main question to be agitated is that of library development in Georgia, and the invitations issued for the meeting come from Mrs. J. K. Ottley, president of the Atlanta Woman's Club, and Miss Anne Wallace, librarian of the Young Men's Library, of Atlanta.

The question of library development in the state is one directly in line with the principal object of the state federation—that of forthcoming educational advantages—and Mrs. Eugene Heard, chairman of the library committee, has the universal co-operation of the entire federation in her every undertaking.

Mrs. Ottley, who has been deeply interested in the library movement, requested that the day of Monday, June 30th, be set aside for its discussion, and the last day of her regime as president of the Atlanta Woman's Club will be marked by her address of welcome to the library committee of the federation, and the visiting librarians from throughout the state.

Miss Anne Wallace has ably assisted Mrs. Ottley in inspiring interest among the librarians throughout the state, and has been assured of their hearty co-operation in the organization of a state club to act in harmony with the national association. The directors of the Public Library of Macon, assured of the organization of the proposed members to be the guests of the Macon club, have requested that the first meeting take place there in the fall, inviting the public library at the time.

The programme for tomorrow's meeting is as follows:

Address of Welcome—Mrs. J. K. Ottley.
"Traveling Libraries"—Mrs. Eugene Heard, Middleton, Ga.
"The American Library Association"—Mrs. Moses Wadley, Augusta, Ga.
"The Library of Congress"—Mrs. Burton Smith, Atlanta, Ga.
"The Need of a Free Public Library"—Professor Charles M. Neel, Edgewood.
"The Library and the Book Seller"—Mr. F. J. Paxon, of the American Baptist Publication Society.
"Library Interests"—Mrs. John C. Printup, Rome, Ga.
Library Symposium.
Young Men's Library, Atlanta—President J. R. Nutting.
State Library—Captain John Milledge.
Public Library, Macon, Ga.—Mrs. Nora L. [illegible].
Young Men's Library, Augusta—Miss M. E. Campbell.
Public Library, Columbus, Ga.—Mrs. Nina Holstead.
Public Library, Rome, Ga.—Miss L. P. [illegible].
Library of the Woman's Club, LaGrange—Mrs. Enoch Calloway, president.
Library of the Agnes Scott Institute—Miss L. A. Field.

In the evening the directors of the Young Men's Library of Atlanta have issued invitations to a reception to take place in their parlors tomorrow night and to be a special compliment to the members of the library committee of the state federation and the visiting librarians of Georgia.

Miss Thornbury's Reception.

The closing exercises of Miss Thornbury's private school were marked by an elegant reception given in honor of her pupils Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The invitations, daintily engraved in French, encouraged conversation in "la belle langue," and evinced the fact that many of the young lady pupils, and the younger ones, too, had well mastered their study in French.

About seventy pupils were present and with Miss Lulu Belle Hemphill, Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson and Mrs. Morris Brandon assisted Miss Thornbury in the entertainment of the many guests, there being some 300 or 400 in attendance. The decorations of the house were unusually artistic. The white and gold drawing room on the left of the entrance and used as a reception room was decorated entirely in pure white flowers and delicate ferns. Clusters of the latter were banked upon the mantel and cabinets with bunches of white roses everywhere in evidence.

In the library and dining rooms were exquisite roses and sweet pea blossoms arranged in graceful profusion, while in the spacious hallways were palms and American Beauty roses.

Miss Thornbury received her guests in a most becoming toilet of white taffeta silk. Mrs. Stovall was effectively gowned in black. Miss Lulu Belle Hemphill wore a most becoming toilet of pale rose brocade satin, trimmed daintily in black. Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson wore a French toilet of pale green, the skirt accordion plaited and trimmed with ruches of white. The corsage had draperies of real lace. All the young lady pupils were in airy toilets, mostly of white, and made a picturesque scene as they assisted in doing the honors of the occasion.

Miss Thornbury, in closing her school year with a dignified and elegant reception, has adopted a plan that has become universally popular among representative boarding schools of the north. The motives actuating such a mode of entertainment in lieu of the usual commencement exercises generally carried to extremes is one based on the most common-sense principles. The former custom of giving the diplomas with the address of some distinguished person has been greatly added to in the conventional commencement exercises. Many of them last for days at a time, and are replete with features that in no way indicate the real educational advantages of the institute but parade rather the artificialities incorrectly termed at times finishing accomplishments. Besides this the necessary practice for such entertainments, coupled with the ordinary routine work and usual examinations, are a tax upon the strength of the average school girl that endanger her health. A conscientious girl who has stood well in her classes certainly deserves her diploma or whatever recognition is customary without having to wear herself out practicing poses in these nonsensical recitations "to music," or enacting roles in a silly play before an audience on a hot June night.

It may afford parental joy and pride but when it is considered that during the entire vacation this hard-working girl will have ample time to fully manifest the result of her year's study, it seems but a form of cruelty to oblige her to go through with weeks of rehearsal for one night's "dress parade."

A brilliant commencement by no means indicates a brilliant educational institution, and judging from the expense frequently required to supply a young woman's wardrobe for her various parts in the closing exercises, it would seem that the "showy" commencement was simply in line with the superficial education as opposed to that of the necessary and practical.

Nothing is more imposing than the picture presented by a group of sweet girl graduates, but beyond the very simply exercises regulated for instance in the commencement of the Girls' High school. Anything more seems unnecessary and commonplace. In the case of the exclusive private school the custom as adopted in the north and recently here of giving a dignified and elegant reception is one to be encouraged and commended.

Important Notice.

The Grady hospital will be open today to visitors, and the friends of the institution and the public generally are invited to call and become acquainted with the hospital in its every department. The members of the board of trustees, the medical board and the ladies' auxiliary are anxious that those citizens who have contributed in various ways toward the success of the Grady hospital should see for themselves what has been accomplished.

The Free Kindergarten Luncheons

The series of luncheons given by the ladies of the Free Kindergarten Association for the benefit of that institution have proved a great success socially and financially. Mrs. Clarence Knowles had charge yesterday, assisted by the following young ladies: Misses Laura Knowles, Callie Jackson, Rebecca Raoul, Lollie Hammond, Lizzie Lewis, Isabelle Newman, Margaret Newman, Caroline Johnson, Bessie Fitten, Laurie Harrison, Gail Harwood and others.

Social Items.

The social meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy was a delightful occasion, at which the brilliant programme was carried out by the children of the confederacy.

The Mother Goose fete, to be given under the auspices of the St. Elizabeth Guild, of which Miss Kathleen Jones is chairman, will occur next Friday afternoon and evening, June 4th. The entertainment will be given between the Ballard house and the Maddox residence. There will be prizes awarded for the best Mother Goose costume and for the bicycle with the most artistic decorations. Among the ladies interested in the success of the entertainment are: Mrs. Charles Wells, Miss Mildred Cabaniss, Miss Carrie Johnson, Miss Jennie English, Miss Callie Jackson, Miss Margaret Newman, Misses Goldsmith, Miss Annie Lou Hawkins, Miss Laurie Harrison, Miss Bessie Fitten, Mrs. Frank Meador and Miss Raine.

***

The French Club held a very delightful meeting with the Misses Scruggs Friday morning.

***

The section of literature and art of the Atlanta Woman's Club met Friday afternoon and selected their delegates to the nominating convention.

***

The week has been a gala one for children, there being to amuse them the children's ball, the birthday party of Master William Perrin Nicolson and the party given the Ridley children by Mrs. W. B. Lowe.

Master Nicolson's party was a very beautiful one and as he is as yet too young to resent the attribute, it may be said he is possessed of a type of beauty that makes him one of the most admired little boys in Atlanta. About sixty children were present, every imaginable game was played and the "party proper," when the good things were served, was a huge success.

The party given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Lowe was a lovely affair, at which little Miss Clarie Ridley as the honored guest of the occasion received her guests in state in the drawing room. The little folks all came in with the greatest seriousness and were received by her. During the afternoon there were songs and dances and every game that could be thought of was played. The house was fragrant with quantities of sweet pea blossoms and the luncheon served was one that made each and every little one smile enthusiastically when catching a first glimpse of the table.

***

Miss Lucy Peel is expected home tomorrow.

***

The Mallon Society of the Girls' High school will be a popular occasion Tuesday morning. The programme will begin at 11 o'clock.

***

Mr. W. H. Venable has returned from the north.

***

Yesterday afternoon Miss Estelle Garrett entertained a delightful party of friends at luncheon. The table decorations were profuse and artistic, and the menu served delicious. Those present were: Misses Gussie Garrett, Louise Hopkins, Lucy Harrison, Arleen Ruse, Estelle Harrison, Mabel Rose, Ethel Rose, Louise Sisson, Barbara Adair and Eugenia Oglesby.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Richardson will spend part of the summer as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Inman at their summer home in Rome.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Dexter have returned from Old Point Comfort.

Mr. Mays Ball returns from Charleston this morning.

***

Dr. Henry S. Wright has returned from a trip to New York and Baltimore.

***

Mrs. James W. English, Jr., entertains Mrs. Bailey at a whist party Monday morning.

***

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Steele are at their plantation in southwest Georgia.

***

The friends of Miss Leontine Chisholm will regret to learn of her illness.

***

Mrs. Gordon returned home yesterday.

***

Mrs. Eugene Heard, of Elberton, will visit friends in the city this week.

***

Miss Alice Baxter has returned from Macon.

***

Miss Lulu Slaton will be the member of a house party in Alabama next week.

***

Miss Moody, of Birmingham, the guest of Miss Mary Burt Howard, is receiving charming attentions.

***

Miss Catharine Gay has returned home.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Howell, Jr., Miss Howell and Mr. Robert Cramer are in New York city.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis left Friday for New York, after spending two months in the city, during which time Mrs. Ellis received many attentions.

***

Miss Reed, of Griffin, will visit friends in the city in June.

***

The many friends and admirers here of Mrs. Bailey Thomas are according her a very warm welcome. She is at present the guest of Mrs. Ravenel, and is en route to New York. She was entertained by Mrs. Thompson yesterday at an informal card party.

***

Mrs. Palmer is rapidly recovering the recent injuries she sustained in a bruised wrist.

***

The wedding of Miss Sheehan and Mr. R. T. Raines occurs the evening of June 23d at the home of the bride's parents.

***

Miss Marie Holliday will spend the summer in the west.

***

Mrs. Calhoun and Miss Calhoun are still in Newnan.

***

The Misses Goldsmith will visit St. Simon's in June.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Glenn will take possession of their summer home very soon.

***

The Free Kindergarten Association holds its last meeting of the season Monday morning at 11 o'clock in the Woman's Club rooms. A large attendance is urged.

***

The young ladies composing the graduating class of the Washington seminary are requested to meet at the school the evening of June 8th for the purpose of organizing an alumnae association.

***

Mr and Mrs. Charles F. Tyler will leave on the Southern vestibuled Monday noon for New York, where they will take the steamer Normandie for a three months' tour through the old country. While away they will stop a short time at Noulitz Saxon, Allenburg, the place of Mr. Tyler's nativity and renew the acquaintance and friendship of his youth. It has been nearly fifty years since he left there and made his home in this country. What changes have occurred is at best but conjecture. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Tyler in Atlanta hope they may have a pleasurable trip and safe return.

***

Mrs. M. Wadley and Miss Nellie Wadley, of Augusta, are at the Kimball.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Cooper, of Lawrenceville, are visiting Mrs. Faustman, on Georgia avenue.

***

Miss Rosalie Sherrill celebrated her twelfth birthday Friday afternoon. A delightful dance was given in the hallroom of the Alhambra. About forty of her young friends were present and had an enjoyable time. Miss Rosalie received many handsome and pretty presents.

***

[illegible] Charles W. Crankshaw is in New registered at the Waldorf.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Marsh are in New York registered at the Waldorff.

***

Mrs. W. B. Burke, chairman of ladies department Camp Walker Confederate Veterans fair, requests all committees from Memorial Association, Daughters of the Confederacy and Children of the Confederacy to meet her at hall, 64 Peachtree street, Monday morning at 10 o'clock to prepare booths and make final arrangements for the opening of the fair on Tuesday evening, June 1st.

***

Miss Ida Appler has returned from New York, after an absence of three months. Miss Appler has been studying art under Mr. Champney, one of America's best known painters. She will spend the summer at home and return to New York in the fall and resume her studies.

***

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bentley to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth W. Bentley, to Mr. W. T. Withers, which will occur Thursday evening, June 3d, at 8:30 o'clock, at their residence, 25 Cornelia street.

The best that money can buy is the Libbey Cut Glass. This trade mark cut on every piece is a guarantee of satisfaction. Be sure to look for Libbey

ATLANTA ENDEAVORERS TO GO.

Delegates from This City Will Attend the San Francisco Meeting.

The rates to the National Christian Endeavor convention, which meets at San Francisco on July 7th, have not yet been announced by the railroads. A rate of $55.35 for the round trip was advertised about two months ago, but was afterwards withdrawn, owing to the fact that it was found impossible to secure the expected reduction on roads this side of St. Louis.

It is expected that a new rate will be made in a few days. This will probably be in the neighborhood of $62. Definite information on the subject can be had from Mr. Clarence Williamson, the society's state transportation manager.

The Christian Endeavor Society is an inter-denominational order and is quite well represented in Atlanta. Any member of the society can attend the convention as a delegate.

The convention last year was held in Washington and was attended by 40,000 delegates. It is not thought, however, that there will be so many in attendance at this year's convention, on account of the long journey and the fact that the society does not number a great many members on the Pacific slope.

Next year's convention meets in Nashville.

The local union meets next Thursday night at the West End Christian church and the matter will probably be fully discussed by the members. Only two or three Atlantians have so far signified their intention of attending the convention.

The convention lasts five days.

Gin Cucurbita (Watermelon Gin) with Hypophosphites. The Great Kidney and Bladder Cure. apr25 sun tues thur

"Where Doctors Disagree."

There has been a great deal of disagreement from time to time about the therapeutic value of sarsaparilla. In the main, authorities deny any particular medical value to the plant. "It's just an old wives' remedy," they say. And in the main they are right. There are about a dozen varieties of sarsaparilla scattered through various countries, and of this dozen only one has any real curative power. So a man whose experience might be confined to the eleven other varieties might honestly say there was little value in them. The one valuable sarsaparilla is found in Honduras, C. A. Monardes, a physician of Seville, records the introduction of sarsaparilla into Spain as a result of the Spanish discoveries of the new world, between 1536 and 1545. But the root did not accomplish much. But he adds: "A better sort soon after came from Honduras." It is this "better sort" that is used exclusively in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. And it is the use of this "better sort" that has given Ayer's Sarsaparilla prominence over all other varieties by reason of its wonderful cures of blood diseases. Send for the Curebook, a "story of cures told by the cured." Free. Address J. C. Ayer Company, Lowell, Mass.

Summer Homes and Resorts.

The Southern railway has just issued its annual summer resort folder, containing a complete list of over 1,000 boarding houses and hotels, with prices charged, covering the mountain and seaside resorts of the entire south. Those who contemplate going away for the summer should send for a copy of this useful folder, which may be had by applying to W. D. Allen, D. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Georgia Female Seminary and Conservatory of Music, Gainesville, Ga.

The seminary will have the most interesting exercises of its history next week. The magnificent auditorium is complete and is a marvel of beauty and elegance.

Sunday, May 29th—Sermon, Dr. W. A. Candler, Oxford, Ga.
Monday, 8 p. m.—Delsarte entertainment.
Tuesday, 11 a. m.—Annual address, Hon. John Temple Graves, Atlanta.
Tuesday, 8 p. m.—Grand concert.
Wednesday, 10:30 a. m.—Graduating exercises.
Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Opening of the grand organ.

Southern railway gives reduced rates on certificate plan.

A. W. VAN HOOSE,
H. J. PEARCE,
Associate Presidents.

Seashore Express, Double Daily Service

Quick trains now in operation via Southern railway, to and from Brunswick, in prompt connection both ways with the boats for St. Simon's and Cumberland islands, Georgia's most delightful seaside resorts.

More genuine pleasure and more actual benefit to health is obtainable at these two resorts than probably at any other place in the United States.

The hotels at St. Simon's and Cumberland are now ready for guests, and excursion tickets at low round trip rates are on sale at all Southern railway ticket offices.

Pullman cars through by night trains.
may30-2t

$6 to St. Simon's and Return.

$6.50 to Cumberland and Return.

Beginning Saturday, June 5th, and continuing weekly thereafter, round trip tickets will be sold via Southern railway at the above cheap rates, good for return on trains leaving Brunswick Monday night following.

Excellent schedules and through Pullman sleeping cars to and from Brunswick.
may30-2t

Application Refused.

From The Utica Herald.

The common council refuses the application of the Utica Telephone Company for a franchise to install a new telephone service in Utica. The refusal almost has the emphasis of unanimity and, in our judgment, in very large degree accords with the opinion of the great majority of citizens as to the wise thing to do.

Utica has a very excellent telephone service. It is well managed, trustworthy, prompt and courteous. Its cost to subscribers, as anyone can ascertain for himself by inquiry, is below that of like service in other cities. The installation of competing lines and maintenance of service on a paying basis would mean increase of expense to all business patrons, as every business man would feel compelled to have two telephones. Cheaper service to these could come only from cutting of rates, which must end ultimately in the killing or absorption of one or the other competitor, to be followed by a making up of losses by an advance of rates. Such is the lesson taught by the history of competition of this nature.

Willingham & Co. Manufacturers, are selling al classes of Mill Work, Sash Door and Lumber at a lower price than can be bought elsewhere.

64 ELLIOTT STREET, ATLANTA. PHONE 1200.

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

We will continue to sell at reduced prices. Our stock is new and complete.

SOUTH GEORGIA LUMBER CO., 62 W. Hunter Street. 'Phone 532.

And one that is Interesting to Careful Buyers: That you can buy Baby Carriages at 10 per cent on cost.

Why "tote" your Baby when riding is so cheap? In fact, there are many desirable articles in FURNITURE, SPRINGS, MATTRESSES, MATTING and LOUNGES that can be bought equally as reasonable at

T. J. Fambro's,
87 and 89 Peachtree Street.

SPECIAL REDUCTION on a few MAHOGANY SUITS and SIDEBOARDS this week.

FAMBRO'S FURNITURE HOUSE, 87 and 89 Peachtree Street.

1897
COMMENCEMENT

PHENOMENAL SUCCESS

Has been our reward during the past Season. . . . .

Why?

Because we have offered to the trade Engravings for Catalogues, Programmes and special editions of Newspapers which met every requirement, and had the merits of originality and good taste, besides possessing artistic beauty, which insured their preservations as souvenirs. Colleges that are contemplating the advisability of illustrating their Catalogues should write us for any information and get our samples and prices.

Gate City Engraving Co.,
2d Floor Constitution Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.
"Operating Day and Night."

Religion: In the Pulpit

And Around the Fireside.

Owing either to hard times or lack of interest, or both, the number of people planning to attend the great young people's conventions is not nearly so large as at this time in previous years. General Secretary Baer, of the Christian Endeavor, says he does not expect above 5,000 will cross the Rocky mountains to attend the San Francisco convention. The number so far known to have decided to go from the state of New York is 91; from New Jersey, 62; from Pennsylvania, 109, while in Massachusetts outside of the Christian Endeavor officials in Boston, the number is reported to be too few to calculate on. General Secretary Chivers says he looks for about 10,000 at Chattanooga, and this, notwithstanding the fact that Southern Baptists will join with their northern brethren this year for the first. One of the vice presidents of the Epworth League board of control says the indications are that the number who will cross the border into Canada to attend the meeting in Toronto will be few. Asked whether these figures show a falling off in interest in religious work, these officials reply that they do not and that the times are responsible.

The subject of the Rev. Dr. John B. Clark's address at the meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society at Saratoga, June 1st to 3d is "A Year of Distress." One cause of this distress is believed by an old churchman to be: "Church people are coming to be their own missionaries. The reasons for this are three. One is that people are more interested than formerly. Being so, they themselves find opportunities and do not wait for a church board to find them. The very interest which the boards have labored so long to arouse has, when aroused, operated against the boards to a large extent. Another reason is the belief expressed to me not long ago that it costs about 100 cents to get 1 cent to the heathen. This is not true, but many people think it is, and the popular impression injures the boards. The third reason is the fact that missionaries go begging on their own account. One Methodist missionary in Foochow maintains above forty schools with contributions which he gets direct. The people give to the heathen but are not careful to do so through their duly constituted boards. Hence the boards suffer and their balances are on the wrong side. These, to my mind, are the chief reasons why Secretary Clark and mission officials generally have 'A Year of Distress' to preach about."

If your name is well known in India you have probably received within the last few weeks a marked copy of a Calcutta newspaper. Swami Vivekananda came to Chicago three years ago to attend the parliament of religions. Since his return to India he has written much about America. A Calcutta newspaper, basing its statements upon this commissioner's writings, contained an editorial about the conversion of America by Swami Vivekananda from Chrintianity to Hinduism. This editorial was mailed to about one hundred persons in this country. The replies that are now going to India will perhaps undeceive somebody.

Christian Phildius, one of the secretaries of the central international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association at Geneva, Switzerland, has just closed the first summer school for German-speaking countries, held in Berlin. A similar school for French secretaries will be held in Geneva this coming fall. Thus the American summer school idea with its profitable utilization of the vacation period is extending to other countries. The national committee of Sweden is arranging to secure a national secretary. Prince Oscar Bernadotte is president of the committee and Dr. Karl Fries, of Stocholm, is secretary. They have under consideration a secretary trained in the Berlin Association.

The Danish Lutheran church in America is now celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary. In March, 1872, the first meeting was held in Chicago to form an independent Danish church, and a few weeks later the present Trinity congregation of that city was organized. The Rev. A. S. Neilson was the first minister sent out by the Danish state church to America and he is known to Danes all over the United States. Dr. Neilson was decorated by King Christian with the Order of the Royal Danebrog. This church now numbers seventy-five congregations and about 200,000 communicants.

There is in the Lutheran church a Society for the Study of Church Polity. It has just held its second meeting and adopted a resolution. The object of the society is to secure to the Lutheran church in America the episcopal form of government. Many members of the general synod are said to favor this important change and the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, of New York, perhaps as strong a man as there is in the synod, sent a paper to the meeting on "What advantage will our church derive from the introduction of the episcopate?" A letter from a prominent layman of Tennessee also read at the meeting, declared that a bishop from the southern synod is only a question of a short time. Another letter, written by an Illinois Lutheran layman, said that the Lutheran church needed only the episcopate to make it the church of the west.

Speaking of the society and its aim, a well posted Lutheran layman says: "The episcopate is coming. Whether our bishops are in direct historic line is not so important as that they are real superintendents or heads of church work. But it will be some years before we have these overseers. We are so badly—almost hopelessly—divided that attempt to introduce bishops would only lead to further divisions. The Luther League is bringing our young people of all synods together. After the league has worked long enough it may be that some of the divisions may be healed. Unity first and bishops next, and with European emigration the Church of the Reformation will take rank in numbers with the greatest of protestant communions. Even now it is growing as few denominations are."

The recent decision of the pope in regard to the use of the English tongue in Roman Catholic churches in America is another victory for the party represented by Archbishop Ireland, Archbishop Keane and Cardinal Gibbons and against the German Catholics, who have long resorted to more or less intrigue for papal approval in various schemes, among them the maintenance of European ideas in America. There is, and long has been, these two opposing factions. The present pope has always favored the liberal or American party, as in the recent decision, in which he says in effect that foreign customs and languages are not to be unduly perpetuated in Roman Catholic churches in America. The decision most affects the west, the northwest, New Mexico and southern California As long as there is immigration there will be churches and schools employing foreign tongues, and as long as these remain there will be Cahenslyism in various forms.

A very large proportion of Roman Catholic priests in the United States and Canada were educated at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, and ordained deacons in the ancient chapel of that institution, built more than 100 years ago, an exact reproduction in miniature of La Sainte Chappelle in Paris which was built by the king of France. Last fall the alumni of St. Mary's undertook to raise money to build a new chapel and so well have they succeeded that architects are now drawing plans for it. The cost is to be about $75,000. Chicago priests have subscribed about $5,000, Baltimore priests a like sum and those of Brooklyn about $3,000. The plan pursued, which has brought the contributions to warrant building, is to accept $50 subscriptions payable in $10 annual installments.

Following closely upon the request of Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, for an assistant comes a similar assent from Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island. Next to Bishop Williams the bishop of Rhode Island is the oldest of Episcopal bishops in date of consecration. As a lad Bishop Clark tells in his memoirs of a reception to General La Fayette. He came from a Presbyterian family and was educated at Yale and Princeton with no thought of the cloth in mind. Attracted by the Episcopal liturgy he was ordained deacon and was assistant at old St. Andrew's, Philadelphia, and at Trinity, Boston, long before the advent there of Phillips Brooks. He was rector of Christ church, Hartford, when chosen bishop of Rhode Island in 1854. The diocesan convention meets on June 8th. A Boston rector is mentioned for the coadjutor, but nothing is yet decided.

The feeling among Episcopalians of Connecticut, is that any man whom Bishop Williams names will be elected bishop coadjutor without a dissenting vote. A number of churchmen, both clerical and lay, recently waited upon the bishop and asked him who he favored. He replied that he would rather the convention at its meeting on the 8th of next month would select the coadjutor without any hint from him, but that since he had been asked he felt free to say that his choice would be the Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, D.D., rector of Grace church, Brooklyn Heights. Dr. Brewster is president of the standing committee of the diocese of Long Island, and as such has practically been bishop coadjutor of that diocese for some years. There is mention of Missionary Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, of Wyoming and Idaho, but there is a prejudice on the part of some churchmen against such translations and it is thought the preference of Bishop Williams will be heeded.

The near future will see at least three new Episcopal dioceses, not counting the rearrangement of the diocese of New York on account of the consolidation of the two see cities of New York and Brooklyn. One of these is northwest Ohio, with Toledo as the see city; a second is a diocese carved out of central and western New York, with Rochester as the see city; and the third is western Massachusetts, with Springfield as the see city. It is not unlikely also that Tennessee will be divided as Kentucky has already been, with one bishop resident in Memphis and the other either at Chattanooga or at Sewanee. The Episcopal church is gaining ground rapidly in Ohio and a diocese of Columbus is talked of. Indiana is a large diocese and may soon be divided. The general convention meets in Washington in October of next year.

Dr. R. N. McDonald, pastor of the Second Baptist church, of this city, has returned after a two weeks' absence. From the convention at Wilmington he went to Richmond and preached there last Sabbath in the Second Baptist church, of which he was formerly the pastor. He has many strong friends in his old church, who gave him a rousing welcome. There will be a special service in the Second Baptist church, of this city, this afternoon under the auspices of the Young Men's Missionary Society. This society was organized fifteen years ago and has founded three missions in this city—the Capitol avenue mission, the Berean street mission and the Glenn street mission. There are 300 children in the Capitol avenue mission and about 150 each in the other two. These missions will be represented in the special service this afternoon and reports will be made of the work accomplished by and through these missions during the last fifteen years. The occasion will be highly enjoyable.

General Gordon filled the place of the pastor, who was absent at the Presbyterian church in Kirkwood on last Sabbath. He took a chapter from Paul's letter to Timothy, and from the beautiful words of Paul built up a beautiful and eloquent sermon or lecture as the people were pleased to name it. Mr. H.F. Emery relates a touching incident anent General Gordon which happened years ago. Said he: "About midnight years ago I was awakened by a messenger, who had come from the bedside of a dying man. I was asked to go immediately, to go and pray with the man who was not expected to live through the night. I did not feel that I could perform such a sacred task and was debating what to do, when, looking across the railroad, I saw a light burning in the window of General Gordon's residence. Immediately I went over and found the general still awake. I made known my mission and asked him to go with me. He consented at once, and when we reached the humble dwelling General Gordon knelt beside the poor dying man and delivered one of the most fervent and touching prayers I ever heard."

The First Baptist church, under the direction of Dr. W. W. Landrum, is in fine working condition. The prayer meetings are wonderful seasons of spiritual profit. The attendance upon this weekly meeting is said to be the largest known in the history of the church. The auditorium is overflowing at the usual Sunday services. The Sunday school is one of the largest in the city. Ex-Governor Northen, of this city, teaches the large Bible class, and his lectures are gems of thought and full of spiritual instruction. Dr. Landrum, the faithful pastor, is entrenched in the love of his people and is laying himself out for the best work of his life. This church is doing a great work for the moral uplift of the city.

Nellie Dodd chapel, on Washington Heights, is under the pastoral care of Rev. C. H. Carson. This little church is a gem of beauty and is a credit to the liberal-hearted Christian gentleman who founded it. Regular services are held every Sabbath and the pastor, a cultured minister, edifies his congregations with strong and well proposed sermons. The Sunday school is decidedly prosperous, numbering about seventy-five pupils. Several additions have been made to this church this year. Tonight a children's service will be held. The programme is well arranged and the occasion promises to be one full of interest. The public is cordinally invited to attend.

The protracted services at John's Methodist church have been in progress for the past two weeks. The pastor has been assisted by Rev. Stephen Dimond and Rev. J. N. Snow. The meetings have been of unusual interest and several have united with the church. The pastor, Rev. J. T. Daves, is a faithful and consecrated minister and his preaching is said to be of a high order. The meetings will continue through this week and Rev. J. N. Snow, an earnest and powerful speaker, will lead in the preaching services. The public is cordially invited to attend.

There will be a grand Epworth League rally of all the leagues in the city of Atlanta in the auditorium of Trinity church Thursday night, June 10th next. The state officers will be present and make addresses on matters vital to the league. They will be introduced by ex-President D. E. Luther and Secretary E. M. Massengale. An address will be made by Professor W. M. Slaton, who is third vice president of the Atlanta union. An excellent musical programme is being prepared for the occasion by President Preston. The question of the Toronto international conference will be discussed and arrangements made for a large delegation of leaguers to be present at that conference.

Rev. John B. Robins, D.D., delivered the commencement literary address at Bellbuckle, Tenn., last Wednesday. He was greeted by an audience of 700 or 800 hearers and the address is said to have been one of Dr. Robins's best. The address has been requested for publication.

Several Atlantians will attend the La Grange Female college commencement, which begins today. Rev. C. O. Jones, of Chattanooga, preaches the commencement sermon and Rev. Simon Peter Richardson delivers the literary address. Miss Flora Glenn, daughter of Rev. W. F. Glenn, D.D., is in attendance upon this institution and will graduate next year.

Rev. Dr. H. C. Morrison will preach at First Methodist church today. The doctor is a great favorite with the congregation, and the pastor and members will always greet his coming with pleasure.

The Rev. Martin Post, author of "The Riverton Minister," formerly pastor of the First Congregational church of Stirling, Ill., will preach this morning at the Central Congregational church. The pastor, Rev. R. V. Atkisson, has almost recovered from his recent illness.

Rev. B. H. Sasnett will preach at St. Paul Methodist Episcopal church Sunday at 8 p. m. The pastor will preach at 11 a. m.

The Christian Spiritualists will hold their regular Sunday services at Knights of Pythias hall, Kiser building, corner Pryor and Hunter streets, at 7:30 p. m. Lecture by Mrs. Mary A. Gebauer. Subject: "How Does Spiritualism Benefit Mankind?" Lectures followed by tests and impromptu poem. Seats free. All are welcome. Take elevator.

At the Universalist services today Dr. McLauflin will preach in the morning on the topic, "Wanted—the Christianity of Jesus." His sermon at night will be "A Lesson from the Arrests of Miller, the 'Divine' Healer, and Hoskins, the Street Preacher."

Rev. G. W. Bull will preach this morning at the First Presbyterian church. There will be no service at night.

Methodist.

First Methodist, corner Peachtree and Houston streets, Walker Lewis, D. D., pastor.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and Trinity avenue, Rev. J. W. Roberts, D.D., pastor.

The Boulevard Grace church, corner Boulevard and Houston street, Rev. A. C. Thomas, pastor.

Merritts avenue church, P. A. Heard, pastor.

St. John's Methodist church, corner Pryor street and Georgia avenue, Rev. T. L. Davis, Jr., pastor.

Edgewood Methodist church, Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor.

West End Methodist church, West End.

Wesley chapel, North Atlanta, Rev. J. M. Wolfe, pastor.

Park street church, West End, Rev. John B. Robins, D.D., pastor.

Walker street Methodist church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. T. Gibson, D.D., pastor.

Decatur street mission, 223 Decatur street. Regular services every night in the week. Breakfast served free every Sunday morning from 8:30 to 9:30. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., C. H. Burge, superintendent.

Central Union mission, 45½ South Broad street. Noonday prayer service every day from 12 to 1 o'clock. Gospel service every night from 8 to 9 o'clock. Temperance school every Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

Appointments of East Atlanta circuit for 1897: Preaching in East Atlanta on the first and second Sundays, monthly, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Preaching in South Bend on the third Sunday at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at Mount Olive on the third Sunday 3 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at Marvin on the fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

Payne's Memorial, Rev. W. W. Brinsfield, pastor.

Marietta street Methodist Episcopal church, A. F. Ellington, pastor.

St. Paul Methodist Episcopal church, south. East Hunter street, Rev. S. H. Dimon, pastor.

Baptist.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets, W. W. Landrum, pastor.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDonald, pastor.

Third Baptist church, Rev. J. G. Winchester, pastor.

Capitol avenue Baptist church, Dr. T. A. Spalding, pastor.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets, Rev. A. W. Bealer, pastor.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East avenue, Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor.

Sixth Baptist church, Rev. A. C. Ward, pastor.

Kirkwood Baptist church, Rev. J. L. D. Hillyer, pastor.

Glenn street Baptist church, corner Glenn and Smith streets, Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor.

Central Baptist church, corner Walker and Stonewall streets, Rev. R. S. Motley, pastor.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, opposite Cone, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Rev. Theron H. Rice, pastor.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Gordon and Ashby streets, Rev. G. W. Bull, pastor.

Fourth Presbyterian church, corner of Jackson and Chamberlin streets, Rev. A. R. Graves, pastor.

Inman Park Presbyterian church.

Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, West Fair street, opposite Walnut street, Rev. R. A. Bowman, pastor.

Associated Reform Presbyterian, corner Loyd and Garnett streets, Rev. H. B. Blakely, pastor.

Moore Memorial church, Luckie street, Rev. A. R. Holderby, D.D., pastor.

Barnett church, corner Hampton and Marietta streets, Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, pastor.

Kirkwood Presbyterian church, Rev. R. O. Flynn, pastor.

Episcopal.

The cathedral, corner Washington and Hunter streets, the Rev. A. W. Knight, dean.

St. Luke's church, corner Pryor and Houston streets, the Rev. J. N. McCormick, rector.

Church of the Incarnation, Lee street, near Gordon, West End, Rev. Wyllys Rede, rector.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near Corput, Rev. C. D. Frankel, priest in charge.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Walker and Fair streets, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Christ church, Hapeville, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Christ church, Hapeville, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, North Atlanta, Rev. C. D. Frankel, pastor.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

St. Paul's church, East Point, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Adventist.

Seventh Day Adventist church, 507 Fair street.

Congregational.

The Central Congregational church, West Ellis street, near Peachtree, Rev. R. V. Atkisson, pastor.

Pleasant Hill Congregational church will hold its regular services on Sunday in the hall at the corner of Marietta street and Ponders avenue. Rev. J. A. Jensen, pastor.

Catholic.

Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner Loyd and Hunter streets, Rev. L. B. Bazin, pastor; Rev. G. Z. Shadewell, assistant.

Sts. Peter and Paul, Marietta street, southwest corner Alexander street, Rev. J. F. Colbert, pastor.

Christian.

West End Christian church, A. E. Seldon, pastor.

First Christian church, opposite courthouse on East Hunter street, Dr. C. P. Williamson, pastor.

First English Lutheran.

Services at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, L. K. Probst, pastor.

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near Forsyth and Peachtree, W. R. Vail, pastor.

Salvation Army.

Salvation Army, 125 Marietta street.

Universalist.

First Universalist church, Atlanta, Ga., Good Templars' hall, 72½ North Broad street. William Henry McGlauflin, D.D., pastor.

Lutheran.

St. John's German Lutheran church, Rev. F. H. Meuschke, pastor.

Christian Science.

Sunday services of the First Church of Christ at the Grand.

Undenominational.

Marietta Street mission, 191 Marietta street.

Berean church. Services Sunday at 9:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. and Monday at 8 p. m.

Spiritualist.

The Christian Spiritualists will hold their popular Sunday services at Knights of Pythias hall, Kiser building, corner Pryor and Hunter streets, at 7:30 p. m. Lecture by Mrs. Mary A. Gebauer. Subject: "Is the Soul and Spirit Inseperable?" Lectures followed by tests and impromptu poem. Seats free. All are welcome. Take elevator.

The Society of Spiritual Science at the Knights of Pythias hall, corner of Alabama and Forsyth streets.

Colored.

St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal church, Auburn avenue and Butler street, Rev. Dr. G. W. Alexander, pastor.

St. Paul's church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street, Rev. A. W. Green, priest in charge.

Gate City Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Friendship Baptist church, corner Mitchell and Haynes street, Rev. A. J. Cobb, A. B., pastor.

St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal church, near corner Humphries and Wells streets, Rev. William Flagg, Jr., pastor.

The First Congregational church, corner Courtland avenue and Houston street, Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor.

DEATH NESTS.

MUNYON TALKS ABOUT THE KIDNEYS.

"Wars and plagues," says Professor Munyon, "kill fewer people than diseases of the kidneys. In health these organs relieve the system of all poisonous material and discharge it through the urine. If diseased the poison remains in the blood and increases by minute quantities, piling up atom by atom, until the system can no longer resist its efforts. The heart is poisoned. Its action fails and dropsy appears. The nervous system is poisoned and convulsions are followed by death. Have you neglected your kidneys? Have you been a heavy drinker? Have you allowed a cold to settle in these organs? Have you overworked your stomach, liver, or nervous system, and thrown more strain on your kidneys than they can bear? No matter what the cause, trust our Kidney-Cure. It is the joint product of the most eminent and successful physicians of the world, and has cured thousands of cases.

"I will guarantee that my Kidney Cure will cure 95 per cent. of all forms of kidney disease. When the disease is far advanced and there are other complications patients had better send a four-ounce vial of their urine, with full symptoms. We will then make a careful analysis of the water, and advise the best course to pursue to get well, absolutely free of charge."

Prof. Munyon has a separate specific for each disease. They may be obtained from druggists and nearly all are 25 cents a vial. Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1,505 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

ANNUAL CUT PRICE SALE, CHOICE 300 PIECES

PANTS MADE TO MEASURE $3.95

DAVIS TAILORING Co 14 PEACHTREE St.

Watch That Woman

Who starts out shopping with an air of prosperity and a puffed-out, bulging pocket-book. She takes the daily papers and has confidence in the people who advertise in their columns. No use pointing the moral out to you. It's as plain as the sidewalk that leads to your store. . .

Don't Trust To Luck

It seems quite fashionable for certain people to say "advertising always pays." No more untrue words have ever been spoken. More money has probably been spent in unprofitable advertising than in profitable advertising. This is not the fault of advertising itself, but of those who, believing that advertising always pays, have advertised too lavishly or too penuriously, or with too little judgment, skill and common sense. That advertising pays is certain; that much of it never pays is also certain. The sooner people recognize that it is far easier to fail than to succeed in advertising, the sooner will they do better advertising. Judgment and common sense are needed as much in this matter as in any other. . . . .

Truth Always Triumphs

Advertising is simply and solely telling people where the right goods and right services can be found. Poor goods will not stand good advertising, because good advertising is truth-telling. Advertising is a means of communication. It is history, or news, or both. It doesn't change the goods or the store it advertises in the slightest degree. The best that advertising can do it to represent the goods or the store in a perfectly just and vivid way. The more perfectly the advertising reflects the goods and the spirit of the advertiser, the better advertising it is. If it misrepresents by reason of either inadequacy or exaggeration, it is bad advertising. If it doesn't show the goods as good as they are, it is bad. If it shows them better than they are, it is, perhaps, even worse. . . . .

I Can Interest You . . .

There are hundreds of men who need my services. Probably you are right now contemplating sending to your customers a series of circulars, booklets or feel the necessity of regular newspaper advertising. You are delaying and hesitating because the work is new and hard to you, and you can't determine which method will be the surest and most economical. Write to me and my reply will inform you concerning the advertising problems that now seem so intricate and hopeless. If your throat, eye, ear or nose becomes affected, ten to one you'll quickly consult a specialist—no matter what the cost. Apply the same principle and prudence to your advertising. It will pay you. . . . . . .

I. S. JONAS,

Plans, Writes and Illustrates Advertisements,

Atlanta.

-28- PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART 2. 9-20.

VOL. XXIX ATLANTA GA., SUNDAY MORNING MAY 30, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE GREAT
PARASOL
SALE

Is still going on. A gala week is ahead of you in Parasols, Coachings and Umbrellas from two of the largest lines of samples in America.

HALF PRICE.
KEELY'S

Great Round-Up of

SPRING SALES

AT THE MECCA OF THE ATLANTA SHOPPER

...KEELY'S...

Having centered here the Largest Retail Trade in the State, we have created a Dry Goods Outlet which has no equal. Rigidly excluding trash and unworthy styles and adhering to the best goods in the meritorious kinds, we have built a reputation for the..................

ANOTHER SCOOP IN
PARASOLS

In addition to samples of White & Major, New York, we have secured samples of Hirsh Bros., Philadelphia.

All on sale
HALF PRICE.
KEELY'S

BEST STOCK THAT ATLANTA HOLDS

Entering upon June with a phenomenal sale's record, we find, from our May sale, many broken lots, odd pieces, short lengths of the best things in the most wanted styles. Hurrying prices are put upon them to clear them out at once. Two of our buyers are now in New York picking plums for the great June sales, of which we will tell you later..............................

...Wash Goods Remnants...

The Biggest Event of the Season Will Be the Clearance Sale of Remnants of the Choicest Wash Goods from This Season's Sales

5c For Dress Waists and Skirt Lengths of the choicest grades of American Wash Goods, in best styles, most popular colorings. They are Remnants from our great sales. Were 9c, 10c, 12½c and 15c yard. On rear center counters Monday....................

10c For Remnants of Foreign and Domestic Wash Novelties, the most popular fabrics and the most wanted colorings. They are Remnants from our sales, were 12½c, 15c, 19c and 25c a yard. On front center counters Monday....................

COME TO THE MEETING PLACE OF BEST VALUES AND LOWEST PRICES THIS WEEK!

This Week Will be a

RECORD BREAKER

IN

AMERICAN WASH GOODS

AT

Twelve and Half Cents a Yard.

SPECIAL NEW LINES OF

Etamine Effects,
Swnat Printings,
Lappet Mulls,
American Organdies,
Dimity Styles,
Swiss Novelties.

One Thousand Pieces at One Price,

12½c

VERY SPECIAL By an adroit deal our New York buyer secured five cases of

LINEN BATISTE WASH GOODS!

These goods cost 10½c yard at the mill, and have been counted good value at 12½c. They are all in linen, shade grounds, both plain and dimity cloths, over printed in colors and are the bargain of the season. They have been placed on large center counters at . . . **5c**

Special Silk Sales!

Beginning tomorrow we offer Black Silks for Skirts; Waists and Dresses.

Figured Indias, summer weights, best grades . .	**69c**
Brocade Satins, Skirting designs . . .	**98c**
Figured Gros Grains, in large patterns . . .	**$1.19**
Peau de Soie, special Skirt weights . .	**$1.37**
Satin Luxors, for Separate Skirts	**89c**
Satin Duchesse, best Waist qualities	**98c**
Royal Armure, in new weaves . . .	**$1.25**
Water Proof Indias, warranted stainless	**85c**

The Popular

Chord Struck Here

IN

IMPORTED WASH GOODS

AT

Twenty-Five Cents a Yard.

SPECIAL SHOWING MONDAY—

French Organdies,
Belgian Batistes,
Imported Lappets,
Irish Dimities,
Grenaline Tissues
Swiss Raye.

One Hundred Pieces at One Price.

25c

VERY SPECIAL Tomorrow we show from an Importer's clearance sale twenty-five pieces of

ASSORTED LINEN COSTUME CLOTHS

They range in value from 33c to 50c yard, and are the most fashionable fabrics for summer wear, including large stripes, sheer linen batistes, colored spots and stripes on linen grounds, and are half the usual prices **25c**

June Silk Sales!

Beginning tomorrow we offer Novelty Silks in the newest approved styles.

Printed Pongees, blues, greens and reds . . .	**59c**
Best Foulards, will not slip	**98c**
French Plaids for fancy Waists . . .	**$1.49**
Two-Tone Fancies for Costumes . .	**$1.19**
Taffeta Glace, the sort that rustles	**79c**
Fawnet Fancies, on chameleon goods	**89c**
Changeable Velours for Separate Skirts .	**98c**
Best Plain Taffetas in Scarcest shades .	**85c**

Percale Wrappers, ruffled and braided, plaited backs,	98c	KEELY'S.
Lawn Wrappers, fancy and lace trimmed, Bolero styles,	$1.98	KEELY'S.
Wash Waists, separate collars, new style backs,	49c	KEELY'S.
Silk Capes, Accordion Ruffles, lace trimmed,	$5.95	KEELY'S.
Separate Skirts, in linen crash, with deep hems,	$1.50	KEELY'S.
White Duck Suits, best materials, Bolero styles,	$4.49	KEELY'S.
White Suits of best Ducks, new Girdle skirts,	$5.50	KEELY'S.
Linen Suits, fancy braided, new girdle skirt,	$3.98	KEELY'S.
Separate Skirts, latest shapes, brocade satin,	$7.50	KEELY'S.
Commencement Organdies, the 50c kind,	37½c	KEELY'S.
Exclusive styles, printed Organdies, the 60c sort,	39c	KEELY'S.
White Pique, heavy weights, for skirtings, the 25c quality,	19c	KEELY'S.
India Linen, 40 inches wide, sheer quality,	10c	KEELY'S.
Victoria Lawns for Linings, good quality,	5c	KEELY'S.
"Our Own" Irish Dimities, can't find elsewhere,	25c	KEELY'S.
Scarcest Hues in Lining Lawns for Organdies,	15c	KEELY'S.
Separate Skirts, Sheperd checks, Lined and bound,	$2.98	KEELY'S.
Linen Lawn Waists, fancy stripes, new yoke back,	98c	KEELY'S.

TWO
Full Lines
SAMPLE
PARASOLS

Puff styles, Fluted styles, Frilled and Pleated effects.

Half Price.
KEELY'S

THE LARGEST RETAILERS OF
..... SHOES IN THE STATE.

KEELY'S.

SILK WAISTS.	SILK WAISTS.	SILK WAISTS.	MULL WAISTS
Changeable Taffeta, pleated backs,	Large Block Plaids, new shapes,	Shepherd Checks, popular colorings,	Of Lappet Goods, latest effects,
$4.98	$5.98	$6.00	$2.00
KEELY'S	KEELY'S	KEELY'S	KEELY'S

SAMPLE
PARASOLS
—IN THE—
NEW EFFECTS.
All Styles
Which have met with approval,
HALF PRICE.
KEELY'S

Shopping

IS A PLEASURE

To Ladies Who Wear the

C-D Chicago Waist

It is a perfect fitting, and at the same time the most comfortable garment of its kind to be found in the market. We have this popular Waist in stock, in full line of sizes at all times. See it next time you visit our store.

Price, white, drab or fast black Satteen **$1.00**

Have them in the summer or ventilated, also.

The new Summer Corsets, just received, from 40c to 65c.

The Lace House
28 WHITEHALL ST.

Wedding Presents at Lycett's. New goods, moderate prices.

FINANCIAL.

Paine, Murphy & Co

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)
Telephone 375.

Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

Orders executed over our wires for Cotton, Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions, for cash or on margins.

Local securities bought and sold.

References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank or any of our wholesale merchants.

ATLANTA
Loan and Investment Co.

811 Equitable Building,

offers a limited amount of its "Permanent Stock" at $100 a share—bearing 7 per cent. interest—free of all taxes to the holder. Fully guaranteed and paid semi-annually.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
Dealers in
Investment Securities.
No. 9 E. Alabama street.

John W. Dickey,
Stock and Bond Broker
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited

NISBET WINGFIELD,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.
414 Norcross Building, Atlanta, Ga,

You can get the cheap ones any where; but we sell you the "Gurney" and there is no better Refrigerator made in the world. Most economical, durable and convenient. We can show a hundred reasons why the Gurney is best. Call and see us. Hightower & Graves, 98 Whitehall street.

Straw Hats,

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
WASH VESTS,
LINEN SUITS,
SERGE COATS.

THE GAY CO.

All the ....
Latest Novelties

In Belts, Stone Girdles, Blouse Sets, Belt-Holders, etc., just received. For new, up-to-date goods at reasonable prices call to see us.

MAIER & BERKELE,
31 Whitehall Street.

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER
IS FROM THE
Standard Printing Ink Co.,
No. 20 W. Canal St., CINCINNATI, O.
Established in 1857.

BIG G

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.

Sold by Druggists,

or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

DOUGHERTY & MURPHY.

Those wishing to purchase goods at a smaller price than they have ever bought them before will find it to their interest to visit our store Monday. Below are a few of our Leaders, they are merely an index to the many Bargains we are offering:

Wash Goods.

Over 200 new pieces of Lawn, Organdies, Dimities and Lappet Mull received for Monday's sale.

8½ yds. Scotch Lawns, in fast colors and pretty patterns, reduced to	5c
15 yards Dimities, Mulls and Organdies marked to	10c yard
20 pieces of 10c Dimities will be sold at	7c yard

Don't fail to visit our Wash Goods Department.

Table Linens.

45c Cream Table Damask marked	25c
2-yards wide half bleached Satin Damask, worth 75c yard, for	50c
Large size Linen Huck and Damask Towels	10c
100 doz. bleached and unbleached Cotton Towels, worth 10c each	5c
3-4 size Linen Napkins, worth $1.50 dozen, yours	$1.00
Large size Doylies	59c dozen

Linings.

Best quality of Silk Premier	15c
Taffeta Lining, 36 inches wide, worth 15c, for	10c
Good quality kid finish Cambric, yard	3½c
Splendid Silesia, yard	10c
Heavy Linen Canvas	15c
Two-faced Percaline	12½c
36-inch Rustle Moire for	8c

Notions.

Whalebones, dozen	5c
Hooks and Eyes, plain, 2 dozen for	2c
Hooks and Eyes, patent, 2 dozen for	5c
Cone Casing	2c
Taffeta Binding, bolt	12c
Large size Dress Shields	10c
Waterproof Dress Facing, yard	8c

Men's Shirts.

25 dozen Negligee Shirts of Percale, laundered and fast colors, worth 75c each, for	50c
100 dozen Unlanudered Shirts, reinforced back and front, linen bosom, sizes 13 to 18, never sold less than 50c, apiece, for	35c
75 dozen Unlanudered Shirts, linen bosom, made of Wammasutta or New York Mills cotton, all sizes, any length sleeve, the best Shirt in the city, for	50c
40 dozen 25c Suspenders go at, pair	19c

Umbrellas.

75c steel rod Umbrellas, $1.25 quality, special price	89c
Pretty line of $2, all silk Umbrellas reduced, each	$1.50

Received new lot of Pearl and Dresden Handle Umbrellas.

Lace Curtains.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 90-inch wide and 3½ yards long, very cheap, pair at	98c
Nottingham Lace Curtains, in cream or white, 108-inch wide and 3½ yards long, worth $2.00 pair, at	$1.25
Irish Point and Pambo Curtains that were $7.50 pair, at	$4.98

On-Scrim, Tinsel Netting and Demins we will save you money. Big stock to select from.

Just received new lot of Embroidery Collars; all styles at the lowest prices.

Over 75 pieces of new Ruchings in stock. All styles are represented in this lot. Get our prices on these goods before buying.

Shirt Waists.

Ladies' Shirt Waists in Percales, Lawns and Dimities, stylish, in desirable patterns	75c

See the Waists we are offering for 50c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50; no trouble to select a Waist from this lot.

Dress Skirts.

Check Dress Skirts, well made and lined, the kind usually sold for $5, reduced	$3.50
All-wool Serge Skirts in black and navy blue, $4 wouldn't buy a better Skirt, the price	$2.50
Black Brocaded Skirts, very cheap at	$2.00

Ribbons.

In Moire, Taffeta, Fancy and Satin Ribbon our stock is complete. Price our Ribbons and we will sell you.

Boys' Clothing.

Prices especially low now dominate our Boys' Clothing. Extra discounts are allowed in order to reduce the stock for a specific purpose. As soon as possible we will add another story to our building, so that Boys' Clothing can be given separate and commodious quarters. Their present space is too choked and congested with goods for comfort. To dwindle the huge bulk that now cumber counters we offer exceptional bargains in Boys' Wool Suits. There are hundreds of the handsomest styles in Cheviots, Homespuns, Fancy Worsteds, Cassimeres, Flannels, Tricots and Covert Cloths. All sizes and fashions—Blouse, Sailor, Vestee, Reefer and Rob Roy Suits at less than competitors pay for them.

Two Summer Specials.

Men's Drawers, made of Pepperel Jeans, imported stockinet bottoms, pearl buttons, handsomely faced, worth 75c, at **48c**

Men's Summer Night Shirts, made of light weight muslin, plain and embroidered front, worth 75c, at **49c**

Stuttgarter's Summer Underwear.

Expert judges unhesitatingly pronounce this to be the only perfect sanitary Underwear on the market. True, they cost slightly more than nondescript Underwear, but the health benefits received from them more than justify the price. Delicate men subject to all forms of cold should wear no other. We are sole agents for Atlanta.

Bicycle Outfits.

Everything for bikers at lowest prices. Suits, Sweaters, Belts, Caps, Golf Hose. The largest and most elegant variety in the South. Parading Whitehall street at noon in a full-dress suit is not more inappropriate than wheeling in a business suit.

Bathing Suits.

Parties are now forming to take a week off and go where the sea murmurs. Its laving and waving will be doubly welcome if you wear the right kind of Bathing Suit. Our stock is fresh and new. Choose now before the size range is exhausted.

A magnificent assortment of Fancy Half Hose. This great lot was recently purchased from a manufacturer who got tired waiting for "high prices." Worth from 40c to $1.50 the pair; our price 25c to $1.

Men's Negligee Shirts.

Here's where our superiority is universally acknowledged. "Vast" is the word that expresses the quantity and assortment. All the rich, pretty and desirable colors and patterns. Surely, we are surpassing united competition in this branch.

Eiseman Bros.,

15-17 WHITEHALL STREET.
Our Only Store in Atlanta--15-17 Whitehall St.

QUAKER ATHLETES STILL CHAMPION

Pennsylvanians Won the Inter-Collegiate Contest with Ease.

NO RECORDS WERE BROKEN

Winners Made Ten Points More Than the Team Which Came Next.

WORLD'S CHAMPION SPRINTER BEATEN

Calfelt, of Princeton, Defeats Wefers, of Georgetown, After a Hard, Exciting Drive.

New York, May 29.—The athletes of the University of Pennsylvania are the inter-collegiate champions for this year, as they won the inter-collegiate association championship cup at Berkeley oval this afternoon. Score by points:

Pennsylvania 34, Yale 23 1-12, Harvard 15¾, Princeton 15½, Georgetown 7, Boston university 5, Syracuse 1, Cornell 1, Trinity ⅔, Wesleyan 1-3; total 104.

The bicycle races, which will wind up the series of championship events for this year, will take place next Saturday at Manhattan beach. The last five races to be decided figuring only 8 points in the aggregate, they will have no bearing whatever on today's results, as Pennsylvania is too far ahead to be interfered with.

The track was fast enough for record breaking, but a stiff northwest breeze, which blew at intervals with a velocity of from twelve to twenty miles an hour, directly down the stretch prevented any of the track records being broken or equaled.

The great surprise of the day was the downfall of a world's champion sprinter, Bernerd J. Wefers, of Georgetown university, in the 220-yard flat race. Two short sprints were conceded to him by nearly every one connected with the games. Wefers won the semi-annual and final of the 100-yard dash in splendid form, notwithstanding adverse wind, and it looked as if nothing could beat him in the longer sprint. He romped home in the semi-final of 220 in clever style, but Colfeit, who had reserved himself for this event, won the second semi-final just as easily as did Wefers. In the final run Wefers jumped in the lead, which he held for over half the distance, when Colfeit went after him. The Princeton man overtook Wefers at the reporters' stand, and from there to the finish a desperate race ensued. Colfeit lasted longer and won by about two feet. When the result was announced hundreds of the onlookers could scarcely believe the announcement, but their doubts were soon dispelled when the Princeton slogan rent the air.

The time, 22 3-5 seconds, was very good, as the runners were very much affected by the unfavorable wind.

BICYCLE RECORD TWICE BROKEN.

Blake, of New Hampshire, Makes a New Track Time.

Boston, May 29.—A world's competitive bicycle record was twice broken at Charles River park today.

In the first trial heat, of the third mile amateur, which was a brilliant piece of sprinting, Ellery Blake, of Keene, N. H., went to the front at the pistol shot and remained there throughout, winning the heat in 42 3-5, which broke the existing record of forty-three seconds, made by Packard in Denver, July 13, 1895.

But Blake had not done his best work of the day, for in the final heat of this event he went to the front and won in 41 4-5, thus lowering his own record.

BID FOR WAR MATERIAL OPENED

The Tredegar Company Was the Successful Contestant.

Washington, May 29.—The ordinance department of the army has just opened bids for supplying about 1,904 cast iron projectiles for sea coast and siege cannons, the lowest bidders in each class being the Tredegar company, of Richmond, Va., at these rates: 500 seven-inch 125-pound eye shells, $5.50 each; 200 eight-inch 300-pound seacoast shells, $7.90 each; 300 ten-inch 575-pound seacoast shots at $13.50 each; 300 twelve-inch 1,000-pound sea coast shots at $19 each, and 604 twelve-inch 800-pound mortar shells at $22 each.

MISS HITT DIES AT TOCCOA.

Young Lady Was Member of Choir and a Sunday School Teacher.

Toccoa, Ga., May 29.—(Special.)—Miss Mamie Hitt, aged twenty, died this afternoon. She had an attack of typhoid fever several months ago, from which she partially recovered, but on account of a severe cold, taken after convalescence, she relapsed and had gradually grown worse until the end came peacefully today.

She was a member of the Methodist church here, a member of the church choir and one of the leading teachers in the Sunday school.

She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. W. Hitt.

NEW SENATOR TO WASHINGTON.

Senator McLaurin Talks on the Tariff Question.

Columbia, S. C., May 29.—(Special.)—Senator McLaurin passed through Columbia this afternoon on his way to Washington. He will take his seat in the senate Monday. The new senator did not care to express himself on questions now being debated in congress until he spoke on the floor of the house. However, he was willing to go on record on the tariff.

He opposed the bill now before the senate. He opposed tariff for protection because he was a democrat, but if that kind of a tariff was going to be imposed, he wished his people, the cotton and rice growers, to derive the same benefits from it that manufacturers did. He was opposed to letting in free raw material. He did not mind saying that he was for Cuban liberty, and was in favor of helping the patriots in their struggle in a straightforward manner.

Mr. McLaurin declined to express an opinion on Senator Tillman's speech as to the sugar trust. He is, of course, an avowed 16 to 1 silver man.

Criminal Court Meets.

Fulton criminal superior court will convene tomorrow morning at 8:30 o'clock in the basement of the courthouse. Among the cases which will be called are the state versus John Tyler Cooper, embezlement; Harry Cassin, embezzlement; Eugene Hill, arson, the latter crime being a capital offense. Judge Candler will hold court for the entire week.

Consolidated Opens New Line.

The Consolidated Street Railway Company will inaugurate a new line today from Smith street, via Whitehall and Peachtree to Ponce de Leon. Quick schedules will be run, and this will give additional service on Peachtree and Whitehall streets. This line will probably be operated all summer.

A GREAT RAID BY THE POLICE

Fifty-Four People Arrested at One Time Last Night.

THE POLICE SURROUND A HALL

All the Inmates Taken in Charge and Locked Up at the Barracks.

LIVELY TIMES AT THE BARRACKS

It Was the Biggest Haul in the History of Atlanta—How the Raid Was Made and the Results.

The biggest police raid ever made in the history of Atlanta occurred this morning between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Fifty-four people, men and women, were taken in custody at one time, and for nearly an hour the station sergeant, with a number of assistants, was kept busy getting the names and personal effects.

About half-past 12 o'clock Captain Thompson, with ten picked men, and Captain Slaughter, with his full detective force, slipped down to the hall on Ivy street, known as the Good Samaritan hall. The patrolmen surrounded the building and the detectives made a rush for the doors.

Through the hall the officers went, and they discovered that two floors were being occupied. The second floor was filled with negro men and women sitting around tables drinking beer and indulging in a Sunday game of cards. On the third floor there were a large number of negro men playing pool and billiards and drinking beer.

All the patrol wagons were sent for and the prisoners were hauled to the barracks in detachments.

At the barracks the station sergeant, with several assistants, took down the names of the fifty-four men and women.

The men in the hall claim they were giving a ball under the auspices of the "Barbers' and Waiters' Club."

The prisoners were charged with disorderly conduct. One man, the proprietor of the hall, who gave his name as Henry Nash, was charged with running a disorderly house. There will be little trouble convicting all the men and women.

It was undoubtedly the biggest haul ever made in the history of Atlanta's police department.

THE COOGLER CLUB SANDWICH.

They Were Promulgated by "Uncle Bud" Kernodle.

"Uncle Bud" Kernodle, he who presides over Durand's restaurant during the night hours, has promulgated the Coogler Club sandwich.

"Uncle Bud" furnished the Coogler Club, stanza 1, with these last night. They were unanimously voted a completely Cooglerian success.

The Coogler sandwich consists of a slice of ham, two slices of pickles and a slice of turkey placed between thin pieces of light bread, along with a slice of tongue and an artistic touch of mustard.

The sandwich will be copyrighted by the Coogler Club.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT CONCERT

At the Georgia Female Seminary. Professor Charles J .Wallace ,Assisted by His Senior Class, Gives a Concert, Every Number of Which Is of His Own Composition.

Gainesville, May 28, 1897.—Decidedly the most attractive and brilliant entertainment that Gainesville people have ever been privileged to attend was given last evening in the elegant new auditorium of the Georgia Female Seminary and Conservatory of Music. It was an occasion to which the hosts of friends of Professor Charles G. Wallace and the seminary had long looked forward with eager anticipations, a concert at which every musical number rendered was the composition of Professor Wallace, director of music for the seminary, recognized far and wide as not only as an able instructor of music but as a composer of great merit, whose works are eagerly sought by musicians throughout the land.

The following is a copy of the programme, which was itself most unique and attractive, gotten up in the form of a booklet, the second page of which contained an excellent likeness of Professor Wallace.

Every number in the programme was artistically rendered. Especial mention should be made of the very excellent rendition of the vocal solos by Misses McConnel and Willis and the cornet solo by Miss Lynch. Over the violin solo by Professor Wallace and the numbers he gave on piano the large and appreciative audience fairly went wild with enthusiasm, as was evinced by round after round of hearty applause. The Georgia Female Seminary and Conservatory of Music is truly to be congratulated in having as its director of music Charles G. Wallace.

GOES TO THE GALLEYS FOR LIFE.

Anarchist Accerito Receives This Severe Sentence.

Rome, May 29.—Pietro Accrito, the anarchist who, on April 22d last, attempted to stab King Humbert, while the latter was on his way to the races, was sentenced today to the galleys for life.

Hearing his sentence Accrito, who had been quiet all through the trial, said: "Today it is my turn; tomorrow it is the turn of the bourgeoisie government; long live the revolution; long live anarchy!"

JEALOUS GIRL SHOOTS ANOTHER.

She Then Attempts To Take Her Own Life.

Montpelier, Vt., May 29.—Miss Mildred Brewster, the daughter of a wealthy farmer, of Huntington, today shot, probably fatally wounded, Miss Annie Wheeler, of whom she is alleged to have been jealous.

The deed was committed in a lonely spot on the outskirts of the city.

After shooting Miss Wheeler the Brewster girl turned the revolver on herself, inflicting a serious and possibly a fatal wound.

$6 to Tybee and Return.

Commencing Saturday, June 5th, and every Saturday thereafter until August 28th, the Central of Georgia railway will sell excursion tickets to Tybee at the low rate of $6 round trip.

Tickets will be sold for afternoon and evening trains, Saturdays, good for return following date of sale. Tybee express on trains leaving Savannah Monday night leaves Atlanta every evening at 7:50 p. m. Through sleepers to Savannah. Three hotels now open. Surf bathing unequaled. Tickets on sale at 16 Wall street and union depot. may 28 6t

MR. GEO. T. FRY DEAD

Colonel Fry Passed Away in Chattanooga Yesterday.

APOPLEXY WAS THE CAUSE

Was Well Known in Atlanta, Having Lived Here Some Time—Something of His Life.

Colonel George T. Fry, a man who was once a leading citizen of Atlanta, died yesterday at his home in Chattanooga.

His death was caused by apoplexy and was very sudden.

Colonel Fry was several years ago one of Atlanta's most prominent lawyers. He was identified with many public movements of importance. He started a railroad to Savannah that was to have been the shortest route to the Forest City if it had ever been completed.

He was a colonel in the confederate army and a few years ago was extensively indorsed for United States circuit judge. Since his residence in Tennessee he has grown to be one of the leading lawyers of that state. He has many friends in Atlanta who will regret to hear of his death.

Something of His History.

Colonel George T. Fry was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, March 13, 1843. His ancestors on his father's side were from Virginia. His father, Henry Fry, was a son of James Fry, a revolutionary soldier, holding the rank of major, and his great-great-grandfather came from England to Virginia in early colonial days.

His fifth ancestor was a Swiss, Sir John Fry. The father of Colonel Fry came to Tennessee in the year or about 1797. His mother's maiden name was Peck and her father was a soldier in the war of 1812 and died at the battle of New Orleans. Those who are now living of the once famous Peck family are residents of East Tennessee.

Among the number were several lawyers of distinguished ability, most prominent, perhaps, being Judge Jacob Peck, who served on the supreme bench of the state from 1821 to 1837. He was the father of five sons, three of whom served in the confederate army. William maintained the rank of major general and died in 1870; Wiley maintained the rank of colonel and died in 1869; Adam, the third son, was first lieutenant and was killed at Piedmont.

George T. Fry entered the confederate army at the age of eighteen years, May 18, 1861, as first lieutenant of company C, Thirty-seventh Tennessee, commanded by Colonel Carroll. In 1862 he was appointed to the rank of captain and commanded company H, of the same regiment, receiving his promotion from President Jefferson Davis.

He was in all of the battles of the western army, among them the battles of Shiloh, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. After the last named battle he returned to Georgia, March 12, 1864. Obtaining a leave of absence for thirty days, he went to Virginia and was married on April 4th, of the same year, to Miss Mary A. Cooley. After a honeymoon of four days he returned to Dalton, Ga., and took part in the campaign from Dalton to Jonesboro. At the last named place he was wounded and left on the battle ground for dead.

After this battle he was given command of the Seventh Confederate regiment with the rank of colonel, holding this rank until the close of the war.

Admitted to the Bar.

Returning to civil life he lived in Virginia some time, where he studied law with Judge Andrew S. Fulton and was admitted to the bar in Virginia in July, 1866, practising in that state only for a short time. On account of failing health he removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1867, in which city he practiced until 1890. While a citizen of Georgia he served in the lower house of the legislature two terms and was quite active in politics, being always an ardent democrat.

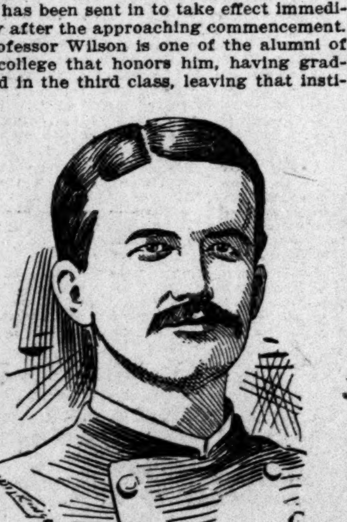
For three years he was connected with a railroad from Atlanta to Savannah as president and general manager. Colonel Fry remained in Atlanta until 1890, when he came to Chattanooga and has followed his profession there ever since. He has never taken any great interest in politics except to make speeches for the democratic ticket in the various campaigns since he has been there. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, past grand archon of the Royal Arcanum and is now past local sachem of the Red Men.

NORTH GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL

Professor Walter S. Wilson Selected for President.

Dahlonega, Ga., May 29.—(Special.)—Professor W. S. Wilson, of Savannah, Ga., has been selected president of the North Georgia Agricultural college at Dahlonega to succeed Dr. I. W. Waddell, whose resignation has been sent in to take effect immediately after the approaching commencement.

Professor Wilson is one of the alumni of the college that honors him, having graduated in the third class, leaving that institute in 1880. He has been a teacher ever since he left college, having held the chair of Latin and later the chair of mathematics at the North Georgia Agricultural college, and since leaving Dahlonega he has held an important position in the public school system at Savannah.



WALTER S. WILSON.

Professor Wilson has attended Johns Hopkins university in Maryland and he has been a student also at the University of Chicago, taking a post graduate course at these institutions.

The University of Georgia conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of arts, following his regular bachelor's degree which was secured at Dahlonega. The college does well to honor one of its alumni with the presidency. The young men who have graduated from that college have filled important positions in every line of work successfully, although none have distinguished themselves perhaps as much as Professor Wilson, who has devoted his life to the schoolroom.

There will be an unusual degree of interest in the appointment, since it is believed Professor Wilson will bring the school up to all that is anticipated and continue the work as it was done by its first president, Hon. David W. Lewis, who gave the best years of his life to the institution that he loved so much.

Professor Wilson has not been heard from, but it is hoped he can be induced to accept the place.

There were numerous applicants for the place from well-known educators in Georgia and from men prominent throughout the south. Professor Wilson was unanimously selected without the knowledge that his name was being considered, it being suggested by many of the alumni of the college from different parts of the state who recognize in him the man for the place.

THE BIG HANDICAP OCCURS TOMORROW

Sports Are Greatly Excited Over the Brooklyn Event.

WILL BE RUN AT GRAVESEND

There Will Be Twelve Entries and Fine Sport Is Assured.

REQUITAL MAY NOT START IN THE RACE

It Is Claimed He Has Not Been Doing Satisfactory Work Here of Late. The Entries.

New York, May 29.—The chief topic in sporting circles here is the Brooklyn handicap to be run at Gravesend on Monday.

As far as can be learned there is every probability of a dozen starters, and the owners and trainers profess to be well satisfied with the conditions of their charges. The top weight, however, will be an absentee, for the Thompsons have concluded not to start Requital, his work since his defeat by Handspring being very unsatisfactory.

The reports that Handspring would be among the missing were vigorously denied by P. J. Dwyer, who said that this colt's condition was entirely satisfactory, his last work, the best of the year, and Sims will pilot him through, Mr. Dwyer thinks, even if he is top weight.

Belmar is next in weight, and his movements Wednesday were so satisfactory that he will be a great favorite with many, although his stable companion, The Winner, who ran so good a race in the Metropolitan handicap, is thought to be the better of the pair.

M. F. Dwyer will enter Harry Reed and Ben Eder, and they are absolutely fit. The former, however, is in highest favor among those watching the early morning gallops

Sir Walter is sure to be a popular favorite. He is the most unfortunate of horses, however, always being beaten by just a head. Maurice will be a starter in all probability, but his races at Morris Park have been extremely bad.

Lake Shore will go and will doubtless have considerable following on past work. If all the reports are correct the race will be the most sensational in its history. The entries and weights follow: Handspring, 125; Belmar, 121; Sir Walter, 115; The Winner, 115; Harry Reed, 114; Ben Eder, 113; Free Advice, 108 Loki, 108; Lakeshore 105; Merry Prince, 100; King Arthur II, 98; Volley, 95; Jefferson, 88.

BALTIMORE STILL STAYS IN LEAD

National League Batters Did Some Heavy Slugging.

Philadelphia 11, Chicago 10.

Chicago, May 29.—After having batted Orth off the slab and securing what looked like a safe lead, the Colts went to pieces in the seventh and eighth and presented the Quakers with six runs and the game.

R. H. E.
Chicago.... .... 2 0 2 3 1 0 0 1 1—10 14 5
Philadelphia.. .. .. 0 0 1 2 2 0 3 3 *—11 14 4

Batteries—Callahan and Donohue; Orth, Wheeler, Taylor and Boyle. Umpire, Hurst. Time, 2:05.

Louisville 2, Washington 5.

Louisville, May 29.—Both McJames and Henning pitched fine ball today. The errors of Dolan and Clingman were responsible for four of the Senators' runs.

R. H. E.
Washington.. .. .. .. 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 *—5 6 1
Louisville.... ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2 4 5

Batteries—McJames and Farrell; Hemming and Wilson. Umpire, Emslie. Time. 1:47.

Boston 1, Cincinnati 2.

Cincinnati, May 29.—The Reds won from the Bostons today in an exciting game. The fielding of both teams was excellent.

R. H. E.
Cincinnati.... .. .. 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—2 11 3
Boston.. .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 6 1

Batteries—Ehret and Schriever; Nichols and Bergen. Umpire, Lynch. Time, 1:45.

Pittsburg Wins Two Games.

Pittsburg, May 29.—Pittsburg took two straights from the Brooklyns today. The morning game was won by good hitting in the sixth. The afternoon game was a slugging contest and some nice plays were made on both sides.

R. H. E.
Pittsburg.... .. .. 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 *—5 7 5
Brooklyn.. .... 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 1—4 6 2

Batteries—Killen and Sugden; Kennedy and A. Smith. Umpires, McDonald and Sheridan. Time, —.

Afternoon game.

R. H. E.
Pittsburg...... .,.... 1 2 0 1 2 0 2 1 *—9 13 3
Brooklyn.. .... 0 0 1 4 1 0 1 0 0—7 11 2

Batteries—Hughey and Sugden; Daub and Grim. Umpires, McDonald and Sheridan. Time, 1:55.

St. Louis Loses Two.

New York, May 29.—The Giants made it three straights by taking both of today's games from St. Louis. Both contests were ragged and uneventful, inexcusable errors alternating with brilliant fielding throughout. The Browns were never in danger of winning, and what little heart they had was taken out of them by McDermott's umpiring. Meekin was wild and was hit freely in the first game.

R. H. E.
New York.. .. .. .. 0 1 0 2 0 0 4 0 *—7 8 3
St. Louis.... .. .. 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 2—6 13 3

Batteries—Meekin and Warner; Hart and McFarland. Umpire, McDermott. Time, 2:10.

Second game.

R. H. E.
New York.. .. .... 0 4 1 0 0 3 0 0 *—8 11 6
St. Louis.... .. .. 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—5 5 1

Batteries—Clarke and Warner and Zearfoss; Donahue and Murphy. Umpire, McDermott. Time, 1:50.

Baltimore 8, Cleveland 2.

Cleveland, May 29.—While Cuppy was easy for the Orioles today, the Indians could not touch Nops. Both sides did good work in the field.

R. H. E.
Cleveland.... .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2 5 1
Baltimore.. .. .. .. 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 4 0—8 18 2

Batteries—Cuppy, Wilson and Zimmer; Nops and Bowerman. Umpire, O'Day. Time, 2:30.

$6 to St. Simon's and Return.

$6.50 to Cumberland and Return.

Beginning Saturday, June 5th, and continuing weekly thereafter, round trip tickets will be sold via Southern railway at the above cheap rates, good for return on trains leaving Brunswick Monday night following.

Excellent schedules and through Pullman sleeping cars to and from Brunswick.
may30-2t

Land of the Sky.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Special cheap excursion rates; tickets on sale at

ONE FARE

for the round trip from all ticket offices of the Southern railway and connecting lines. Dates of sale June 13th, 14th and 15th, final limit June 27, 1897, account summer school Young Woman's Christian Association. Tickets available for everybody. Excellent opportunity to visit the beautiful

LAND OF THE SKY

at small cost. Superior train service. Reduced rate summer excursion tickets on sale on and after June 1st. Apply to any agent Southern Railway Company.

S. H. HARDWICK,
Assist. Gen. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
may 23—7t

LEAGUE IS DEAD; ATLANTA LEADS

The Southern League Ended Its Existence Yesterday.

LAST GAME PLAYED HERE

Atlanta Took the Last One from Chattanooga.

LEADS THE RACE FOR THE PENNANT

This City Did Her Best To Encourage The Sport and Endeavored To Keep It Alive.

The Southeastern League passed out of existence last night, but it died with Atlanta in first place.

When the season started the owners of the Atlanta club promised that Atlanta should have the best team, and that promise has been kept in spite of the poor patronage given the enterprise. It has been done at a heavy loss to the owners and a hard struggle by the players.

The Knoxville team has given the Atlanta club a hard fight for first place, but they are a few points behind and Atlanta wins out. Atlanta has played thirty-four games. She has won twenty-four and lost nine, making her average just .712. Atlanta has one tie game. Knoxville has played twenty-eight games and won eighteen, which makes her per cent .702. Nearly every club in the league figures out the averages differently, but any way it works out with Atlanta in the lead. In spite of the fact that Atlanta has had a good club, the patronage does not warrant keeping it up any longer, so last night the players were all allowed to go home. Every city in the league has lost money.

The Game Yesterday.

Yesterday's game was the worst as well as the last game of the season. Both teams were patched up, and Gifford had two Atlanta men on his team. Nearly all of the men on both teams were playing out of position, and they nearly all played badly. There was scarcely one redeeming feature to the game, and the crowd did not seem very much interested.

Stewart was in the box for the home team and he did good work. He did not have to pitch very hard after the first inning, when Atlanta made seven runs. At no time in the game was Chattanooga anywhere winning out.

Bates was in the box for the visitors, and he was pounded all over the lot. If a ball was not a base hit it would be an error and be just as good.

In the first inning Atlanta got five base hits and seven runs, making the game a sure thing for them. Two more runs were made in the third inning and two in the fourth and then every man on the team seemed to get tired and quit. The Chattanooga players did not seem to care whether they won or lost and everybody was glad when the game was over.

Following is the score:

Atlanta.	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Crane, 2b	4	1	1	0	3	0
Ramp, 3b	5	1	1	3	0	0
Kalkoff, c	5	2	2	6	0	0
Raines, lf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Pritchard, rf	4	1	0	2	0	0
Coleman, 1b	3	1	1	10	1	0
Groferer, ss	3	2	1	1	3	0
Sheridan, cf	4	1	1	2	1	0
Stewart, p	3	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	35	11	9	27	9	0

Chattanooga.	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Dobbs, cf	5	1	2	1	1	0
Gifford, ss	5	0	1	2	3	2
Bates, p	5	0	1	0	3	0
Harkins, c	4	0	1	7	0	0
Dillard, lf	5	0	0	1	0	0
Boone, 3b	4	1	1	0	3	1
Conniff, 1b	5	1	1	12	0	0
McDonald, rf	2	1	0	0	0	2
Anderson, 2b	5	2	2	2	1	1
Totals	40	6	9	24	10	6

Score by innings:

Atlanta.. .. .. .. .7 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 *—11
Chattanooga.. .... .0 1 0 2 0 0 0 3 0—6

Summary—Earned runs, Atlanta 2, Chattanooga 1; two-base hits, Kalkoff; bases stolen, Atlanta 3, Chattanooga 1; bases on balls, off Stewart 2, off Bates 3; struck out, by Stewart 3, by Bates 3; passed balls, Harkins 1. Umpire, Fuller. Scorer, Smith.

The next game at the park will be the game between the University of Georgia and the University of Virginia. This game will take place next week and will doubtless draw the largest crowd of the season. Some other amateur games will probably be arranged during the summer, but we have had the last professional ball until next year.

Elegant and Cheap Trip to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and the East,

Via Central of Georgia railway to Savannah, thence the elegant steamers of Ocean Steamship Company to New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and Merchants' and Miners' line to Baltimore.

First-class tickets include meals and berths on ship. Appointments of steamers equal to the finest hotels. Sea air a great tonic. Cost much less than all rail routes. For rates, reservations, sailing dates, etc., apply to union ticket office or F. J. Robinson, city ticket agent. S. B. Webb, Traveling Passenger Agent, 16 Wall street, Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.
may 29 sat sun tues thr

TWO YOUNG PEOPLE MARRIED.

Montgomery Has a Romantic Marriage in High Circles.

Montgomery, Ala., May 29.—(Special.)—There was a romantic marriage here this afternoon, in which a popular and prominent young couple played the star parts.

Mr. Hardie Bell, about twenty-one years old, son of Captain N. J. Bell, and Miss Olive Jackson, a pretty debutante, have been sweethearts for some months, but owing to their age, their parents opposed the union at this time

This afternoon Bell met Miss Jackson and they went to the residence of Rev. Neal L. Anderson, where they were made man and wife.

They went immediately to Calhoun, in Lowndes county, where Mr. Bell has charge of his father's large store.

A. K. Hawkes,

The Atlanta optician, received the only gold medal awarded for excellency in the manufacture of spectacles and eye glasses. 12 Whitehall street. Established 1870.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

ANDERSON—The relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Anderson and their family are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. J. A. Anderson from the residence, 253 Courtland avenue, at 3 o'clock p. m. today. Services will be conducted by Rev. W. W. Landrum, D.D. Interment at Westview. Pallbearers are requested to meet at H. M. Patterson's office, 22 Peachtree street at 2:30 p. m. as follows: Hon. John B. Goodwin, Hon. J. T. Pendleton, C. J. Simmons, Esq., R. E. O'Donnelly, John D. Dameron and Captain R. M. Clayton.

J. FROHSIN

43 WHITEHALL.

THINGS
YOUR BOYS AND GIRLS
WEAR FOR
CLOSING DAYS
—OF—
SCHOOLS.

Boys' "Mother's Friend" Laundered Shirt Waists with Belts 35c

Boys' "Mother's Friend" Shirt Waists, plain white or fast colored Percales, with sailor, round or shirt collars, $1 quality.... 69c

Boys' Fancy Bosom Shirts, separate collars and cuffs 75c

Boys' all silk plaid Windsor Bows 10c

Children's ribbed tan Lisle Hose, with double knees, heel and toes, worth 25c 15c

Children's Lisle Thread Hose, Richelieu ribbed, fast black or leather colors, worth 50c 15c

Children's all silk Mitts, black, cream or colors 15c

White and cream silk and gauze Fans, plain white or hand-painted, at 75c, 50c and... 25c

Boys' Percale Waists, light or dark colors, pleated front and back 25c

HOSIERY BARGAINS.

Infants' seamless Half Hose, black or colors, 20c quality 10c

Ladies' four-thread French Lisle Hose, Richelieu ribbed, white heel and toes, worth 50c.... 29c

Ladies' 20c quality Richelieu ribbed Cotton Hose, black and tan, for women............ 15c

Men's Lisle Thread Half Hose, with double soles, in black and colors............ 25c

43 Whitehall.

SPECIAL VALUES IN
LADIES' SHIRT WAIS

Ladies' Percale Waists, with detachable collars, worth 60c,

Ladies' Lawn and Percale W a lot of broken sizes, closed from the manufacturer, worth 75c to $1, at..........

Ladies' fine Lawn Dimity a gandie Waists, with detachable collars and cuffs, at......

Sterling Silver Shirt Waist consisting of collar button, studs and link cuff buttons

New Belts; red, green, tan, black and white, special value at..................

GLOVES.

Ladies' White Kid Gloves, embroidered, with 4 large pearl buttons..........

Silk Gloves, in black, whi colors, with Kayser's double finger tips..............

All silk Mitts, black, whi or cream, worth 25c......

LADIES' UNDERWE

Ribbed Cotton Vests, low sleeveless, pure white wi taped neck......

Imported Lisle Vests, ble unbleached, with silk trimming and silk taped and sleeves, worth 35c

Ladies' Lisle Combinatio knee length, low neck an sleeveless, worth 50c.......

MEN'S WEA

Men's real Balbriggan S Drawers, with seamless

Imported French Lisle Drawers, worth $1......

Checked Nainsook Shi Drawers, 75c quality......

Men's full bosom Shirts, en lawn or lace striped

White Lawn String Ti

White or colored Shiel dozen.......

43 Whit

COLQUITT HILL.

IS THE NAME OF A BEAUTIFUL NEW SUBURB.

ADJOINING GENERAL GORDON'S HOME.

ONLY THREE AND ONE-HALF MILES FROM CITY.

Just three and one-half miles from the center of the city is a most beautiful suburb situated between the Atlanta Electric railway and the Georgia railroad, adjoining General Gordon's home, and is now creating considerable attention. Messrs. D. M. Riordan, of Chicago, D. S. Fletcher, of Hartford, and L. B. Whatley, of Washington, are the gentlemen who secured this splendid suburb and have spared no pains or expense in making such improvements as were necessary, so as to make each of the lots very desirable and in a short while quite valuable. These lots are divided off into different sizes, so as to suit any one wishing space for improvement and the terms upon which they are offered is really the most attractive part of it all. They range from $100 to $400, and payments can be made ranging from 75 cents to $3 weekly, and in addition to these extremely low figures the company has decided to offer special inducements to those who will buy and begin building by or before July 1st. A full list of prizes offered and the plan can be secured by calling on Mr. S. B. Turman, at 8 Kimball house.

Mr. Turman is agent for these lots and will gladly furnish car tickets to any one wishing to go out and inspect these lots, and those who would practice economy will certainly see the importance of accepting such a magnificent opportunity, for "Colquitt Hill" is the coming suburb of Atlanta.

STRUCK IN THE DARK.

Mr. E. Matthews, a Merchant, Waylaid in an Alley.

Last night about half-past 10 o'clock, M. E. Matthews, a furniture dealer on Decatur street, came into the police barracks with two friends, and his face was covered with blood.

While walking through a dark alley some unknown person had struck him over the eye with a heavy instrument. He appeared to be badly hurt, and he was taken to the Grady hospital in a hack.

Matthews could not tell who hit him, and the police had no clew to work. It is thought that he was the victim of a highway robber.

Seashore Express, Double Daily Service

Quick trains now in operation via Southern railway, to and from Brunswick, in prompt connection both ways with the boats for St. Simon's and Cumberland islands, Georgia's most delightful seaside resorts.

More genuine pleasure and more actual benefit to health is obtainable at these two resorts than probably at any other place in the United States.

The hotels at St. Simon's and Cumberland are now ready for guests, and excursion tickets at low round trip rates are on sale at all Southern railway ticket offices.

Pullman cars through by night trains.
may30-2t

A DESPERATE NEGRO.

The Officers Have a Rough Time with a Prisoner.

Police officers on Decatur street had a rough experience with John Allen, a negro, last night. He had to be clubbed before he would submit to arrest.

When Allen reached the police barracks he was still fighting and dared the officer who had struck him to mortal combat. He was locked up after quite a struggle.

Trunk Repairing.

Is our business as well as making new trunks, valises and traveling bags of all kinds. Foote Trunk Factory, 17 E. Alabama

Office Stationery

Of every description at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. feb19-tf

UNCIL REFUSES TO BACK DOWN. STANDS BY ITS DEED OF SLAUGHTER

Board of Education Fight Takes on New Phases Yesterday.

NEW BOARD'S FIRST MEETING

Refused To Qualify Until Old Body Was Reconciled.

WERE GIVEN UNTIL MONDAY TO DECIDE

New Board Determined To Stick by Council—Two Resignations Were Accepted and Places Filled. Lines Were Sharply Drawn.

Council did not contradict itself yesterday.

If its better wisdom realized that it was a mistake to have slain eighteen fine members of the board of education they decided to stand by that mistake and take no backward step.

So it came to pass at another special called session of council yesterday afternoon that body doggedly reaffirmed its act of slaughter. Council put the world on notice that the board of education is dead to stay.

Council declared lasting allegiance to the new board and in a burst of independence notified that freshly created and verv doubtful body that unless they accepted or rejected their places on the board by noon Monday that they would be counted out of the game.

It was this new board which created the exigency for the special session of council yesterday. At its meeting at noon yesterday this new board decided not to go ahead until council had been asked to reconsider, to think again and decide if it had not made a serious mistake. So the new board issued a respectful address to council setting forth its preliminary thoughts.

But council was in no mood to think a second time. It took a heavy brace against its backbone and stood pat.

It named two men to fill the places of Mr. W. S. Thomson and Dr. F. H. Orme, who could not accept—Mr. W. B. Miles and Mr. Hamilton Douglas.

The meeting clearly defined the dividing lines in council. It was shown that the movement to reduce the board was engineered with the knowledge and support of these members of council:

Tolbert, Woodward, Barnes, Camp, Adamson, Lumpkin, Morris, Howard, Thompson, Stephens, Hutchinson, Culberson.

It was unknown to the following members previous to the meeting Friday afternoon:

Hirsch, Rice, Mitchell, Dorsey, Peters.

Yesterday brought new and unexpected developments, which cause all hopes of a compromise between council and the old board to vanish into thin air.

At noon yesterday the new board was convened for the first time in the office of Mayor Collier. They were exceedingly sorry their election had wounded the old board so deeply, and sent a communication to council recommending the propriety of reconsidering the old ordinance and restoring to position of the members of the old board and refusing to be qualified until such action be taken.

Judging from this communication the new organization deeply sympathized with the old and manifestly would not serve until the old should be reconciled or duly restored to their erstwhile positions, which had been snatched away from them in such unexpected fashion. In other words, the new was apparently taking the part of the old.

But like Mayor Collier's famous call for the meeting of the council when water was to be the paramount consideration, this communication was somewhat deceptive. As a matter of fact, the open and avowed object of the communication was to try to give the old board a chance to resign by re-electing them for the time being, with hopes they would take such action. It was thought the old members would be satisfied with this apparent compromise of differences which would have furnished them a somewhat more honorable means of retirement.

Was a Secret Session.

The session of the new board was executive, the members of the press and all visitors being excluded. It was unanimously agreed by the new members that if in case of a fight between the council and old board, the new board should stand by the council. An attempt was made to keep this action secret, but it leaked out later, and was furnished The Constitution by a member of the new organization who was present at the session.

Mayor Collier called a special meeting of the council yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to consider the request of the new organization. The meeting was a hot one from start to finish, in which the lines between the "reduction" party and the other councilmen were drawn more closely than ever.

There were several heated discussions and an ordinance was introduced by the anti-combine to repeal the ordinance passed Friday afternoon, but the faction had the majority and the others were powerless. Innumerable efforts to break the strength of the faction were made, but they seemed impregnable. They had prepared for just such an emergency, and they determined to fight the battle to a finish. They fought, therefore, and won.

To cap the climax, Colonel W. S. Thomson, the only member of the old board honored with re-election, resigned. His resignation was accepted and Mr. Hamilton Douglas was elected in his place. The resignation of Dr. Orme was also accepted and W. B. Miles was chosen in his place. Both were candidates of and nominated by the "reduction" party, and were, of course, elected by good majorities over Messrs. W. P. Hill and Captain W. W. Boyd, whose claims were urged by the other side. Never has the line been more clearly drawn in the council, and the fight seems to be on for a finish.

The council, with Alderman Woodward as leader, then assumed an independent role, and took the position that if any of the gentlemen elected did not wish to serve their resignations would be cheerfully accepted. A resolution, introduced by Mr. Culberson and passed, gives the newly elected school commissioners until next Monday at noon to decide whether they will accept. If they fail to give answer by that time they will probably be ignominiously exterminated, too. In other words, the combine has taken the bit in their teeth and they intend to run the board of education or die in the attempt.

Municipal affairs, so far as schools are concerned, therefore, are in a desperate tangle. By no means a majority of the newly elected members say they will serve. On the other hand, several state a favorable decision is exceedingly doubtful. It may be possible that almost the entire board will refuse to serve by next Monday, and then the combine will find themselves in a rather unexpected and unpleasant dilemma.

It is thought the fight has just begun and Monday may bring some red-hot developments.

The New Board Meets.

The new board was called to order by Mayor Collier in his office in the chamber of commerce at noon yesterday. All were present except Dr. Orme. A communication was read by the mayor from him stating that it would be impossible for him to serve as a school commissioner on account of the duties made necessary by his profession.

Ex-President Thomson, of the old board, was there also, and he immediately secured the attention of the chair. In his hand he held a paper containing his resignation, but he was not given an opportunity of presenting the same. He looked pale, plainly showing the effects of the trying ordeal through which he had passed.

He stated he had just come from the meeting of the old board, who, he said, felt deeply grieved at the unnecessary ignominy thrust upon them. He stated the old members realized the council was working for the best interests of the city, and were willing to surrender if such was conducive to the public good, but that all were hurt by the unexpected blow, and that the wound was deep.

He started to read his declination to serve and was interrupted by Mr. Hoke Smith, who stated the matter for consideration was an important one, and that if possible, it would be best to avoid any ill feeling. He moved that the board go into executive session for ten minutes and the press men were excluded.

The determination to stand by council was afterwards adopted and the communication to council was passed. Mayor Collier gave out this communication afterwards as the action of the board. The communication was signed by every new member except Mayor Collier and Dr. Stephens, and is as follows:

The Communication to Council.

"To the Mayor and City Council of Atlanta—The undersigned beg leave to express to you their very great appreciation of the compliment paid to them by your action on yesterday

"We appreciate your selection of us for positions on the board of education, especially on account of the fact that we believe the city of Atlanta has never had more earnest and capable city officers than those composing your honorable body. No fair-minded citizen can question the zeal, fidelity and courage with which the votes of your fellow citizens placed upon you.

"We can understand why, moved solely by a desire for the public good, you reached the conclusion that the board of education composed of less than eighteen members was desirable. We believe it to be true that the strongest thinkers upon the subject of municipal public schools advocate boards of education composed of a small number of members.

"Since your action on yesterday it is evident that the members of the old board feel a reflection has been placed upon them by your course. We are sure that your action was not so intended.

"The members of the old board are among the most prominent and respected of Atlanta's citizens. We know that you would not willingly cause them pain.

"In view of the facts, we respectfully urge your honorable body to excuse us from qualifying under the new ordinance until you have considered the propriety of revising the old ordinance and of restoring to their positions the members of the old board.

"With assurances again of the appreciation of the courtesy which you have expressed to us, and with great respect, we remain very truly yours,

HOKE SMITH,
HOWARD VAN EPPS,
J. G. BLOODWORTH,
E. B. ROSSER,
E. C. MERRY,
WILLIAM S. THOMSON.

Council Meets Again.

Council was called to order at 4 o'clock by Mayor Pro Tem. Dimmock and every member was present with the exception of Councilman Maddox. The communication from the new board of education was read and Alderman Woodward secured the floor.

"I know I voice the sentiment of every man in this body," said he, "when I say I earnestly regret any ill feeling that might have been aroused by the passage of the ordinance yesterday. There is no member of council but who entertains the highest esteem for every member of the old board, and we meant not the slightest offense by our action. The tendency of the times, however, is toward small school boards, and after much consideration, we had simply concluded it would be best to make such reform in Atlanta. We did this in the very best way possible, at the same time highly appreciating the excellent service these gentlemen have given the city. We also regret that two of the gentlemen elected on the new board have about decided not to serve. If they are not going to remain on the board, why they must get out, and we will simply get others. I move, therefore, that council's action yesterday afternoon be sustained."

Councilman Culberson objected to the matter being put in this way, and offered the following resolution:

"Resolved by the mayor and the general council of Atlanta, That the newly elected members of the board of education, selected yesterday, be requested to notify the Mayor not later than next Monday, May 31st, of the acceptance or rejection of the offices conferred upon them, it being the purpose of this council to adhere to its action as heretofore taken."

Other Side Heard From.

At the juncture Mayor Pro Tem. Dimmock called Alderman Hirsch to the chair and secured the floor.

"I just want to add my protest," said he, "to the action council took yesterday afternoon, which I think was unjust, and discourteous. This body did not extend the consideration to the members of the old board which was due them. I have no feeling in this matter, but I believe we acted too hastily, and that the ordinance should be repealed. I have great respect for the members of the new board, but this precedent might be a bad one, and we might have trouble hereafter in getting prominent citizens to serve on our different municipal boards. They would doubtless be afraid of being exterminated without warning, which is certainly not complimentary to them. I have nothing to say about the number there should be on the board, but as an amendment to Mr. Culberson's resolution, I move that the ordinance passed yesterday be repealed."

Mr. Hutchinson was on his feet in an instant, and made the point council could not take any such action. Mr. Culberson made the same point. The chair ruled in their favor, and matters were growing squally when Mr. Dimmock appealed from the chair's decision. After some discussion, Mr. Dimmock withdrew his appeal, and the vote on Mr. Culberson's resolution was put, which was as follows, and shows the impregnable combine to have been about the same as the day before:

Ayes—Tolbert, Woodward, Barnes, Camp, Adamson, Lumpkin, Morris, Howard, Thompson, Stephens, Hutchinson, Culberson—12.

Nays—Hirsch, Rice, Mitchell, Dorsey, Peters—5.

The resolution was, therefore, adopted. Mr. Woodward moved to adjourn, but he was finally persuaded to withdraw his motion, as there were other matters for the consideration of the body.

Colonel Thomson's Resignation.

Under the head of communications, Colonel Thomson's resignation was read. The paper was considerably flavored with warm flings at council's action, and was as follows:

"To the Honorable Mayor and General Council of the City of Atlanta—Gentlemen: Allow me to thank you for the compliment of electing me a member of the new board of education elected by you yesterday. While I appreciate the compliment most highly, and can assure you, and each of you, of my high personal regard and an earnest desire to comply with your wishes as far as I can consistently do so, yet, under the circumstances, I must decline the honor. I have for years been associated with a body of gentlemen, association with whom is an honor of itself. They have at all times, even at great personal sacrifice, sought the public good, and have rendered invaluable services in the cause of education. While I am sure you intended no reflection on them either individually or collectively, and doubtless had you taken time to consider, you would have done nothing which might be construed into such reflection, yet it is a reflection upon them, and I would be untrue to my name and character by consenting to serve as a member of the new board, to thus give my indorsement to what was not intended to be a discourtesy, but which would be one on my part. Most, if not all, of the members of the board would have much preferred not to have been called upon to discharge the duties of the positions to which they were elected, and would gladly have been relieved of such duties in any manner consistent with self respect and a sense of obligation to the public, and I do trust that your honorable body may see your way clear to such a course as will give assurance to the former board and to the public that their services are appreciated, and that no disrespect was intended by your action. Again thanking you, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM S. THOMSON."

Without more ado Mr. Culberson moved that the resignation be accepted, with Mr. Tolbert as a second. The vote was put and carried.

Mr. Lumpkin then moved to accept Dr. Orme's resignation, but the matter was laid on the table. Mr. Woodward then moved that the council extend the old board a rising vote of thanks for the efficient service they had rendered in the past, assuring them at the same time that no dishonor was meant by their retirement. All the members of the council rose but Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Hirsch. There were no votes in the negative.

Judge Dorsey Speaks.

Judge Dorsey secured the floor and there was silence in the chamber.

"I am afraid," said he "we are getting into very deep water. The council seems to be a unit in favor of reducing the board of education, and I am convinced such would be the best course, but I find fault with the manner in which we reduced that body yesterday. I think we were entirely too hasty. We owe those gentlemen more consideration. Dr. Calhoun hit the nail on the head in his interview in The Constitution this morning when he stated he had given the city nine years of the best work he was capable of performing and that he felt deeply humiliated on account of the action of the council. I think we ought to reconsider our action, and I therefore introduce an ordinance repealing the measure adopted yesterday."

Mr. Culberson objected on the grounds that such action was illegal, but his point was not well taken. Mr. Woodward moved to lay the ordinance on the table, and the vote was as follows, being exactly the same as the first vote:

Yeas—Tolbert, Woodward, Barnes, Camp, Adamson, Lumpkin, Morris, Howard, Thompson, Stephens, Hutchinson and Culberson—12.

Nays—Hirsch, Rice, Mitchell, Dorsey and Peters—5.

The ordinance was therefore tabled, and the "reduction" party again landed on top. Some one moved to adjourn and the motion was carried.

Entered an Election.

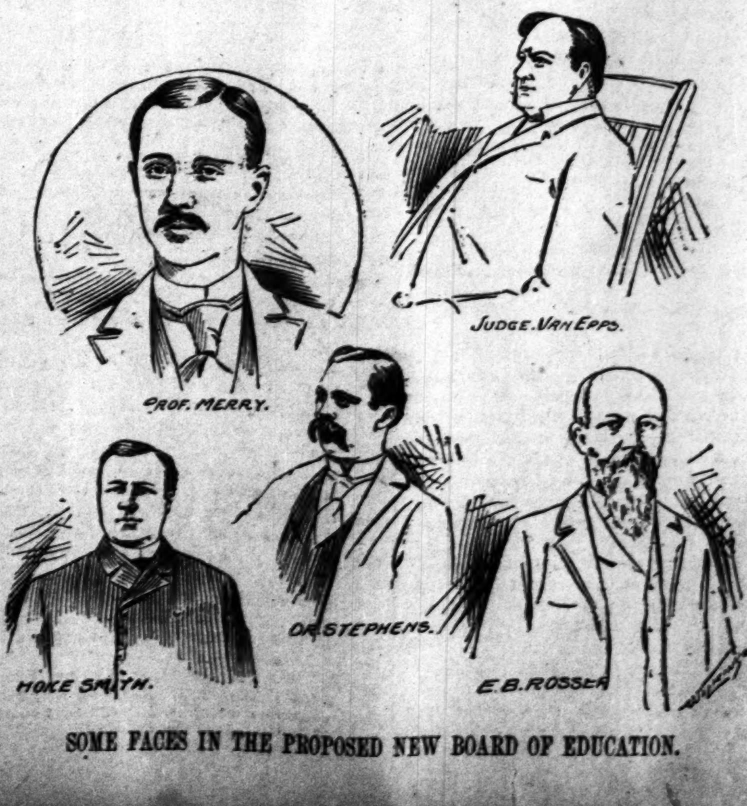
Some one suggested to have another session for the purpose of filling the two vacancies on the board, the mayor wrote out a hasty call, called the council to order and occupied the chair.

Nominations were called for to succeed Colonel Thomson, of the fourth ward. Mr. Howard nominated Mr. Hamilton Douglas

Continued on Thirteenth Page.

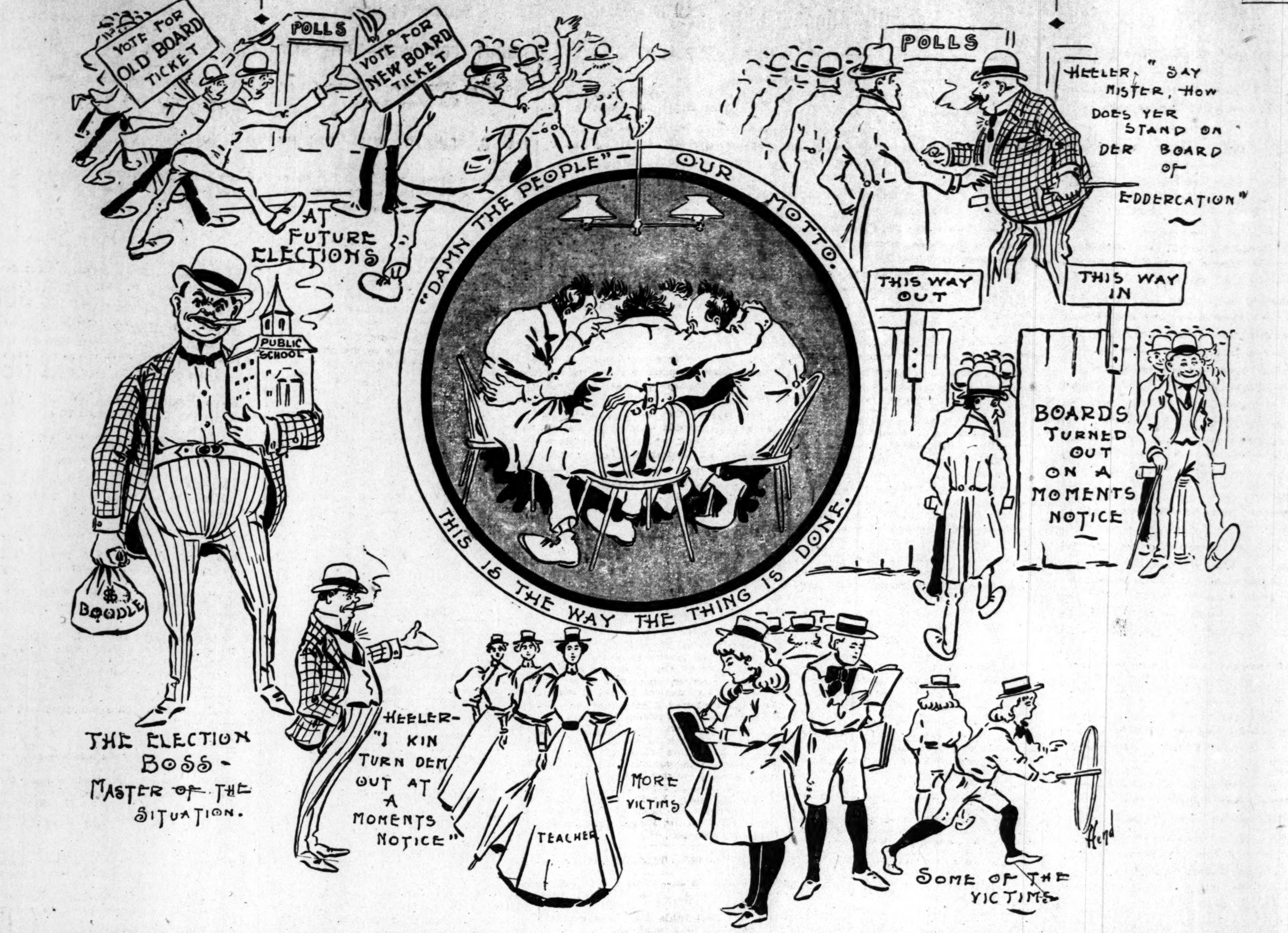
CHAIRMAN THOMSON.
MR. BERTIE.
COL. HULSEY.
CAPT. BRAY.

AT THE FINAL MEETING OF THE OLD BOARD OF EDUCATION YESTERDAY.


PROF. MERRY.
JUDGE. VAN EPPS.
DR. STEPHENS.
HOKE SMITH.
E. B. ROSSER.

SOME FACES IN THE PUBLIC PROPOSED NEW BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM AS A FACTOR IN MUNICIPAL POLITICS


VOTE FOR OLD BOARD TICKET
POLLS
VOTE FOR NEW BOARD TICKET
AT FUTURE ELECTIONS
PUBLIC SCHOOL
$ BOODLE
THE ELECTION BOSS - MASTER OF THE SITUATION.
"DAMN THE PEOPLE" - OUR MOTTO.
THIS IS THE WAY THE THING IS DONE.
POLLS
HEELER, "SAY MISTER, HOW DOES YER STAND ON DER BOARD OF EDDERCATION"
THIS WAY OUT
THIS WAY IN
BOARDS TURNED OUT ON A MOMENTS NOTICE
HEELER- "I KIN TURN DEM OUT AT A MOMENTS NOTICE"
TEACHER
MORE VICTIMS
SOME OF THE VICTIMS

THE "DEAD" BOARD PAYS ITS RESPECTS TO COUNCIL BY DIGNIFIED SILENCE

The Exterminated Board Met at Boys' High School Building,

THEY FELT DEEPLY WOUNDED

Many Speeches Were Made Showing the Trend of Feeling.

WERE IN SESSION NEARLY TWO HOURS

It Was Finally Decided To Pass the Action of Council by in Dignified Silence—Meeting Was Impressive—Old Members Present.

Seventeen of the "dead" gentlemen, decapitated by the unexpected ax of council, who, until unfortunate Friday, constituted the board of education, met yesterday morning to review their life and death.

The meeting was deeply impressive for its dignity, its calm temper and the high tone of word and action which marked its deliberations. The utter absence of bitterness or personalism made it the strongest reproof to hasty and inconsiderate action that has been affected in Atlanta since the war.

Without respect to the merits of the point at issue, it has not occurred within the present generation that eighteen men of such representative character and standing, of such prominence in the various circles they represent, have met together in such earnest, heartfelt protest against an action which they considered outrageous to their manhood and almost brutally inconsistent of their past services. Not in bitter anger, not in denunciation but in calm, measured sober words did they proceed to characterize their treatment. Treatment, as Judge Hammond said, that was unprecedented, and added: "Aye, absolutely unprecedented in the history of modern civilization."

They talked of their long and harmonious association together. There were men there who told of twenty-five years' service on the board. Many told of ten and a dozen and fifteen years' service, and when one remembered all the sacrifices and work which this aggregated service, without fee or reward, meant, the protest of these leading citizens gathered in weight. That they had done the work purely through the highest motives of citizenship and that they had been called into the service without their solicitation and many of them most unwillingly no one could doubt.

The speeches were full of deep feeling. The current of the wound ran deep and the tremulous tones of the speakers now and then conveyed their real feeling.

Every member of the old board of education, with the exception of Dr. A. W. Calhoun, met at the regular meeting place in the Boys' High school building.

The meeting was impressive. It was full of pathetic incident, and was saddened by the thought that it would in all probability be the last assembling together of the old board.

One common purpose impelled the sixteen leading citizens to meet together and the same mutual, concerted feeling of sympathy for each other in a common cause made them act as one man. The meeting was characterized by harmony. It was plain that all wanted to accomplish one and the same purpose and the only difference was as to the method of doing the united desire of all.

It was decided by the board that the best way to accomplish the desired object of the meeting would be to adjourn in dignified silence, thus expressing the sentiment of the body toward council.

And so the sixteen men who felt that they had been wronged and outraged walked calmly out of the room, with the silent resolve to pass by with silent contempt the action of the body that had so summarily dismissed them from the service to which they had consecrated several years of their lives.

"Dignified silence," were the words used to express the final decision of the men of the old board. The two words, so simple and innocent, yet meaning so much. "Silent contempt" would perhaps have better suited, but the members were anxious above all things to preserve their dignity, and they refused to take any action further than to take no action at all.

Every man of the old board had some expression to make regarding the action of the council. Every man showed that he felt more than he said. Some of the board showed that they were mad, not because they felt sorry at losing their places, but because of the treatment that had been accorded them by council.

Wanted an Aldress.

Several of the more indignant members of the board wanted to issue an address to the people of Atlanta, protesting against the manner in which the council had cut off their heads. They would have issued the address, but for the very able speech of Mr. John T. Glenn, who advocated that the council be ignored and that the meeting be adjourned in dignified silence. He thought that the address to the people was unnecessary, as The Constitution had already published an editorial on the action of the council.

"I don't believe we can improve on the editorial in The Constitution," said Mr. Glenn. "Everybody in Atlanta read that editorial, and I believe that it expresses the sentiment of every true man in Atlanta."

Mr. Glenn's warm argument persuaded

Continued on Twelfth Page.

CITY ACCEPTS THE CHILDREN'S WARD

Grady Hospital Annex Was Turned Over to the City Yesterday.

CAPT. LOWRY'S HAPPY ADDRESS

Hon. Hoke Smith Received the Building on Behalf of the City.

LADIES COMMENDED FOR THEIR WORK.

New Ward Is Furnished and Fitted Up for the Care and Comfort of the Little Ones.

A large crowd thronged the children's ward of the Grady hospital yesterday afternoon to witness its formal opening and presentation to the city. The exercises began at 4 o'clock.

The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Theron H. Rice, of the Central Presbyterian church. He prayed that the labors of those who had built the annex might be rewarded, and that the ward might bring the beneficial results for which it was built.

After the prayer, Captain Robert J. Lowry, on behalf of the Grady Hospital Aid Association, tendered the ward to the city. He made a very appropriate speech and was roundly applauded at the close of his remarks. Among other things he said:

"The ladies of the Grady Hospital Aid Association have asked me to present to the city of Atlanta this modern built annex, known as the "children's ward," the only ward of this kind in the state and possibly in the south. This insures that little children will have a place to lay their heads when sickness and disease attacks them, and where they will have the very best care and treatment.

"Last year a communication was addressed to the city council asking the acceptance and care of this ward when finished, which they kindly accepted and agreed to maintain. This ward was built by the indomitable energy and persistent efforts of the Atlanta women. The money obtained was by hard labor, entertainments and donations from our citizens and others.

"You will find the ward thoroughly well built, and furnished even to the smallest details for the comfort of the little ones. You cannot name an article from a safety pin to bed and bedding that cannot be found in this ward for their every comfort, and that in bountiful supply.

"I now present to you for the city of Atlanta this modern ward to the hospital, without cost, furnished as before stated, in every detail, which was built by the women of the Grady Hospital Aid Association as a work of love to help alleviate the pain and add to the comfort of the sick children and serve as a perpetual monument to their great work. I know that every good woman, man and child will rejoice to know that we have such an institution. I leave it, sir, in your keeping, feeling full well that it will have your tender care."

In the absence of the mayor and city council on account of a meeting of that body, the ward was received for the city by Hon. Hoke Smith. He replied to the address of Captain Lowry in a graceful manner, thanking the building committee for its work in aiding to erect a ward and extolling the ladies who had carried through the project by their labors.

At the close of the exercises the children's ward was inspected by the visitors. A light collation was served to those present, which was much enjoyed. The ward is complete in every particular. There are four rooms, which are completely furnished, and which have been dedicated to different personages.

The first room, built and furnished by the public schools of the city, has been dedicated to Dr. E. J. Roach, James Jackson Scrutchins, Mary Shand Smith and Ruth Bigelow; the second room, built and furnished by Mrs. R. J. Lowry, is dedicated to William Markham Lowry; the third room, which was built and furnished by Mrs. William King and the children of The Weekly Constitution, is dedicated to Henry W. Grady, Robert Redding King and Edna Brewer; the fourth room was built and furnished by Mrs. Henry W. Grady, Jr.

A large marble plate, which is stationed in the center of the hall, announces that the cots are dedicated in the female ward to Quintard Peters, Ellen Gertrude Ottley, Mary Louise Calhoun, Cornelia Jackson Moore, William Lawson Peel, Mary Houston, Jett Kidd, James Leftwich McPheeter, Frances Brown, Elizabeth Grisham Brown and Elizabeth Grisham Connally.

In the male ward the cots are dedicated to Willie O'Connor Wilson, Neal Keely, DeJames Fort Bozeman, Davenport Jackson, the Congregational Sunday school, Yett Kutz, Mrs. M. R. Berry, William Adolphus Moore, James E. Brown, James Thompson Peeters and Stephen Elliott Peeters.

The building committee, through whose labors the children's ward was built, is composed of Mrs. R. J. Lowry, chairman; Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, Dr. R. D. Spaulding, Drs. Elkin, Cooper and Hardin, Mrs. Clark Howell, Jr., and Mrs. E. L. Connally. This committee has been materially aided by the young ladies of the Aid Association.

These ladies were organized into a special working committee, of which Miss Jennie English is chairman. The officers of the Grady Hospital Association are Mrs. R. J. Lowry, president; Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, first vice president; Mrs. Clark Howell, Jr., second vice president; Mrs. William G. Raoul, third vice president; Mrs. Clayton, secretary, and Mrs. Joseph Hirsch, treasurer.

The children's ward of the Grady hospital was first mentioned about three years ago. The ladies at once took hold of the idea and worked with an indomitable will until they were assured of the success of the undertaking. During the three years that they have been working over $8,000 has been raised. This money has come in by personal subscription, entertainments and in many other ways.

Everything in the hospital ward is paid for, even the vases which are on the mantles and which were yesterday filled with flowers. It was a great undertaking, but the ladies strived and worked as only women can and they well deserved the praise which has been given them.

THE NOBLEST STUDY OF MANKIND IS MAN.

The poet meant in his natural and social relation, no doubt. The largest measure of information concerning him can be gleaned from that marvelous book, "COMPLETE MANHOOD AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT," which gives the latest medical and scientific knowledge concerning the Marriage Relation, the Home Treatment of organic or functional derangements of the procreative system and other invaluable medical facts. It shows how to cure results of excesses. How to attain full vigor and strength—in a word, how to

BE A MANLY MAN.

One copy free to the address of any true inquirer, in sealed, plain wrapper, by

ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY,
64 Niagara St., Dept. N, Buffalo, N.Y

Continued From Eleventh Page.

the more determined to change their minds in reference to issuing an address to the public or to the council.

Mr. Glenn handled the council with gloves off. He was the only one in the meeting to openly charge that Mayor Collier and the city council had abolished the entire board because of some disagreement. He said that it was a great mistake for the council to start out to abolish every city board that did not entirely agree with the views of the council. Mr. Glenn said that he didn't feel insulted at all by the action of the council. He didn't consider that such a body as the city council could cast any reflection on such a very honorable body as the board of education.

Nearly every member of the board made a speech at the meeting, denouncing the action of the council as being an unprovoked, reasonless and unprecedented affair.

Meeting Is Called To Order.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock by President Thomson, of the board of education that was but is no more. Mr. Thomson explained that the council had heaped a greater indignity upon him than upon the other members of the board by retaining him on the new board. He stated his intention of declining to serve on the new board and advocated some action by the deposed board.

Judge Anton L. Kontz spoke first. He wanted to offer a resolution to the effect that the new board carry out the rules of the old, as he thought there could be no better rules, and he also wanted to commend to the incoming board that all of the present teachers be retained for the good of the schools of Atlanta. Judge Kontz said that Hon. Franklin P. Rice had, at the council meeting of the day before, questioned his eligibility as a member of the board of education, and that he had at once consulted the city attorney, who said that Judge Kontz was eligible.

When Judge Kontz took his seat, Dr. E. L. Connally secured the floor and spoke in favor of the appointment of a committee, for the purpose of preparing an address, to be presented to the people touching on the action of the council in firing the board.

Colonel Hendrix arose and favored Dr. Connally's suggestion. He said: "I think a committee should be appointed, as Dr. Connally suggests. I believe that the conditions can be better met with a committee. I don't want the city schools to suffer, and I want to do just what is best. I think it will be better for us to appoint this committee and adjourn until they can prepare the address, say until 5 o'clock. We can in the meantime consider this matter and be ready to act when the committee reports. We should act slowly in this matter. Prudence is the best part of valor, and a little caution might be better."

Mr. Hendrix seconded the motion for a committee.

Judge Hammond Speaks.

Judge W. R. Hammond arose and spoke in a very feeling manner. He said: "I think that an effort should be made to adjust this matter in such a way as not to harm the schools of Atlanta. I think that the new board is composed of excellent men, and I hope that no harm will come from the sudden action of which no one knew of except a few of the council. I am afraid that the action will create a feeling of distrust in the public mind. The best thing that can be done to meet the emergency is for the city council to meet and repeal that ordinance. I think we should urge such action on their part. We should not use compulsion but should simply appeal to them.

"I feel no personal regret at losing my place. If we can by any means, and by friendly spirit, do anything to relieve the public sentiment I will gladly do that. To prepare an address to the public would be attacking the council. We can ask them to repeal that ordinance and re-elect the old board, not because we want to hold office, but we want to relieve the excitement caused by this precipitate action which is certainly unprecedented in the history of modern times."

Mr. Beatie Talks Warmly.

Mr. D. A. Beatie followed Judge Hammond in a warm and emotional talk. He showed much feeling and was very impressive in his remarks. He began as follows:

"I want to explain why I was present at the council meeting yesterday afternoon."

"Oh, we don't think you knew that it was going to happen," exclaimed several members of the board to Mr. Beatie.

"I think this is a very serious matter," said Mr. Beatie, warmly. "The action of council will cost the city at least a million dollars."

"The cost cannot be estimated," said several of the listening members of the board.

"No, it can never be estimated. It will cost the city more than a million dollars," continued Mr. Beatie, "but I want to explain why I was at the meeting of council yesterday afternoon. I have been a strong advocate of vocal music in the public schools. The council some time ago cut off the salary of the musical director, and I very much regretted that there was no one to attend to the culture of the voices of the children. I consulted with several of the council and persuaded them that a mistake had been made. I went to see Mayor Collier and had a very pleasant interview with him, who explained to me that the finance committee didn't understand everything when they cut off the appropriation for the musical director. I met Mr. Peters, of the finance committee, and talked with him. He said he would notify me to attend the next meeting of his committee and confer with the members. Yesterday morning I received an invitation to attend the meeting of the committee, to be held yesterday afternoon. I went to the city hall and found a called meeting of council. They took some action on an ordinance and then Mr. Woodward introduced his ordinance. I listened to the reading of the ordinance and was spellbound. I was perfectly amazed. I didn't know that there was any feeling against the board. I had no idea that there was any demand to reduce the size of the board. I supposed when the resolution was read that it would be properly referred, but it was put on its second reading at once. I still supposed that the resolution would take the regular course, but was surprised to find that it was being rushed through. The vote to adopt was called for and the resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice. Some of the councilmen did not vote. In order to make the ordinance elective it had to be signed by the mayor, who was sitting there. He took the paper, looked it over and then signed it. When a motion was made to elect a new board I withdrew, as I didn't want to seem to be electioneering."

"Did you think you would be re-elected?" asked Colonel Glenn.

"I didn't know what they might do," said Mr. Beatie. "I was very much amazed. I felt that I had lived in vain for twenty-four years. We are on the very eve of the graduating exercises of the public schools and I think it a very inopportune time for such a radical change as to dismiss an old board, summarily, and appoint a new board that knows nothing about the workings of the schools. It is a long step in a decidedly wrong direction and I think it very unfortunate. I greatly fear that the result will be anything but good."

Captain Lowry Gives History.

After Mr. Beatie had sat down Captain R. J. Lowry arose and made a very pathetic address. He began by talking of the practical side of the question. He said that he had already drawn the boxes at the Grand for the graduation exercises at that house and had sent tickets and passes to all who enjoyed the privilege of receiving them on occasions of the graduating of the high school girls. He was sorry, but he would now have to write all and withdraw these passes, as he being a committee of the old board, had no power to issue tickets to any future event. Captain Lowry then proceeded in a very feeling and impressive manner as follows:

"In 1871, twenty-six years ago," said he, "I was a member of the city council of Atlanta that inaugurated the public schools that have done so much to build up Atlanta. The latter part of that year (1871) I was elected a member of the board, and have served since that date. The other members at that time were J. L. Dunning, John Flinn, Dr. O'Keefe, Dr. Logan, E. E. Rawson, Dr. Roach, L. P. Grant and ex-Senator J. E. Brown. All named have gone to their reward.

"I have never missed a meeting of the board except when I was away from the city, or from sickness or urgent business. I have attended all but one graduating exercises. My labor for the schools was a labor of love. Having seen them start with a small beginning, that has now expanded to such large proportions and done so much in every way for Atlanta.

"I know of no department of the city that so much work is done with no fee or reward. My time has been given freely, and every question pertaining to the schools thoroughly considered. When we had differences, they were honest, and the minority yielded to the majority, and in no case affected the schools. It has been pleasant for me to meet you gentlemen of the board, for all of whom I have a warm feeling, and I trust that we will often meet socially and talk over the times we had in conducting the public schools of Atlanta.

"My sincere wish is that the cause of our schools will be advanced and grow better every year, and that the new management will derive as much pleasure from them as we have in fostering and caring for them."

"That brings to my mind some history," said Colonel Hulsey. "When I was mayor of this city in 1868 I pledged myself that I would not go out of office until a public school system was established in Atlanta. In 1869 the pledge was made good. The people had stood by me and I succeeded in establishing here what has grown to be the greatest and best school system in the land. Since that time I have served on the board of education and have done all in my power to help along the cause of education. I am opposed to addressing any communication to the city council, but I am heartily in favor of addressing the citizens of this town. I object to making an appeal to the body that abolished this board. I am opposed to an address at all except to the people whom we have served."

Mr. Hulsey's speech was eloquent and telling. He was followed by Mr. Bray. Mr. Bray said:

Colonel Bray Voices His Feelings.

"In a free country like this with free speech, free press and free action, it looks like such legislation was in violation of the spirit and genius of our institutions. Whether the action was legal or illegal, the question with us, is what to do. Whether they had the right to abolish us without cause is gravely doubted. Our duty is to know what reply to make to the public. No reasons are stated for this hasty action other than that 'the body had become unwieldy and cumbersome.' No complaint had been made of the largeness of the body. No demand had come from the press or the people that the board be reduced. Certainly the work accomplished by the board has not been a failure. It is well known all over this great country that Atlanta has the best system of public schools that are in vogue anywhere. We might ask why this action? Why this secrecy from the people of Atlanta? I am at a loss to know what political reason was at the bottom of this act. The reason given that we had become too unwieldy and cumbersome was absurd. This action on the part of council was an assault upon the character of every man on the board. We have the right individually and collectively to repel this assault. Manhood demands that we repel an assault made by such legislation and with such unusual secrecy.

"I was the first principal of the public schools of Atlanta, and I feel this action as a personal reflection on myself. I have attended every meeting of this board and every called meeting except one, and then I was unable to get out of my bed. I have worked and slaved for the city. During the time I have been one of this board I have given altogether as much as one solid year of work to the city. Well, I say, is this the reward we are to get for years of public service?"

At this point Mr. Thomson asked permission to be allowed to attend the meeting of the new board.

After Mr. Thomson left Mr. Pendleton was made chairman in his stead and Mr. Bray continued his talk. He said that there were 250 teachers at sea. Their names had been reported for action at the next week's meeting. He spoke for quite a while and made a most earnest protest against the action of council.

A motion to appoint a committee of five to prepare the address was taken up. Mr. Mayson explained that he would vote against it, as he thought the best way was to step down and out without making any ado about the matter.

What Mr. Glenn Said.

Mr. John T. Glenn agreed with Mr. Mayson. He said:

"I do not feel that any reflection has been cast upon this board. Whatever may have been the council's intentions, I say that that body could not reflect on the board of education. Any one acquainted with the two bodies would know that such a body as the council couldn't reflect on the board of education. I don't know why council took such action and I don't care.

"I think that it will hurt the city government. The council cannot afford to abolish a board because of a disagreement. The council evidently disagreed with this board. The mayor evidently differed with us on account of the disagreement on the question of distribution of salaries. He differed with us very violently on account of the board voting to keep corporal punishment in schools.

"This is a bad thing for a city. It is a bad precedent to abolish a board because they differ with the council. The city government has made a mistake. They evidently differ with us in some policy.

"As to issuing an address I don't believe we can improve on the editorial in this morning's Constitution. Everybody in Atlanta has read that, and I believe that it expresses the sentiment of the people.

"I was struck with Mr. Hammond's interview in this morning's Constitution. I think it on the right line. I don't want to prepare an address to the people or to the city government. I think we should adjourn in dignified silence."

Colonel Hulsey here arose and stated that he had changed his opinion after hearing Colonel Glenn, and he thought it best to adjourn without issuing any address.

Judge Hammond said he didn't want to appeal to council. "I think that council has taken a revolutionary action that will result in great harm," said he. "I think that all personal feelings should be laid aside, and that we should go as a dignified body of men and use our influence with council to get them to open their eyes and see if they are not jeopardizing the greatest and most important interest of the city. I am willing to concur in the best method to accomplish the right purpose."

Colonel Hendrix said he had seconded Dr. Connally's motion, but after hearing Colonel Glenn he had suggested to the doctor to withdraw the motion so that he could withdraw the second. Dr. Connally then said that after hearing the men talk he had decided that the best thing to do was to adjourn in dignified silence.

Mr. Thod Hammond Speaks.

Mr. Thod Hammond, the youngest member of the board, made a very eloquent appeal for action on the part of the old board. He said that the resentful spirit harbored by him was no longer felt. He said that the suggestion stung him, but he was compelled to ask himself if it was not wise to do something to allay this feeling. He said: "Put pride aside and ask council if it is not wise to right a wrong."

Notwithstanding his able and eloquent appeal, the board voted to adjourn in dignified silence, and then the adjournment was taken.

Dorsey on Defeat of Hammond.

One of the most surprised citizens over the defeat of Judge W. R. Hammond Friday afternoon by Judge Van Epps is Judge Dorsey, who nominated him.

"The defeat of Judge Hammond," said Judge Dorsey yesterday afternoon, "is simply without a parallel in the history of the city council.

"When nominations were called for from the second ward Friday afternoon I nominated Judge Hommond and Alderman Mitchell seconded. By force of precedent this should have been sufficient to have elected him, but Mr. Woodward nominated Judge Van Epps, entirely ignoring our wishes in the matter, and Judge Van Epps was elected by a good majority. I have never experienced anything like this before since I have been a public servant."

This is another evidence that there is a combine and that the lines are clearly drawn.

NEW BOARD MEMBERS "UNDECIDED"

Not One Can Say Positively Whether He Will Accept a Place on the Board of Education Under the Recently Adopted Ordinance.

The question now is, will the new board serve after the action of council yesterday afternoon in setting Monday as the last day when their final answers must be in. The general opinion seems to be that a majority will not.

Judge E. B. Rosser, one of the most prominent members of the new organisation, had no formal notification of the action of council yesterday afternoon when seen last night, but stated if such a step had been taken he would decline to serve.

Mr. W. B. Miles is seriously considering the matter, but stated the probability was that he would not accept.

Judge Howard Van Epps stated his profession demanded nearly all his time and he had not decided whether to accept or not. He said, however, it was extremely doubtful if he does.

Mr. Hamilton Douglas had just been notified of his election and was considering the matter. He could give no intimation of his probable decision.

Professor E. C. Merry said he was undecided. He has a good deal of business to attend to which keeps him busy most of his time.

Mr. Hoke Smith was undecided, but would make up his mind by Monday, when he leaves for a tour of the north on business.

Judge Bloodworth stated he had not fully decided, but thought he would probably serve.

MEETING HELD TO SCORE THE COUNCIL

Resolutions Adopted Against Abolishing Board of Education.

ABOUT 200 WERE PRESENT

The Hour Was Late and the Crowd Not Very Large.

ASA G. CANDLER WAS CHAIRMAN

He Made a Speech and Then the Resolutions Were Read and Adopted. What They Contain.

Early in the afternoon yesterday circulars were scattered around the business portions of the city which contained the following fiery and patriotic language:

"Mass meeting of citizens of Atlanta will be held tonight at 7:30 o'clock at the artesian well to consider the unwarranted action of the ring controlling our city government.

"P. S.—We may consider and pass resolutions on the board of health. Be on hand and protect the city's interest."

No one could be found who knew from whence the summons came.

At the hour named in the dodger there were about 200 people at the spot where once stood the old artesian well, that hole in the ground which cost the city $30,000, historic and appropriate place for a meeting of "indignant citizens" who wished to protect the "city's interest." Everybody was inquiring who called the meeting and who would preside.

An hour passed by, and it was after 8:30 o'clock when the meeting was finally called to order by Mr. James W. Green. He moved that Mr. Asa G. Candler take the chair. (A dry goods box had been turned into a speaker's stand.)

Asa G. Candler Chairman.

Mr. Candler came to the front and mounted the box. He made a short talk in which he condemned the action of the city council in abolishing the board of education. He said it was revolutionary and was not in keeping with democratic government. While he had nothing to say against the personnel of the new board elected, he felt that the people of Atlanta would not encourage such arbitrary action on the part of the council, who were the people's servants.

After Mr. Candler finished speaking Mr. Green read a set of resolutions.

"Have you heard the resolutions?" asked Chairman Candler.

"No, no, no," came from different parts of the crowd, which now numbered about 300.

Mr. Candler then read the resolutions himself. They were as follows:

The Resolutions.

"Whereas, the public schools are the pride of the city and of the state; and, whereas, the efficiency and splendid management of said schools under the ordinances of the city of Atlanta heretofore passed, has not been surpassed by any other city in the union; and whereas, to maintain and keep up that efficiency and management it is highly necessary to continue the same for the growth of the city and the education of our children; and whereas, the present mayor and general council have passed in a most revolutionary manner ordinances repealing the old ordinances of the city by which the efficiency of the management of the public schools has been kept up and maintained, and have substituted therefor another ordinance in lieu thereof, by which action all the members of the board of education heretofore elected were removed before their time of office had expired and elected others in their places, some of whom are disqualified, be it therefore

"Resolved, That the action of the said mayor and general council in repealing said ordinance and abolishing the board of education and vacating the offices of the members thereof before the terms of their offices had expired and electing others in their places, we declare to be illegal, revolutionary, without cause and without warrant of authority, and is an usurpation of power, and is despotic and dangerous in the extreme, in that it throws the public school system into politics, and makes it a prey to political heelers at every election, and threatening an upheaval in the board of education as a result, and a re-election at every election of municipal officers.

"Resolved, second, That we, citizens of Atlanta, in mass meeting assembled, do most emphatically enter this, our protest, against said methods, and we respectfully ask the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta to rescind its revolutionary action and reinstate the board."

They Were Adopted.

"All in favor of adopting the resolutions," said Chairman Candler, "signify it by saying aye."

There were loud cries of "aye."

"All opposed will signify it by saying no."

There were a few "noes."

"The noes seem to have fired by detail," said the chairman. "I declare that the resolutions are adopted."

The meeting then adjourned. It was evident from the talk in the crowd that there were several well-known citizens who were not at all pleased with the action of the council, but the meeting did not suit them.

"If this meeting had been properly called and held at the hour named," said a merchant, "we could have had at least one thousand people who would have denounced the council for what it did."

Broken Spectacles

Repaired and warranted. Save your old frames and have them reset with new lenses. A. K. Hawkes, the Atlanta optician, 12 Whitehall street.

COLISEUM CIRCUIT RACES

TOMORROW NIGHT.
See the World's Fastest Competitive Riders.
10 Exciting Races.
ADMISSION - - - 25 CENTS.

REID'S CASE WILL BE CALLED MONDAY

Prisoner Says He Is Ready and Anxious For a Trial.

HIS HEALTH IS FAILING

It Is Generally Believed That the Prosecution Has a Hidden Card.

MRS. HALSTEAD WILL BE PRESENT

Jurors Have Been Summoned and the Legal Battle Will Begin Early in the Morning.

Macon, Ga., May 29.—(Special.)—Charles Reid, Mrs. Alice Reid and Charley Dennington, the former accused of murdering L. W. Halstead, and the latter two charged with being accessories, will be called in the superior court on Monday morning.

The attention of the whole state has been attracted to the case and there is deep interest in the outcome. Halstead, though a recent comer to Georgia, was extensively known in nearly every town in it. To those who knew him the case will be doubly interesting. He traveled over the state under the assumed name of J. W. Howard, and so far his motive in doing this has never been discovered. It is learned on good authority that the defendant's attorney will lay special emphasis upon this fact and attempt to prove that his record was not what it should have been. He was interested in an amusement circuit he claimed he was establishing. The object of his visit to Macon was to see some of the people at Putzel's and engage them for this business. He was on the point of leaving a circus tent to fill an engagement with some of the people at Putzel's when he was shot. The details of the killing are still fresh in the minds of the public, though many say that the half has not yet been told and that there will be many interesting points developed during the trial that have hitherto been secret.

Reid expresses himself as being anxious for a trial and says he is sure there could be nothing for him to fear as he had only done his duty in killing his wife's insulter.

His case will be called first, as the other cases are contingent upon his. If he is acquitted, it is probable that the warrants against Mrs. Reid and Dennington will be dismissed.

There is a brilliant array of counsel, and the fight for Reid's life will be a long and desperate one. On Reid's side are some of the best known lawyers in the state. So far no one has been engaged to assist Solicitor Hodges in the prosecution. The counsel on Reid's side is: Mr. Lon Reid and Major J. L. Hardeman, of Macon; Colonel Robert Whitfield, of Baldwin county, and Hon. Hud Jenkins of Putnam.

Mr. Hodges has been working hard on the case and is familiar with every point of it. He has worked quietly but systematically and will have many surprises for the defendant's counsel.

Jurors have been summoned to appear Monday morning at 9 o'clock and the case will be taken up the first thing.

There will be a large number of out-of-town witnesses, and it will probably take two days to get the case to the jury.

Reid and Dennington are still in jail, but Mrs. Reid was released. Reid is not in the best of health. The confinement does not agree with him. Dennington is the least interested of the accused parties and takes the whole matter as a joke. He was with Reid several hours before he killed Halstead and was with him when he fired.

It is understood that Mrs. Halstead will attend the trial. She has kept up a correspondence with several friends in Macon, and many ladies here, hearing of her destitute condition, have sent her money. She has no relatives in this country and is a native of England, where she met Halstead and married him.

Next Monday night Ocmulgee lodge No. 46 Knights of Pythias will compliment Grand Representative T. J. Carling and Grand Master-at-Arms Milton E. Smith with a reception at the Pythian castle on Cotton avenue. All the knights and their ladies, with a number of invited guests, will be present. Refreshments will be served and a musical programme arranged.

The officers of the grand lodge have been invited to attend the reception, and it is probable that Grand Chancellor Warren will be here.

Ocmulgee lodge feels doubly honored by the recent election at Savannah, as Grand Representative Carling and Grand Master-at-Arms Smith are both members of this lodge.

A suit for $3,000 damages was brought against the Southern railway company in the city court this morning by Minerva Holloman through her attorneys, Bayne & Gambrell.

The woman alleges that she was injured by being run over by a train of the Southern railway near the Georgia mills.

The boarding pupils at Mount DeSales academy, under the care of the mother superior, enjoyed a most delightful picnic at Ocmulgee park today. Father Winkleried, who knows so well how to make young people enjoy themselves, went with the party.

The remains of Mrs. H. C. Hanson were laid to rest today at 10 o'clock a. m.

A large number of friends went with the funeral cortege to the Riverside cemetery, where the interment took place. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Alonzo Monk, pastor of Mulberry street Methodist church. The minister's remarks were beautifully appropriate to the sweet Christian character of Mrs. Hanson.

Mrs. Hanson was the wife of Mr. H. C. Hanson, manager of The Macon Telegraph, and was a woman of a noble Christian character.

Louis Hamlin, a prominent citizen living in the Warrior district, died at his home last night about 10 o'clock.

Mr. Hamlin was seventy-seven years old and was the father of thirteen children. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him and was one of the oldest citizens in the district. He will be buried tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the family burying grounds.

An exciting game of baseball was played here this afternoon between the Gresham High school and the Peachtree Blues, of Atlanta. The high school boys were too heavy for the Atlanta crowd. The score was 15 to 2 in favor of high school.

At the request of the state school commissioner, Superintendent D. Q. Abbott, of the board of education, held an examination at the Gresham High school today for applicants for state teachers' license. There were about twenty applicants.

The Georgia Southern and Florida's new office building, erected at a cost of $10,000, has been completed, and the employees moved into it today. The building is one of the handsomest in the city, and has every convenience that modern architecture can supply. The old wooden buildings recently occupied by the force will be pulled down at once.

There will be no United States court next week, because there are no funds on hand with which to conduct the court. The court cannot resume business until another appropriation is made. Judge Speer and the other officials of the court will take a rest.

A SUMMER TRIP
On the Inland Seas.

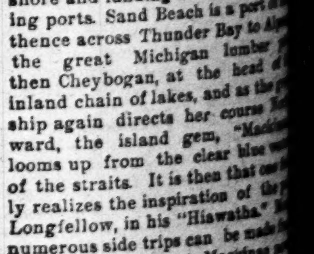
Overland to the Lake Ports in Pal ace Cars.

All aboard! Shouts the of the C., H. & D. "Michigan Flyer" as it starts on its journey northw and we are off for Michigan and a days' tour of the great lakes. The H. & D. "Michigan Flyer" is the h somest train leaving Cincinnati road. Vestibuled from end. The vestibules extending entire width of the car, a continuous parlor car train, children can play from one end to other without danger. This new of vestibule connects the cars tog so firmly that riding is made a ure, there being no jolting or sway motion. The train consists of bagg car, day coaches and parlor car, equipped with all the latest appl for speed, safety and comfort windows are of the best quality plate. The interior is finished quartered oak, with carved orna The parlor car windows are with silk plush hangings.

The revolving chairs in the room are handsomely upholster plush the smoking room is tered in leather. The car is with an ample number of chande burning Pintsch gas.

The ladies' toilet contains flush closet and wash stand, with pump and drinking water and imposing mirrors. At diag opposite corners of the main folding beds that can be made u state-rooms at night. The rooms at either end of the car are plied with upholstered sofas and able chairs.

The route of the Michigan along the pleasant pastoral western Ohio, passing the busy, prising cities of Hamilton, Troy, Piqua and Lima, and the Great Oil Fields of the State. So pleasant is the Toledo is reached before thought of. The road bed the time is fast and the equipment, together with the of service, makes it a travel on this line. Four press trains leave Cincinnati Toledo and Detroit, "morning and night." At either ports the passengers bark on the palatial ers of the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co., for a sail on the mer seas to Mackinac Island. steamers are commodious side steel ships of the latest model, every convenience for the comfort pleasure of the tourist. The nade decks are roomy, the and staterooms are perfect in appointments, the table is with the choicest that the ern markets afford, to say the numerous dishes of fish the chefs of the D. & C.



alone know how to prepare. passenger boards the steamer do the sail along the west Lake Erie and up the Detroit will be found very interesting. Detroit the course is across Lake Clair and through the St. Clair that famous fishing region, until Huron is reached, where Beach passengers go ashore. the sail on Lake Huron begins steamer keeping well to the shore and landing at all the ing ports. Sand Beach is a port of thence across Thunder Bay to Al the great Michigan lumber then Cheyboygan, at the head of inland chain of lakes, and as the ship again directs her course ward, the island gem, "Mackinac" looms up from the clear blue of the straits. It is then that one ly realizes the inspiration of the Longfellow, in his "Hiawatha." numerous side trips can be made the island. Life at Mackinac drags, sailing, fishing, boating dancing and the congregating year of the youth and beauty of land, lend a charm to this favored

Such a trip is well worth the tion of any one seeking perfect and recreation. It is not expensive and can be made easily within usual vacation time of even the man. Information about this trip be cheerfully furnished on applic to D. G. EDWARDS, Passenger Tr Manager, C., H. & D. Ry., Cinci nati, O.

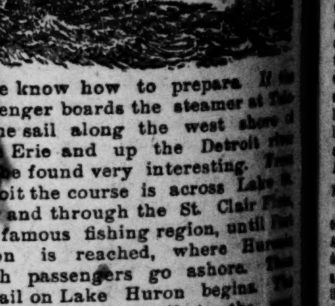
Radway's Pills
Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, ness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles, Price 25c a box. Sold by druggists. Mention The Constitution.

SUMMER TRIP

adway's Pills

Reliable, Purely Vegetable.



SULTAN AFRAID OF THE ISLAMIC PARTY

Turkish Government Appears To Be Playing a Double Game.

IS BACKED BY GERMANY

Public Opinion Invited To Oppose Abandoning Thessaly.

AGENTS ARE SENT AMONG PEOPLE

Negotiations by Which Russia May Administer a Portions of Asia Minor Are Now On.

London, May 29.—The negotiations at Constantinople have entered upon the serious stage owing to doubts as to the real intention of the sultan whether he means to resume the war or not.

A spirit of conciliation is shown at the Yildiz Kiosk toward the ambassadors, but the Turkish government is playing a double game and is inciting public opinion secretly to oppose the abandonment of Thessaly.

The sultan affects to be greatly afraid of the Islamic party and the attitude of the grand vizier, as shown by the report which he presented to the sultan Saturday last, urging that the whole of Islam was firmly determined to retain Thessaly and tendering his resignation in case Abdul Hamid differed with these views, has strengthened the suspicion that the sultan is prepared to plead that Islamic pressure is the reason for not yielding to the powers.

Advices from Thessaly show that agents of the Turkish government have been calling upon the Thessalian Musselmans and Spanish Hebrews to protest against the evacuation of Thessaly and that the few Greeks who have not fled dare not refuse to join in the movement.

The sultan's show of resistance to the powers is generally attributed to German backing, but it is also rumored that negotiations between Turkey and Russia have been proceeding this month relative to the eventual administration by Russia of a portion of Asia Minor, including Rizeh, in the southeast corner of the Black sea and the territory up the Joruk river.

No confirmation has yet been received of the reports that embassies there have received word from Athens that the position of the Greek royal family is so critical that the king is practically barricaded in his palace and is making preparations to leave Athens in order to escape the fury of the populace.

The Jacobites are preparing to celebrate the marriage of H. R. H. Princess Mary Louise Theresa and H. R. P. the prince of Calabria by a banquet on White Rose day, June 10th. The Princess Mary is after her elder sister, the direct representative of the Stuart line and the prince of Calabria is the son of the ex-king of Naples, whose portrait was drawn by M. Alphonse Daudet as the king of Illyria in his "Les Rois in Exile."

New Comedy Ready.

The manuscript of a new comedy by W. S. Gilbert is in the hands of Miss Fortescue, who is waiting for a favorable opportunity to produce it. If she is unable to find a suitable London theater she will play it during her next provincial tour.

An international motor car race from London to Birmingham and back has been arranged for next Tuesday by the proprietors of The Engineer, who have offered prizes amounting to 1,100 guineas. It is expected that about fifty motor cars will take part in the contest and the conditions require that they must complete the race which begins and ends at the Crystal palace, within fifty hours, distance being about 111 miles.

The marquis of Salisbury gave a full dress banquet to the ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary at his residence, 20 Arlington street, on Wednesday last in honor of the queen's birthday. The prince of Wales was among those present.

The banquet was followed by a reception at the foreign office, for which more than 3,000 invitations were issued.

It was one of the most brilliant of the functions of the season and has been generally regarded as launching the long list of festivities which will be in full swing until after the jubilee.

The display of diamonds was really magnificent and the brilliancy of the scene was heightened by the fact that all the men were either uniformed or dressed in court dress.

Colonel John Hay, United States ambassador, accompanied by Mrs. Hay, was among the members of the diplomatic corps present.

The jubilee preparations at present are in a state of more or less chaos. The queen has not yet finally approved any of the programme. But sight-seers' stands are going up at every possible place, from the basements to above the roofs. Many of the seats are only twenty inches wide and are on the faces of steep buildings. It is estimated that a million seats now line the roads, but their sale is not lively and the prices are falling, as the arriving Americans are not eager to buy at top prices.

A genuine fire scare prevails on account of the flimsy stands erected everywhere. An expert who was connected with the fire department for twenty years has written a letter for the newspapers, pointing out the danger from fire and especially the priceless treasures in the national gallery, which is now surrounded by a huge pine structure, several tons of resinous woods being stacked closely against the building.

The suspension of John Redmond, Parnellite leader in the house of commons, on Friday last, his companions in misfortune, William Redmond and William Field, who were removed from the house by the sergeant-at-arms for being "grossly disorderly" in calling attention, in committee, to the overtaxation of Ireland, which was also John Redmond's crime, can resume their seats on Monday. The conservative newspapers ridicule the scene, claiming it was a put-up job—merely a piece of theatrical presented "in order to dish the Dillonites."

The conservative explanation being that Redmond heard the Dillonites had adopted a manifesto setting forth their reasons for not taking part in the queen's jubilee, whereupon the Parnellites determined upon the scheme to get suspended and thus enable them to pose as martyrs and take the wind out of Dillon's sails.

Honors To Be Given Out.

The list of jubilee honors is definitely closed and notice has been given to aspirants that their names cannot, under any circumstances, be added to the list. It is stated semi-officially that the kings of Wurtemburg and Portugal. Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and Grand Duke Sergius of Russia will be made Knights of the Garter, and that Prince Albert of Prussia and Prince Rupert of Bavaria will be Knights Grand Cross of the Bath. The marquis of Salisbury, the marquis of Tweedale and the marquis of Londonderry will be made dukes and Sir John Lubbock and Sir John Gerst will be elevated to the peerage. The honor of knighthood will be conferred upon hundreds of people, including the premier of Canada, Mr. Alfred Laurier, and Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, proprietor of The Daily Mail, The Evening News and six other journals.

The Duc d'Alencon, whose wife lost her life in the Charity bazaar in Paris, on May 4th, it is said, will take holy orders and retire to a monastry. The pope has just completed a Latin poem of eighty stanzas pointing out the duties of frugality and the evils of gluttony. The poem is full of charm and quiet humor. His holiness says pay attention before all to cleanliness; that the table appointments be spotless, the glass bright and nappery immaculate; that from the cellar comes the purest wine of the Albanian hills, which exhilarates the spirits and takes away trouble, but don't trust Bacchus, so don't be frugal in diluting wine with water. He continues:

"Obtain from healthy grain, well-cooked bread. Eat sparingly of chicken, lamb and beef, which are most nourishing to the body. Meat should be tendered without abundant sauces or root vegetables, which spoil it. Fresh eggs are excellent, whether raw or slightly cooked. Drink an abundant quantity of foaming milk that nourishes infants and assists old age. Also honey, that celestial gift. But of this frugally.

"Add to these sweet herbs, fresh vegetables and garden supplies. Add ripe fruit according to season, especially tender apples, whose pinks brighten the banquets."

The pope adds that "by following these precepts a man may live to a healthy, strong and good old age. The second part of the poem consists in a graphic description of a banquet which is largely composed of oysters, high spiced venison, foie gras, etc., at the end of which there is sometimes strife and contention and almost always bodily disorders."

Oscar Wilde on Prison Life.

Oscar Wilde has a three-column letter published in today's Chronicle regarding the dismissal of a warden of Reading for giving biscuits to a hungry child prisoner. Wilde says:

"The cruelty practiced daily and nightly upon children in English prisons is incredible except to those who have witnessed it. The contaminating influence of English prisons is not that of the prisoners; it is that of the whole system, governors, chaplains, wardens, lonely cells, revolting food, the rules of the prison, the mode of discipline, etc."

Wilde says that at Reading a youthful prisoner is being made mad by the system, adding:

"At present it is a horrible duel between himself and the doctor, the doctor fighting for his theory, and the man fighting for his life."

Professor Andre, the Arctic balloonist, has left Gothenburg for Spitzbergen, whence he will renew his attempt to reach the north pole or rather to pass it by balloon. They hope to reach Spitzbergen before June 1st and be ready to start on their voyage by June 20th, five weeks later than last year. They take a number of carrier pigeons with them, and firmly believe that this time they have every chance of success.

The arrival here of the famous brothers, Jean and Edouard de Reszke, who are almost as popular here as they are in New York, has given a much-needed impetus to the opera season.

The success of "Secret Service," now at the end of its second week at the Adelphi, continues unabated, and there is now advance booking for every night of the two weeks that remain of the engagement of that theater.

"Settled Out of Court," the new comedy drama by Estelle Burney, will be played at the Globe next Thursday. "Change Alley," dealing with the famous South sea bubble of the last century, will be produced in the United States before it is brought out here. The play is by Louis Parker and Murray Carson.

"The Land of Nod," Albert Chevalier's comic opera, will have its premiere at Lincoln next week. Another event next week will be the production on Tuesday of "Maid of Athens," at the Opera Comique.

ANGELL MAY NOT GO TO TURKEY

M'KINLEY'S MINISTER TO SULTAN A SUBJECT OF INQUIRY.

State Department Makes Answer to the Questions Asked and the Result Is Awaited.

Washington, May 29.—Certain inquiries propounded by the Turkish government as to the record of Dr. Angell, who has been appointed the successor of Mr. Terrell as minister to Turkey, have led to the erroneous conclusion that formal objection has been made to the minister.

At the state department it is firmly denied that any such objection has been made to the reception of the minister, but it is the fact that some time ago Mr. Terrell was made acquainted by the porte of the fact that the Turkish government would be pleased to know whether certain ideas of the quality and the ideas of the new minister were well founded.

This is said to be a right that the Turkish government has always claimed, but it cannot be learned whether or not this right has been exercised before in the case of an American minister

In Dr. Angell's case the inquiries are supposed to be based upon his connection with some religious organization which the porte suspects of peculiar antipathy to the Mohammedan church.

He stated that he could not say when he would leave for his post, but it is known that he has taken passage from New York on the steamer of June 11th, and if he fails to carry out this engagement it will be only because the state department's explanations are regarded as insufficient by the Turkish government.

Tillman Wants a Sanitarium.

Washington, May 29.—Senator Tillman introduced a bill in the senate today to establish a sanitarium at Pinckney Castle, Charleston harbor, for the benefit of disabled officers and enlisted men of the regular and volunteer army and navy of the United States.

Hawley Succeeds Joel T. Olive.

Washington, May 29.—Alfred C. Hawley, of Illinois, has been appointed a special Indian agent at $2,000 per annum, vice Joel T. Olive, of Georgia, resigned.

FATAL ENDING OF AN OLD FEUD.

L. J. Barber Shoots Squire Osborne Five Times.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 29.—(Special.)—A duel to the death occurred this morning at Chickamauga, Ga., as a result of which Frank Osborne, a farmer of Walker county, Georgia, is dead, and L. J. Barber, car inspector of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad, is under arrest charged with his murder.

It seems that some time ago Osborne circulated reports derogatory to Barber's wife and the latter denounced the story as an infamous lie to some of Osborne's friends. They reported the matter to Osborne and he sent word to Barber that he was going to kill him on sight. As a result both men have been at all times heavily armed, each expecting an encounter with the other.

This morning at an early hour Barber, while on his way to his work, stopped at the store of Bond Bros., at Chickamauga, to speak to a friend, and while there Osborne came up and began denouncing him for everything he could think of. Words were followed by blows and the two men, both desperate from rage, drew their pistols and began shooting at each other. Barber fired first and then shot five times at Osborne, emptying his revolver, every shot taking affect, one penetrating the heart. Osborne died instantly and Barber was unhurt.

Osborne was at one time a justice of the peace and was a well-known man throughout Walker county. He was about forty-five years of age. Barber was at once placed under arrest and committed without bond.

CORRUPTION SHOWN IN OFFICIAL LIFE

Von Tousch' Trial Reveals Rottenness in Berlin's Secret Police.

THE STORY IS NOT HALF TOLD

High Dignitaries Conspire To Queer Past and Present Ministers.

WELL KNOWN CITIZENS' NAMES FORGED

Army Officers Are Charged with Revealing the Frontier Fortifications—Accused Escape.

Berlin, May 29.—The trial of Herr Von Tausch, the former chief of the secret political police, charged with perjury, treason and forgery, which began on Monday last and continued through the week, monopolizes public attention.

The proceedings will last at least for another week.

Though a number of revelations have been made, showing the rottenness and moral turpitude of the Berlin secret police, there is a general impression that much interesting information has been withheld by Von Tausch and by Baron von Luetzow, the chief witness against him, especially regarding the intrigues of high dignitaries to "queer" a number of past and present ministers. The presiding judge repeatedly expressed indignation at the net work of corruption and baseness into which the depositions of the defendants threw light.

Von Luetzow admitted that the names of well-known citizens were frequently forged to receipts for money received as compensation for special service.

Von Tausch said the police commissioners necessarily had to shield the criminal acts of their subordinate agents; otherwise no police commissioner could accomplish anything; as usually the most clever agents were the worst men from a moral standpoint. The prisoner revealed a number of damaging incidents against the owners and editors of Berlin newspapers.

Herr Schweinburg, owner of a Berlin paper, was charged with receivng an annual brige of 30,000 marks from the Disconto Society.

It was also elicited that Normann Schumann, who was implicated in the scandal which resulted in Von Luetzow being sentenced to sixteen months' imprisonment in December last while writing at Von Tausch's behest scurrilous articles against members of the present cabinet and the emperor was paid by Von Tausch for instituting make-believe inquiries into the authorship of these articles and for accusing wholly innocent persons of writing them.

Normann Schumann escaped from Berlin previous to the arrest of Von Luetzow.

The government's virtual defeat in the diet on the law of association bill has aroused considerable interest in parliamentary circles as to whether Prince Hohenlohe and the cabinet will survive it.

There was another sensational trial this week, the prisoners being charged with treasonable acts in favor of Russia and committed at Thorn, the most important Prussian fortress on the Russian border. Fahren, a fortification master, and a court official named Albrecht fled the country in time to escape arrest. The evidence showed that military secrets, especially regarding the nature of the equipments of the Prussian frontier fortifications, had been betrayed. Fahren was sentenced to four years penal servitude and Albrecht to six months' imprisonment.

FRESHMEN DECLAIM FOR PRIZE

MERCER STUDENTS ARE HEARD BY A LARGE CROWD.

Commencement Sermon Will Be Preached by Dr. Tupper This Morning.

Macon, Ga., May 29.—(Special.)—The freshman prize declamation contest came off at Mercer tonight in the presence of a large and cultured audience. The occasion was one that will long be remembered by each of the contestants.

There were eighteen contestants and every one had prepared his declamation with the utmost care.

The decision will not be announced until next week.

Tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock Dr. K. Boyce Tupper, pastor of the First Baptist church, Philadelphia, will preach the baccalaureate sermon at the First Baptist church.

Dr. Tupper is a graduate of Mercer and is one of the most prominent preachers in the country. He has won honors all over the union as an orator of unusual ability and the sermon tomorow will be one of the most eloquent ever heard in Macon.

Tomorrow night Dr. A. H. Newman, professor of church history at the McMaster university, Toronto, Canada, will preach a missionary sermon. Dr. Newman is also a man of marked ability and lays much of his success to the early training he received at Mercer.

GENERAL WATTS CRITICISED

ORDERED SOLDIERS TO CHARGE STUDENTS.

The Riot Is Topic of Conversation. The Life of McCall Is Despaired Of.

Columbia, S. C., May 29.—(Special.)—The student riot of last evening remains the absorbing interest here. The life of McCoil is despaired of.

It is probable that some of the students will be arrested, but neither students, militia nor police are seriously blamed by the public.

When the troops were marching on the green General Watts was notified by Professor Sloan of the college having the matter in charge, that the students had obtained permission to use the grounds and had first rights; but there was room for both if the militia kept on one side.

General Watts remarked that the grounds were state property, the professor added "for the use of the college."

The students not giving back when General Watts and staff rode on the diamond angered the young officer, who ordered the charge, forgetful of his promise not to invade the ball grounds.

Watts is severely criticised.

LEE AND CALHOUN HAVE A VISITOR

Investigation of the Death of Dr. Ruiz Has Been Finished.

REPORT SENT TO PRESIDENT

Mysterious Messenger to Americans Does Not Land at Havana.

DE LOME RECEIVES A MESSAGE

McKinley's Special Agent to Cuba Will Leave for New York Next Thursday.

Havana, May 29.—The commission conducting the inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Dr. Ruiz closed its labors at an early hour today.

A mysterious messenger from Washington came from Tampa on the steamer Mascotte this morning, but did not land. Mr. Fishback, secretary of the commission, accompanied by Consul General Lee's son, went on board the steamer before she sailed and held a brief consultation with the stranger, and it is supposed they delivered to him the report of the commission and other highly important dispatches from Consul General Lee and Mr. Calhoun, who was selected to investigate Dr. Ruiz's death, to be conveyed to the state department at Washington.

The messenger was registered upon the Mascotte's inward passenger list as H. W. Kimball and the same name appeared on the steamer's outward list.

Dr. Joseph Congosto, the Spanish consul at Philadelphia, who represented the Spanish government in the inquiry, is also said to have forwarded a long report to Senor de Lome, Spanish minister at Washington, by today's mail.

Messrs. Calhoun, Fishback and Congosto will leave next Thursday for New York direct.

It is understood in political circles that a long conference was held yesterday morning between Mr. Calhoun and the Marquis de Montoro, chairman of the autonomist party, at which the Cuban problem and the political reforms for the island offered by Spain were thoroughly discussed in the presence of Dr. Congosto, which fact is much commented upon.

Of the two reports sent from Havana by the commission investigating the death of Dr. Ruiz, the one by Mr. Calhoun and the other by Dr. Jose Congosto, the former will, it is said, agree with the statement of Consul General Lee that Dr. Ruiz died from concussion of the brain, the result of violence, after solitary confinement of more than thirteen days regardless of his treaty rights.

Consul General Lee will shortly make a report on the Ruiz case, and Mr. Calhoun will make a further report on other matters, such as the money question, the state of insurrection, the condition of American interests and the general suffering due to Captain General Weyler's style of campaigning.

Consul General Lee holds that Spain is responsible, since Ruiz died, because he was deprived of his treaty rights.

The exact facts as to how Dr. Ruiz received the blow General Lee and Mr. Calhoun could not learn, because half of the witnesses examined by the commission were prisoners, and were afraid to testify fully. The remaining witnesses were the jailers, who would not testify so as to incriminate themselves.

RICHARDSON ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Said He Had Secured Appointment of Only Eighteen Persons.

Washington, May 29.—Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, appeared before the senate committee on civil service today.

He had been attracted by the statement made at the last session of the committee by Mr. Harold Benedict, that during the latter part of Mr. Palmer's former administration of the government printing office seventy-five persons had been appointed to positions there at his instance, while he (Richardson) was chairman of the public printing.

Mr. Richardson pronounced Mr. Benedict's statement to be untrue. He said that during his entire service of ten years as a member of the printing committee he had secured the appointment of but eighteen persons, all from his district. He said, however, that he had indorsed the applications of others from all political parties, but did not suppose they had been charged to him.

Mr. Richardson stated that so far as his observation went, the general work of the printing office is now in better shape than ever before.

JONES'S COMMITTEE AGREES.

Will Report Tillman Resolution Back to the Senate.

Washington, May 29.—Senator Jones, of Nevada, chairman of the committee which controls the contingent of the senate to which was referred the Tillman resolution for an investigation of the reports of the speculation in sugar stocks by senators, conferred informally with his colleagues on the committee and an agreement was reached to report the resolution back to the senate.

Senator Tillman says that when it is reported he will insist upon prompt consideration, and that if it is not soon reported, he will move the discharge of the committee.

PESSLER CHALLENGED TO DUEL.

Called Members of the Right Party Scoundrels.

Vienna, May 29.—It is stated that Herr Pessler, a member of the reichstag has been challenged by a number of members of the right party, owing to the fact that during yesterday at the sitting of the reichsrath he called the members of the right scoundrels.

Herr Pessler, it is alleged, has accepted several of the challenges.

ALLOWED HIMSELF TO BE BRIBED

Former Commissioner Sentenced to Three Years.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 29.—(Special.)—At Madisonville, Tenn., in the circuit court John Blankinship, formerly school commissioner in the thirteenth district of Monroe county, was convicted of bribery in office and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Blankinship accepted a bribe of $10 to use his influence and vote to secure for an applicant a position as teacher.

IS SESSION OF CONGRESS LEGAL?

Senator Morgan Makes a Startling Charge.

ATTACKS REED'S METHODS

Hale Raised a Point of Order and Aroused Morgan's Ire.

PROCEDURE IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Senator from Alabama Says That the Three Day Adjournment Is Not Within the Limits of the Legal—Created a Well Defined Sensation.

Washington, May 29.—(Special.)—Is congress legally in session?

Senator Morgan raised the question in the senate this afternoon by declaring it to be his opinion to the contrary. Senator Morgan is a very able lawyer whose opinion on legal matters carries great weight, and a very able legislator than whom no man knows more about parliamentary laws.

He believes that the house of representatives is not legally in session and that it follows necessarily that congress is not legally in session.

Senator Morgan was the central figure in a sensational scene this afternoon.

In the course of a discussion of adjournment over decoration day he took occasion to pay his respects in vigorous language to the great white filibuster who rules with iron hand at the other end of the capitol.

Hale, of Maine, raised a question of order, making the point that it was not in order to criticise a co-ordinate branch of congress. Senator Gallinger was in the chair and sustained the point.

Fearing they had gone too far, the republicans, when Morgan rose to appeal, got Hale to withdraw his point.

This gave the Alabama senator undisputed right to the floor, and he went ahead with his criticism of Reed methods, culminating in the declaration that congress is not legally in session.

The remarkable rule which the house majority adopted and which provides three day adjournments whether they have a quorum here or not, is the ground for Morgan's attack.

That rule is believed to be in the very teeth of constitutional provision, which is that less than a quorum of either legislative body can only adjourn from day to day.

This resolution Morgan calls an "automatic trap door resolution for adjournment." He goes so far as to maintain that the house is not in session legally, hence all legislation put through this congress would be unconstitutional.

The Alabama senator will be heard from at length in support of his position at some future time.

As it is he has created considerable consternation in republican ranks by his new point.

Mr. Morgan went on to say that he thought the point of order by Mr. Hale was due to the latter's fear that he (Morgan) was about to refer to the Cuban resolution.

"It is the first time in a service of twenty years," said Mr. Morgan, "that I have been called to order, but I feel no humiliation, for I have been seated by a republican for defending the constitution."

After further consideration of the tariff bill, when paragraph 105 was reached at 5:15 p. m., the senate adjoined to Tuesday.

OHL.

NO SESSION ON DECORATION DAY

Senator Morgan Declares That Congress Is Not Legally Assembled.

Washington, May 29.—Progress on the tariff bill in the senate was checked today, the plate paragraphs proving a sorce of controversy lasting throughout the day. As a result, little more than a page of the bill was disposed of.

The finance committee succeeded without difficulty in resisting proposed amendments from democratic members of the committee, although each amendment was debated at great length.

An exciting incident occurred during the afternoon when Senator Morgan, of Alabama, was called to order by Mr. Gallinger, who was temporarily in the chair, for severely criticising the inaction of the house of representatives.

Mr. Morgan resumed his criticisms during the tariff debate, and made the point that in accordance with the constitution, the house of representatives having vacated its functions. After a sharp contest with the tariff leaders, Mr. Quay succeeded in carrying a motion to adjourn over the decoration day celebration day, Monday.

The debate on Mr. Jones's amendment to the plateglass schedule lasted over two hours, and on a yea and nay vote, was defeated, 21-29.

Continued From Eleventh Page.

and Mr. Lumpkin seconded. Mr. Dimmock placed the name of W. P. Hill before the council. The following was the vote:

Douglas—Tolbert, Woodward, Barnes, Camp, Adamson, Lumpkin, Morris, Howard, Thompson, Hutchinson and Culberson—11.

Hill—Dimmock, Hirsch, Rice, Mitchell, Dorsey, Stephens and Peters—7.

Mr. Douglas was therefore declared duly elected.

Dr. Orme's resignation was taken from the table and accepted. When nominations from the fifth ward were announced, Mr. Thompson nominated W. B. Miles. Mr. Dimmock thought he would try his luck again and nominated Captain W. W. Boyd. Mr. Rice made his old point that Mr. Miles was a state officer, being a member of the board of trustees of the Technological school, and was therefore ineligible. His point was not well taken, however, and the election proceeded.

Miles—Tolbert, Woodward, Barnes, Camp, Adamson, Lumpkin, Morris, Howard, Thompson, Stephens and Culberson—11.

Boyd—Dimmock, Hirsch, Rice, Mitchell, Dorsey, Hutchinson and Peters—7.

The mayor declared Mr. Miles elected and the council adjourned.

WHAT THE MOVING CAUSE.

Educators Unable To Decide Upon the Reason.

Ever since the ordinance abolishing the old board of education was rushed through and the old board made a thing of the past the members of that body, as well as a large number of persons directly interested in the schools have been trying to discover what motive the council had and what was the reason for the abolition of the board.

The question puzzled more than one brain yesterday, and the more it was thought about and the more it was discussed the farther off was the solution.

A number of the most prominent members of the old board were asked what they thought was the reason the council abolished the board, and almost to a man they could not suggest a reason.

It was thought by some that the fact that the action was taken on the eve of the election of the public school teachers and the officers of the department was significant and meant that it was for the purpose of allowing politics to control the election of teachers.

This reason was entertained by many, but somehow or other, it did not seem to satisfy those who entertained it and they looked around for some more plausible reason. It was suggested that it was for the purpose of cutting off the head of some school official or some teacher.

It is known that Mayor Collier and the board of education has clashed on one occasion and that the action of that body last Thursday did not meet with his approval by any means. He was a strong advocate of the abolition of corporal punishment, and the board absolutely refused to turn out the rod.

Some months ago a hot meeting of the board was held, and on this occasion Mayor Collier insisted that the salaries of the teachers could be cut. His action on this occasion was greatly resented by the majority of the board, and though he gained his point, it resulted in the resignation of President Thomson.

On this particular occasion the members of the board did not fail to express themselves in language that could not be mistaken.

The members of the old board don't appear to have recovered from the sting of the blow given them by council, but notwithstanding that fact, they evidently wanted to know why they were kicked out so unceremoniously.

CUT FLOYD IN A DOZEN PLACES.

Two Campbell County Men Have a Desperate Fight.

Fairburn, Ga., May 29.—(Special.)—A serious difficulty occurred yesterday afternoon between two neighbors, Rufe Floyd and Charley Astin, both farmers living about five miles west of Fairburn, in this county, in which Floyd was dangerously stabbed and cut with a knife in the hands of Astin.

Floyd's cow was running at large and Astin caught her on his crop and was in the act of impounding her when Floyd came up and demanded that the cow be released. This Astin refused to do and the two men engaged in a fight.

Floyd succeeded in throwing Astin to the ground and was holding him down without apparently trying to hurt him, when Astin succeeded in drawing his knife and cut Floyd in a dozen or more places.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE

Sentenced Prisoner Knocks Down Bailiff and Is Shot.

Salt Lake, Utah, May 29.—Richard Harvey, recently from California, was convicted of burglary last Monday and today sentenced to prison for three years.

While being handcuffed in the courtroom today he make a break for liberty, knocked down several bailiffs and was finally shot in court and dangerously wounded by Deputy Sheriff Burt.

FALLING CANDLE CAUSES PANIC.

In Trying To Leave the Church Several Are Killed.

Pisa, Italy, May 29.—During a special service at the cathedral today on the occasion of the unveiling of an image of the virgin, a candle fell, causing a great panic among the many people in the building.

During the rush for the doors several persons were killed and twenty-five were more or less seriously injured.

BARKEEPER SHOOTS A NEGRO.

Leven Doyle Declines To Pay for the Drinks He Orders and Swallows.

Augusta, Ga., May 29.—(Special.)—Tonight Leven Doyle, a well-known negro about town, who is active on election days, went into a bar on the corner of Ellis and Jackson streets, near the opera house, and after taking several drinks, failed to pay for them.

Hot words passed between him and the barkeeper, William J. Brown, followed quickly by several shots. As Doyle dashed out of the barroom door, Brown followed, firing at every step.

The first bulet went through Doyle's hat, but at the door Brown was met by a policeman, who knocked up his pistol and the bullet went into the air. Both were arrested.

HAS RABIES BY INOCULATION.

Rabbit Touched with Virus from Hydrophobia Case Goes Mad.

Savannah, Ga., May 29.—(Special.)—The second rabbit of those inoculated with virus from Miss Glatiguy, who died from supposed rabies about two months ago, has manifested all the symptons of rabies for several days.

Two Hundred Vaccinated.

Savannah, Ga., May 29.—(Special.)—About 200 children took advantage of the city's free vaccination plan today.

BICYCLES COLLIDE; DEATH MAY FOLLOW

Miss Annie Hunter, a Young Lady, One of the Victims.

THE OTHER RIDER MAY DIE

Miss Hunter's Wheel Struck That of Charles Tate, a Negro.

BOTH WERE PICKED UP UNCONSCIOUS

Miss Hunter Taken Home in the Ambulance—The Negro Carried to the Grady Hospital.

There was a serious bicycle collision at West End last night, which will probably result fatally.

About half-past 10 o'clock Miss Annie Hunter was riding with Mr. Leon Evans on Railroad avenue, near the corner of Oak, when the young lady suddenly collided with another bicycle rider, who was afterwards found to be Charles Tate, a negro. Miss Hunter was painfully injured, and the negro will probably die.

Just how the collision occurred no one seems to know. Miss Hunter was too seriously hurt to talk about the matter last night, and the young man who was accompanying her was too much excited to say what caused the accident. As near as could be ascertained, the facts are about as follows:

As Miss Hunter and her escort were riding on Railroad avenue, they saw another rider coming toward them. The young man pulled to the right and Miss Hunter did the same, expecting the person approaching would do the same. When near together the negro suddenly turned to the left, and in a second his wheel and the one ridden by the young lady collided with great force, as all parties appeared to have been riding quite fast.

Both Were Unconscious.

The young lady and the negro were both thrown to the ground with much violence, and lay in the road unconscious. Mr. Evans called for assistance, and people living in the neighborhood, and who were on their verandas, came to the rescue.

Miss Hunter was taken into the residence of Mr. Thomas P. Hanbury, who lives at No. 57 Railroad avenue, and directly opposite where the accident occurred. Drs. Campbell and Summerall were summoned, and they at once saw that the young lady was seriously hurt. She regained consciousness, but was weak and greatly prostrated. Her injuries appeared to be about the head, and it is feared that concussion of the brain may follow. Later in the night it was deemed advisable to remove her to her father's home, and the ambulance was summoned for the purpose, as she was too ill to be taken in a carriage. While the physicians express the hope that she will recover, they do not hesitate to say that her injuries are very serious.

Miss Hunter is sixteen years of age, and a daughter of Mr. Henry L. Hunter, the assistant cashier of the Southern Railway Company. He resides at No. 229 West Fair street.

Mr. Evans, the young man who was riding with Miss Hunter, resides on West End avenue.

The Negro May Die.

Charles Tate was picked up and sent to the Grady hospital in the ambulance. He never spoke after the accident, and it was thought for a long while that he was dead.

At the hospital the physicians found that he had sustained a fracture of the base of the brain, and that in all probability his injuries would prove fatal. It could not be ascertained where Tate lived or for whom he worked.

THROWN FROM A BICYCLE.

MRS. M'FADDEN, OF SAVANNAH, SERIOUSLY INJURED.

She Collided with Another Bicycle Rider and Was Picked Up Unconscious.

Mrs. Frank McFadden, of Savannah, who is visiting her cousin, Comptroller General Wright, on Peachtree street, met with a serious accident while out bicycle riding Friday afternoon.

Mrs. McFadden started out for a ride with several friends and on the Peachtree street road was run into by a young man, who was also riding a bicycle. The force of the collision threw Mrs. McFadden from her wheel and she fell, striking her head on the hard pavement.

She was picked up unconscious and taken to Mr. Wright's residence. She regained consciousness and is now thought to be out of danger.

Mrs. McFadden is the wife of the assistant general passenger agent of the Plant system. She has been in Atlanta about a week.

ICE WATER KILLED HIM.

A Negro Found Dead in a Stable Yesterday.

A negro was found dead in the car stables on Line street yesterday morning.

He was known as "Major" Wright, and had been working for Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, in the plumbing department. Yesterday he worked hard, became overheated and then drank a large quantity of ice water. He went into the stable and laid down and it was thought at first that he was sleeping. Later an attempt was made to arouse him and it was discovered that he was dead.

The coroner was notified and an inquest was held. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the above facts.

The negro was past middle age and was a hard-working and industrious man. His body was turned over to an undertaker. Wright will be buried this morning.

TO ELECT OFFICERS MONDAY.

Post F of T. P. A. Will Hold a Special Meeting.

Post F of the local Travelers' Protective Association held a meeting last night at room 112, Kimball house. An election of officers was slated for last night but the members had not been notified and the attendance was not large enough to warrant the election.

A special meeting for the purpose of electing officers has been called for next Monday night, at 8 o'clock, and every member of the post is urged to be present. The election will be of great importance to the welfare of the post.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL .... Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL .... Business Manager

The Morning Constitution (with Sunday) per year............ $8 00
The Morning Constitution (without Sunday)..... $6 00
The Weekly Constitution, per year.... .... $1 00

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
ACKSONVILLE—Stockton's, 209 W. Bay St.; H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine Street.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street; the Hotel Marlborough.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams Street Great Northern Hotel.
NEW ORLEANS—George F. Wharton.
DENVER, COL.—Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.

To Subscribers.

The Traveling Agents of The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overby and Charles H. Donnelly.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building Sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

28 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 30, 1897.

The School System in Politics.

The only interest The Constitution has in the cause, or the probable results, of the recent and unprecedented action of the city council is that which every public-spirited citizen and taxpayer must feel.

Not only is the protest of The Constitution against the council's remarkable treatment of the board of education approved by the people generally, but much to the credit of the new board be it said that it on yesterday refused to accept a commission of service, deferring action in order to give the council opportunity to consider "the propriety of revising the old ordinance, and of restoring to their position the members of the old board."

Several members of the new board have expressed their congratulations on The Constitution's editorial of yesterday; and it is a pleasure for us to be in a position to commend it for its action on yesterday.

The city council, however, stubbornly maintains its position; and, in the face of public protest, the situation is as it was after the action of Friday evening, except that the new board has refused to serve, and that its members have been given until Monday noon as an ultimatum to their final declination or acceptance.

Representing the people and especially that large element which is not in a position to speak for itself save through the ballot box, The Constitution proposes to discuss the sudden and unexpected overturning of the board of education, with the end in view of getting at the real aims and motives of the men who are responsible for an event so unprecedented and demoralizing. We propose, if possible, to get at the secret, dark and midnight reasons that impelled the city council to take action which is not only calculated to smirch the characters of good men, but which will have the effect of injecting the pernicious element of demoralization in our whole public school system.

The action of council goes to the very root of municipal government by the people and renders insecure every feature of the city code, and brings the taxpayers of Atlanta face to face with the question whether they are to be governed in an orderly, open-handed method or whether their rights and interests are to become subject to the caprice of a few men, who carry out their ends by dark lantern methods. Let it be understood by the people that the meeting of council at which the members of the board of education, without warning, without discussion, without the slightest effort to measure public sentiment, were removed from office, was not a regular meeting of council, and the meeting itself was called to dispose of a comparatively unimportant matter.

There can be but one conclusion under the circumstances. The scheme originated in deception, and smells odiously of a conspiracy. Were the originators of the scheme afraid of discussion? Were they afraid to lay their plans before the taxpayers who elected them to office? If not, why did they cloak and hide their scheme until, by secret manipulations, they could overthrow the board of education and place the whole matter beyond remedy so far as public protest is concerned?

There are other inquiries that demand an answer. If the unprecedented action of council originated in a desire to serve the interests of the people, the interests of the public school system, the interests of Atlanta, why, in the name of honesty and reason, resort to secret methods? Why take snap judgment on the public? Why go to the length of befouling the official characters of the members of the old board by suddenly, without warning and without bringing a charge against them, depriving them of their offices? All the proprieties demand decency of procedure in this matter.

If it be said that there were no charges against the members of the old board, then the action of council takes on a blacker look. Charges brought could be proved or disproved. But where men are kicked out of offices with no opportunity to discover the why or the wherefore a great wrong is done. There is not a man on the old board who would not have resigned promptly and with a sigh of relief if they had been given even so much as a hint that their presence on the board was unsatisfactory to council. They have served for years without fee or reward, save knowledge of the fact that they were unselfishly giving a part of their time and all of their experience to further the greatest and most important of Atlanta's interests—our public school system.

Leaving out of view for the moment all considerations of public policy, these men who have been kicked out had certain rights in the premises. They have served the public faithfully and unselfishly. They stand high in the community and some of them have won reputations that extend far beyond the confines of their city and state. If, in the opinion of council, they were unfaithful to the trust reposed in them, the facts should have been made known. If there were charges against them, the charges should have been preferred publicly.

If council deemed it necessary for the good of the schools to rid itself of the old board and appoint a new one, the members who have served with satisfaction to the public and who have built up a system so complete and efficient as that of Atlanta should have been apprised of the desires of council. A bare hint would have rendered secret manipulations unnecessary. If it be said that this would have been a mere formality, we reply that decency is not as formal as some may suppose. It is the instinctive suggestion of all clear minds.

We get no relief by turning away from the mere personal aspects of this star-chamber procedure. The most vicious feature connected with it, apart from the contemptuous disregard of public opinion which originated and carried it through, is the fact that it throws our whole public school system into the very center of the whirlpool of political agitation. If this was what the secret manipulators intended to do, it may be said that they have done their work well. But what of our school system? By one simple movement of the dark lantern slide, it is made the easy prey of every ward heeler. At every municipal election hereafter candidates for council may expect to be asked: "Are you for this man as a member of the board of education?" or "Are you against that man?" "Are you in favor of the present board, or are you in favor of getting behind the door to turn it out?"

It has been the boast of Atlanta heretofore that its public school system has not been involved in politics; that it has been kept free from the raids of office-seekers great and small; that it has gone on in its course of development independent of changes in the city administration. But now the whole system has been thrown into politics head foremost and a change of administration becomes the most important factor. There is no longer any stability for the system. At any hour of the day or night—especially night—it may become the victim of some political combination and suffer the deadliest results of secret deals, jobs and manipulations.

According to the vicious precedent that has been set, council can meet at night, ostensibly for some unimportant purpose, and proceed to kick out the board of education, and put in new men. And all this secretly and under cover. The people are not considered in the matter, otherwise there would be no dark lantern methods.

There are between one and two hundred teachers in the public schools, and henceforth none of them can feel certain that they will not be made the victims of some political combination and be thrown out of their position without notice and without recourse. They will carry with them to their work each day a feeling of uneasiness that will not aid them in the performance of their duties.

In short, the vicious and unprecedented action of council opens wide the door to so many evils, is such a slap in the face of the public, and demonstrates so contemptuous a disregard of the rights and interests of the people, that the taxpayers of Atlanta will never cease to marvel at it.

What ulterior and hidden motive made it undesirable to consult public opinion in regard to so vital a procedure? Why attempt to blacken the official characters of good citizens by throwing them out of office without hint or intimation that their services are unsatisfactory? Why show such contempt for the people?

We do not discuss the legal aspects of council's action, but the right of that body to take such an unprecedented action should be tested in the courts, so that the people may know hereafter to what extent their interests are at the mercy of secret manipulators.

The people of Atlanta should arouse themselves to the gravity of the situation—otherwise they will have a lame public school system on their hands.

The Eyes of School Children.

In the June Review of Reviews Dr. Frank Allport, one of the leading opticians of the country, discusses a topic of vital interest to every public school child—hence to every home.

Dr. Allport shows that children attending the public schools are more or less apt to receive injuries to their eyesight and that medical examinations at stated intervals are of very great importance. Out of 23,049 children attending the public schools of Minneapolis, Minn., Dr. Allport cites that 7,293 were found to have defective eyes. Growing out of this discovery the writer states that a system of examinations has been adopted by the school authorities of Minneapolis by which the eyes of every public school child in the city will be thoroughly examined. Briefly stated, the system provides that a competent physician to be selected by the board of education shall deliver lectures to the principals of the different schools on ocular science, thus enabling these principals to give instruction in turn to the pupils under them. The system will go into effect at the approaching fall session and in all likelihood gratifying results will be experienced therefrom.

While no definite system like the one above described has been adopted in the case of our own public schools, it is interesting as well as timely to note at this juncture that Dr. A. W. Calhoun, one of the most distinguished specialists in the south, was made a member of the old board of education, not only on account of his sterling character as a citizen and a business man, but also in order that he might give the public schools of Atlanta the benefit of his experience in the treatment of the eye. While it required sacrifice on his part to become a member of the board, he accepted the position from a sense of duty and cheerfully agreed to assume its obligations. Since becoming a member of that body his services to the public schools have been simply invaluable; and yet, in spite of his pronounced fidelity, Dr. Calhoun with two years a half in which to serve yet, is one of the men decapitated by the political ax and driven out of the board of education.

The professional services of Dr. Calhoun, if estimated in dollars and cents, would reach far up into the thousands, but he has given them to the public schools ungrudgingly. The eyes of the school children of Atlanta, however, count for little as compared with the demand of the ward politician that the public schools must be brought into politics.

The Chaff from the Wheat.

We publish elsewhere on this page a communication from Mr. J. G. Oglesby, for several years president of the chamber of commerce of Atlanta, and for a number of years, as he is now, one of Atlanta's most successful and highly esteemed business men.

In publishing what Mr. Oglesby has to say on the weeding-out process which has been going on for a number of years, separating the bad from the good, and leaving Atlanta's strong banks and business institutions in a stronger position than they have ever occupied, The Constitution cordially commends his position that Atlanta's solvent and solid institutions should not be made to suffer from the misdeeds and mismanagement of those which have been forced out of business.

Of course, The Constitution regrets the necessity which has forced the newspapers of Atlanta to give publicity to the collapses resulting from various business schemes floated under big names—usually the weaker the company and the more rascality behind it, the longer and more imposing the name under which it was incorporated. For a year or more these companies have been undergoing the certain process of being forced out of business, clarifying the business atmosphere and strengthening, as an ultimate result, the solid business institutions of the city.

Unfortunately, the outside public has not at a glance been able to differentiate between the good and the bad, and the temporary effect has been to convey a false impression by which sterling institutions have suffered, indirectly, from the disclosures of the business methods employed by some of the weak and fraudulently managed concerns which have gone to the wall—the whole atmosphere having been tainted by the dust and debris of their explosions. Unfortunately, the newspapers had no other alternative but to chronicle the news; and had they not done so, they would not have done their duty; and we are of the opinion that the ultimate result of the publications of all disclosures in the process of the separation of the chaff from the wheat will be to purify the atmosphere and awaken public sentiment to a realization of the importance of refusing to permit insolvent and corruptly managed institutions to fleece innocent investors, and to operate under the protection of state charters.

Our laws governing the incorporation of business organizations are too liberal, or our officers are not as strict as they ought to be, in the construction of the laws which have been framed by the legislature for the incorporation of business concerns. Our business men should address their attention to the remedy of this evil, in which they will have the cordial support of the newspapers.

The publicity given to some of the disclosures in the fake concerns which have been driven to the wall has no doubt had the effect of clearing the situation much more readily than had the newspapers suppressed the facts as they have arisen. The very publicity given to such disclosures has made more rapid the sifting process and got rid of the weak and insolvent institutions which were preying on the public and which, sooner or later, must have gone to the wall; and of all such it is much better for the public that their collapse came sooner than later.

As to the banking institutions of Atlanta as they now stand, Mr. Oglesby well says they are "as safe, sound and conservative as those of any city in the country." No city in the south can boast of a stronger or more secure clearing house organization than that of the Atlanta banks—all of which are under able management, and the financial showing of which is a credit to the city and to the state. Now, that the weak institutions have been weeded out, those that remain are as solid as the rock of Gibraltar; and having passed the crucial test of criticism and business depression, they are stronger, by contrast, than they would have been had the newspapers suppressed the truth about some of the high-sounding organizations, with long names, whose affairs are now being wound up by the courts.

Now, however, that the bad have been weeded out and only the strong ones remain, it is earnestly to be hoped that the "big headlines" of the newspapers can be used only for the purpose of chronicling a return of prosperous conditions, the re-establishment of confidence and the organization of new business institutions, which will infuse new life and new activity into commerce generally—give employment to idle labor and occupancy to vacant houses. This would be a much more pleasant use to which to put the "big headlines"—and the sooner conditions justify it, the better will The Constitution be pleased.

The State Fair.

We publish elsewhere a call from President T. B. Neal, of the chamber of commerce, for a public meeting at the hall of the chamber of commerce Monday at 10 o'clock to take preliminary steps toward having the State Agricultural Society hold its annual fair in Atlanta this fall.

The Constitution believes that, with very little effort on the part of Atlanta's business men, the fair can be brought here, and that, with proper management, the city will be put to no expense in securing it.

It is needless to say that the fair, if held here, will result in good to the business of the city and to the agricultural society.

It has been a good many years since the state fair was held in Atlanta; but none of the state fairs of the agricultural society have been as successful as those held here twelve and fifteen years ago.

If the fair can be secured under reasonable conditions—and we believe it can be—by all means let us have it for Atlanta this fall.

"A Modern Ananias."

What a finished liar General Weyler is! Not satisfied with restricting his claims to mere generalities he now lays hold upon the multiplication table and undertakes to give exact figures, showing the extent of his alleged victories over the Cubans.

At no time since the outbreak of hostilities have the Cubans been able to muster more than 25,000 or 30,000 men and yet in spite of these figures General Weyler officially states that he has killed 95,013 Cubans, besides wounding as many more. The following table shows the losses which Cuba has sustained, according to the Spanish butcher:

Insurgents killed	95,013
Insurgents wounded	93,170
Insurgent officers killed	209
Insurgent officers wounded	594
Horses killed	13,120
Horses wounded	9,099
Horses captured	15,793
Prisoners taken	1,823
Insurgent camps captured	993
Rifles captured	30,699
Rounds of ammunition captured	677,632
Machetes captured	2,345
Insurgents "presented" themselves for amnesty	2,671

In order to have made such a record as the foregoing table indicates it would have been necessary for General Weyler to kill every Cuban insurgent at least three times.

But what are the facts in the case? Instead of killing 95,013 insurgents, it is doubtful if the Spanish butcher has killed more than 10,000 since the outbreak of hostilities. Had General Weyler been more rational in his claims it is likely that some credence might have been put in his statements. As it is he is alike discredited both in this country and in Spain and is destined to go down to history as one of the greatest prevaricators of modern times. The Psalmist declared in his haste that all men are liars, but what would he have said had he known General Weyler?

A New Role for a Clergyman.

During the past week Rev. Madison C. Peters, a well-known metropolitan clergyman, accepted a commission from The New York World to write up a fistic engagement in that city. Though mildly termed "a glove contest," it proved to be nothing more or less than a brutal prize fight of the most plebeian variety. Undaunted by this disclosure, however, the erudite clergyman applied himself to the task in hand with evident relish. Making good use of his eyes while the proceedings lasted, he turned out a story of the contest which surprised the reading public not only by its graphic coloring, but also by its familiarity with the terms of the prize ring. So pleased, indeed, was the editor of the New York paper with the journalistic work of Dr. Peters that, in addition to the vulgar recompense allowed him for the story, quite a flattering editorial was devoted to his achievement. Having made such a signal hit in his first attempt at prize-fight reporting, it is likely that the talents of the New York clergyman will again be called into requisition.

But while the reading public may admire the versatility of Dr. Peters, who seems to be equally at home whether engaged in writing up a prize fight for one of the New York papers or in preaching the way of life to dying men, there is nothing in his recent exhibition that is calculated to promote his usefulness as a minister of Christ.

Some time ago when ex-Senator John J. Ingalls in his capacity as a newspaper correspondent undertook to write up the Nevada prize fight there arose from the pulpits of the country a most emphatic protest. More than one clergyman, using the prize fight as a text, proceeded to lampoon the ex-senator, declaring with loud scorn that in prostituting his talents to such a cause he not only brought reproach upon the high office with which he had been so long associated, but set a pernicious example to the youth of the land. Without reviewing these criticisms at length, it may be asked in all seriousness is ex-Senator Ingalls's offense in writing up the Nevada prize fight any worse than Dr. Peters's offense in writing up the New York prize fight? If charity can be shown in either case it belongs to ex-Senator Ingalls, who is not a member of any church and who makes no religious pretensions.

Of course there is only one standard of morality; but, from the very nature of things, more is expected of preachers than of ordinary men. If preachers stray from the paths of rectitude congregations are sure to follow; and if preachers can write up prize fights congregations can certainly witness prize fights. In order to keep the church pure preachers should guard carefully what they say and, above all else, what they do. In looking after the interests of their flocks they have a grander and more important work than in reporting prize fights; and no consideration should induce them to forsake their high calling.

The stand which The Constitution takes is that both Dr. Peters and ex-Senator Ingalls could improve their time to much better advantage by letting pugilism alone.

The republican tariff bill levies $32,000,000 more of taxes than the present tariff law, but Mr. Aldrich admits that there will still be a deficit in the revenue. His admission means that protection taxes the people without raising the revenue.

Editor Godkin and Jake Worth are trotting along together as amiable as two ponies pulling a basket phaeton.

The Chicago Times-Herald wants Senators Morgan and Mills to withdraw from the Cuban debate. Does this mean that Editor Kohlsaat is in favor of secession?

Mr. Bynum doesn't need to draw audiences in order to draw his salary.

Mr. Watterson is gradually knocking out all who do not agree with him that Cleveland is again a candidate.

Mr. Hanna has postponed "throttling" the senate until later in the season. He doesn't want to interfere with the tariff bill.

Up to date Mr. McKinley has closed more mills than he has opened.

It is now admitted that the New England cotton mills haven't earned a dividend in three years.

THE GOOD AND THE BAD.

The Weeding Out Process Has Helped Atlanta's Good Houses.

Editor Constitution—Let me congratulate The Constitution on the work it is doing in aiding the development of southern Georgia. This is the sort of news in the daily paper that does good. Would it not be a better plan on the part of the press generally to use smaller head lines and less space in noticing the chaff and straw that is naturally dying out in the business field, and give more news concerning the solid institutions that have stood the trials and tests of a generation? For several years the entire country has been passing through a most trying period of financial depression.

The beginning of this depression followed a long season of wonderful prosperity in all lines of business undertakings. During these successful times many enterprises were started and built upon unsound foundations, and it was inevitable that such enterprises should end in disaster. In those days of prosperity the columns of the press were filled with glowing accounts of the success of these schemes, and the people invested in them without stopping to think what they were or by whom they were managed.

When the end came the press, eager for something new, began to chronicle under sensational headlines the downfall of one; investigation, then too late, commenced, and the collapse of other unsound concerns followed, the same big type being used in printing the news of each, until doubt and anxiety was fixed in the public mind, and a loss of confidence causes the investor to conclude that he cannot hold anything of so much value to himself as cash in hand. Thus money lies idle and earns no interest, and the development of the resources of the country stops.

Now, is it not a good time to awaken a new line of thought, and under the influence of the press let a new order of things be started? The people have heard of failures until some of them may believe there are no successes. Let them know that so far as Atlanta is concerned, her sound institutions, here for so many years, are here yet, alive and doing well. Some associations are dead and their promoters have departed, some ventures vanished and the adventurers with them; but while they lived there was not a time when many of the leading business men of the city, who kept up with the financial conditions would have given these concerns an indorsement; therefore, do not charge their failure to Atlanta. Atlanta was not responsible for them, she was simply encumbered with them.

For many years there has not been a single failure in the wholesale business of this city, and the bank failures in Atlanta have cost creditors but little money. The Gate City bank paid its creditors in full, so the Merchants' bank is doing, and so with the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company. Except the little state savings, which held largely the paper of President Hale, of the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association, and the Fidelity, which only had a deposit of about $15,000, the others published as "bank failures" were not banks of deposit, and were not a part of Atlanta's banking interest.

The Atlanta National bank, the Lowry Banking Company, the Neal Loan and Banking Company, the Fourth National, the Capital City bank, the Third National, the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company and the Exchange bank, which compose the Atlanta clearing house, are all under capable and honest management, and their statements show that the banking interests of Atlanta stands out today as safe, sound and conservative as any city in the country, and if the newspapers will let the people at large know this, and will let them know the good that may be said of manufacturers, insurance and other sound corporations and legitimate successes, you will do much good in correcting false impressions that have gone abroad and encourage a feeling of confidence which alone can bring us back to good and prosperous times. Respectfully,

J. G. OGLESBY.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE,

Editor Constitution—Please give me the origin of the word "tip." READER.

The origin of this word is somewhat obscure in all of its significations. The Century dictionary says that in its primary meaning, signifying the extreme end of anything, it is probably a diminutive of the word top, while in its other meanings a light touch, a small fee, or a bit of secret information, the word is most likely a derivative and a diminutive of tap. The idea of a touch, to impart the fee or to give the secret, is implied in both the derived significations in which the word is now so frequently used.

The Yosemite Valley.

Editor Constitution—What kind of soil is found in the Yosemite valley?

ENQUIRER.

The valley is not under cultivation. It has been ceded to California by congress on condition that it shall be kept as a public park or free domain, "inalienable for all time." Judging from the size of the trees and the carpet of flowers with which the interior of the valley is covered at all seasons, the soil must be a very productive one.

Canadian Tariffs.

Editor Constitution—Does Canada admit English goods free of duty or pay taxes directly or indirectly to England? What advantages does England gain by having control of Canada? SUBSCRIBER.

Canada levies a tariff on English goods just the same as those of other countries. She pays no taxes whatever to the mother country, and the only advantage the British government derives from control of the country is in trade with it and the power to call upon it for aid in time of war.

Calling Extra Sessions.

Editor Constitution—Did Ex-President Cleveland call the present congress into special session? If so, where can authority be found for his doing so? Or if McKinley did, when did he issue the call? T. N. B.

It is the duty of each president during the last hours of his term to call in special session the senate of the new congress for the purpose of confirming the appointments of his successor. He does not convene the entire congress, having no authority to do so. President Cleveland issued the usual senate call March 3d. That body met March 4th, as soon as the fifty-fourth congress had disbanded. It held session until the cabinet appointments had been confirmed , then adjourned. President McKinley issued the call for the present special session of congress March 6th.

Southern Prisoners at Chicago.

Editor Constitution—What was the greatest number of confederate prisoners held in Chicago during the war at any one time? The greatest number held in the north at any one time? Were there more deaths of prisoners in the north than in the south?

UNION SOLDIER.

The largest number of confederate prisoners at Chicago were held early in 1864, when there were 13,100 there. It would be impossible to ascertain how many prisoners were held in the north at any one time. The entire number of United States troops in confederate prisons during the war was 196,277, of whom 29,725 died, nearly one-seventh. In United States prisons 127,570 confederates were held during the war, and 26,774, or nearly one-fifth, died.

Civil Service Reform.

Editor Constitution—What is the meaning of civil service reform?

HENRY MATHEWS.

Toccoa, Ga., May 28, 1897.

By civil service reform is meant the doing away with many objectionable customs and abuses that had found their way, through the influence of politicians, into the civil service. Away back in President Jackson's time the custom was introduced of making appointments to this service a reward for party effort, and not in consequence of any particular fitness for the position. The change of a political character of an administration would, of course, under this plan, cause an entire change in the civil service, no faithful performance of tasks assigned or acquired experience counting of any value in competition with party service. It can readily be seen how a system like this would demoralize most branches of the public service, how patronage or the control of offices would come to be a mere matter of traffic and how it would lead to a condition of wastefulness and inefficiency in many instances. The matter was made even worse by a system of levying a tax or assessment at each election on all office-holders to bear party expenses, the understanding being that the payment of this tax was a condition of retention of the office.

Cuba's Negroes.

Editor Constitution—What is the proportion of the races in Cuba?

WILLIAM RYAN.

Barnesville, Ga., May 27, 1897.

Cuba has a population of 1,600,000. Of these 600,000 are of negro blood and coolies and 1,000,000 are of the Spanish race, born on the island or in Spain.

The Weekly Circulation.

Editor Constitution—I am a subscriber and an earnest admirer of The Weekly Constitution. Myself and a friend had a dispute as to the number of subscribers to The Weekly. To decide this dispute I ask the number. O. L. BRADEN, P. M.

Spring Valley, Ala., May 27, 1897.

The Weekly Constitution gains from 10,000 to 20,000 annually. It now ranges from 160,000 to 200,000.

Only the Discretion of the Drivers.

Editor Constitution—Is there not some way to stop these United States mail wagons from driving through processions on public holiday, when they could easily avoid doing so by going one block to the right or left, and reach its destination in ample time to get the mails on the trains? I have watched them break the even tread of beautiful spectacles repeatedly, on public occasions in this city. For my part of it I consider it an uncalled-for nuisance. When a mailpouch in a wagon assumes the role of a monarch, in destroping the pleasure of the people on their day of celebration, I confess I would draw the line.

C. C. LANGSTON.

Atlanta, Ga., May 27, 1897.

Joint and Concurrent Resolutions.

Editor Constitution—Will you please explain the difference between a joint and concurrent resolution? What is the effect of the Morgan resolution, or the difference between it and the resolution passed last year on the Cuban question, that Cleveland pigeonholed? L. L. CLEMENT.

Ocee, Ga., May 27, 1897.

Concurrent resolutions are employed where the assent of the two houses only is considered.

The practice for many years has been not to present concurrent resolutions to the president for his approval, though the language of the constitution seems strictly to require that such resolutions, when they do not relate to the adjournment of the two houses, go to the president for his approval. When such a resolution is sent him, the president is not required to take action upon it as he is upon a joint resolution, which stands in exactly the same position as a bill. The resolution which Mr. Cleveland pocketed was a concurrent resolution.

The resolution which has passed the senate and is now on the speaker's table, is a joint resolution, and were the house to pass it, the president would have to sign or veto it, or it would become effective in ten days without his approval.

A Bow to Lascelles.

From The Columbus, Ga., Sun.

We respectfully bow to this genius who has made his triumphal march from the lumber camp to the altar. He is all heart without sap, knot or wind shake. There is a tide in the affairs of men, said Will Shakespeare. Lascelles seems to have seized the current. Where will it carry him? He may yet be governor of Georgia, to do for some luckless fellow what Atkinson did for him—strike off the shackles, inspire new hope and give him a chance to be a man. Who knows?

VARIED GEORGIA TOPICS.

Andrew Is a Daisy.

From The Canton, Ga., Advance.

Sheriff Spears carried Andrew Simons to Blue Ridge last Tuesday for trial in the Fannin superior court on the charge of bigamy, upon which, we understand, he was tried Tuesday and sentenced three years to the penitentiary. He had been confined in Cherokee's jail for safe keeping for several months.

A Chinese Graduate.

From The Rockdale, Ga., Banner.

Mr. Tsoung Kia Tsing, a native
Shanghai, China, will graduate this
from Emory—the first native of China
graduated by a Georgia college.

The Reward for Johnson's Game.

From The Summerville, Ga., News.

Herschel V. Johnson, who lives
Scrugg's mill, sold last week to a Ch
tanooga party thirty-five game
which realized him something ove
each. Mr. Johnson is a great poultry
'cier and has a fine breed of game chic
some of which have won notable fights.
is compelled to keep them scattered
various points in the county as when
together they have regular pitched
in which fowl play is often practiced,
sulting frequently in the death of his
birds.

Circulating Confederate Money.

From The Ellijay, Ga., Courier.

Last Monday evening a son of Dick
of Pickens county, called at the
and asked Miss Maggie Edwards
him change for $5. With her
readiness to oblige she handed out
silver, when the boy pocketed it and
in through the delivery window a
lar confederate bill, turned on his
and left the office in great haste.
Miss Edwards could get to the door
where the boy had gone he disap
down a back street and was lost
But the alarm was given and the
boys about town were soon on his
and at the river bridge Pen Bedelle
up on him. The boy claimed that
made a mistake and gave Miss
the wrong bill and returned the $5
he received from her. Owing to his
fulness, being a boy of about
years and not a resident of this
he was allowed to go.

Dick Johnson Can Answer

From The Marietta, Ga., Journal.

If it is constitutional for the
pension confederate soldiers, it is
tutional to appropriate money to
confederate cemeteries in decent order
it ought to be done. The Marietta
federate cemetery needs a sexton
time.

Cherokee's Verde Marble

From The Canton, Ga., Advance.

We hear very encouraging reports
the verde antique marble quarry
opened near Holly Springs and
in this county. The supply is said
practically inexhaustible and of a
superior quality. There is said to be
two veins of this marble in this
One is located in North Carolina
other in this county. The owner of
quarries here have such faith in the
that they have formed a company
capital of $500,000, all paid in.
P. Woodbury, vice president and
manager of the Verde Antique
Company, with principal headquarters
Chicago and a branch office at Holly
is here for the purpose of
the work of putting in the machinery
operating the works.

The Profits of Manufacturing

From The Madison, Ga., Advertiser.

Ours is eminently a cotton
tion, and at the same time
goods manufactured from cotton.
we sell it it is only to buy it
changed form, and it is the labor
tal employed in this
that we want to contribute
our trade and industry. It is the
of the manufacturer that we
at home and the labor employed in the
mills we want to give our own
thereby adding to the industrial and
mercial progress of our own section.
ask Lee Trammell, Joe Turnell,
Bros., or any dry goods merchant
price of "homespun," domestic, etc.
will tell us about 5 cents per yard
good article. These goods are cotton
changed form. Thirty yards of the
weigh about five pounds, and is worth
while the cotton in them is selling
same time for about 6 cents per pound
the five pounds for 30 cents. So we
enormous profit made by the
That the mills can be operated
ly in this section is evidenced by
at Monroe, High Shoals, etc.,
Greenesboro and Union Point are
to their interest and preparing for
tion of mills.

Co-Education in the State Univ

From The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle.

We say, by all means, let the girls
the State University who desire to
All of the objections that come
upon the first consideration of the
have been met, not simply by theory,
by practical experiment at various
and have proven almost wholly

On the Mountain Top.

From The Ellijay, Ga., Sentinel.

There will be preaching on the
the Flattop mountain the fifth Sunday
this month, and to those that go, and
love grand natural scenery, we will
one of the most picturesque scenes
the eyes can behold. There are types
beauty and grandeur that would
the soul of an artist and fill his soul
something of a divine character.
reach the summit we may look far
to the south, where it seems that the
tains give way to a vast prairie,
the other hand we may look to the
and behold great chasms that suggest
grand canons of Colorado, and down
the clear, sparkling waters go,
foaming and seething and hissing
its stony channels with a rush and a
that we cannot describe, and we may
far away on either side as far as the
can see and behold one of the most
ful scenes of nature.

A Plea for Marriage.

From The Buena Vista, Ga., Patriot.

With few exceptions, comparatively
is the destiny of man and woman to
It is quite true that there are some
should not marry, but it is a small
—small, comparatively, we repeat—
debarred from marriage through
and mental conditions or defects. The
ator's intention is clearly that his
should "pair" after the manner of
More or less is one to be pitied who
qualified for married life. Still such
need not be a barren existence—far
And in this day and generation,
it is not wise for the young man to
tain the belief that a condition of
should attend upon marriage. It is
common to hear the assertion, "I will
marry until I am rich." Woe be unto
country wherein such sentiments are
terful and widespread. The happiest
the homes most fruitful of blessings
country have often times been those
had their foundation in poverty,
whose beginnings were crude and
superstructure was slowly, perhaps
ly, reared. But it was reared up on a
dation of love, and it proved very
the end. Great soldiers, great
great lawyers, great doctors, great
ers, great merchants came out of
homes even in the second generation
the country, the republic was truly
by these homes of humble beginnings.
plain, happy homes—through all the
and deprivation—they are happy
where love and character are still
as of old, are the firm foundation of
great and glorious republic. They are
to be scored and discountenanced.
them be multiplied by thousands.

GIA TOPICS.

a Daisy.
., Advance.
d Andrew Simons to
day for trial in the
t on the charge of
we understand, he
and sentenced three
tiary. He had been
jail for safe keeping

Graduate.
Ga., Banner.
Tsing, a native of
ll graduate this year
native of China ever
rgia college.

Johnson's Game.
ille, Ga., News.
on, who lives near
last week to a Chi
y-five game rooster
something over
s a great poultry fan
reed of game chicken
won notable fights.
ep them scattered
e county as when kept
regular pitched battle
is often practiced,
n the death of his

nfederate Money.
Ga., Courier.
ing a son of Dick Co
called at the postoffi
aggie Edwards to
With her accusto
she handed out $5
pocketed it and sho
very window a five-
l, turned on his he
in great haste.
d get to the door
d gone he disappeared
and was lost to sight.
given and the men
were soon on his track
ridge Pen Bedelle came
oy claimed that he had
nd gave Miss Edwards
returned the $5 in chan
er. Owing to his youth
boy of about fourteen
resident of this count
go.

Can Answer This.
a, Ga., Journal.
tional for the state to
te soldiers, it is
riate money to keep the
eries in decent order,
one. The Marietta
needs a sexton all the

Verde Marble.
, Ga., Advance.
encouraging reports from
ue marble quarry
y Springs and Union City.
The supply is said to be
haustible and of a very
There is said to be only
marble in this county.
North Carolina and
nty. The owner of the
e such faith in the marble
ormed a company with
all paid in. Captain
ce president and general
Verde Antique Marble
principal headquarters in
nch office at Holly Springs,
purpose of superintending
ting in the machinery for
rks.

of Manufacturing.
on, Ga., Advertiser.
ntly a cotton raising sec
same time consumer of
ured from cotton. When
nly to buy it again in a
nd it is the labor and capi
this converting progress
contribute to the sum of
ndustry. It is the profits
urer that we want to keep
labor employed in the
to give our own people
to the industrial and com
of our own section. If we
ell, Joe Turnell, Fargason
dry goods merchant the
spun," domestic, etc., for
t 5 cents per yard for a
ese goods are cotton in a
Thirty yards of the goods
pounds, and is worth [illegible]
in them is selling at the
bout 6 cents per pound, or
or 30 cents. So we see the
made by the manufacturer
n be operated successful
is evidenced by the mills
h Shoals, etc., while
Union Point are awake
nd preparing for the

the State University.
sta, Ga., Chronicle.
means, let the girls enter
sity who desire to do so
tions that come to
nsideration of the subject
ot simply by theory, but
riment at various colleges
almost wholly imaginary.

Mountain Top.
, Ga., Sentinel.
eaching on the summit of
tain the fifth Sunday in
those that go, and who
scenery, we will assure
picturesque scenes that
old. There are types of
ur that would enrapture
ist and fill his soul with
ine character. When
we may look far away
e it seems that the moun
a vast prairie, while
e may look to the north
chasms that suggest the
Colorado, and down the
waters go, writhing
ing and hissing through
with a rush and a roar
scribe, and we may look
r side as far as the
one of the most beauti
e.

for Marriage.
Vista, Ga., Patriot.
ptions, comparatively,
an and woman to marry
at there are some
but it is a small number
vely, we repeat—that
rriage through physi
ons or defects. The
clearly that his creator
r the manner of birth
to be pitied who is
ed life. Still such
n existence—far from
d generation, especially
he young man to enter
a condition of wealth
n marriage. It is
e assertion, "I will
ich." Woe be unto
ch sentiments are
d. The happiest home
uitful of blessings to
times been those
on in poverty, hom
were crude and whose
slowly, perhaps painful
as reared up on a foun
t proved very stable
diers, great statesmen,
doctors, great preach
ts came out of
second generation
public was truly blessed
umble beginnings.
—through all the
ey are happy homes
racter are still nurtur
firm foundations of
republic. They are not
discountenanced.
by thousands.

FORD GRADUATES THIRTY-SEVEN MEN

ing Exercises of the Commencement Begin Next Friday.

PROGRAMME IS A GOOD ONE

College Has Had a Year Full of Good Work for the School.

PUBLIC DEBATE WILL COME MONDAY

John W. Aikin Will Deliver the Annual Address at the Alumni Banquet.

Oxford, Ga., May 29.—(Special.)—Commencement at Emory promises to be the most interesting in the history of that institution. Emory college has never before been in so prosperous a condition. A magnificent new library building is in process of construction, while the trustees wish to erect a new chapel building. The opening exercises of the commencement will be on Friday night, June 4th. At that time the sub-freshman exhibition will occur and the programme will be:

"Independence"—C. D. Blackwell, Jasper, Fla.
"Monroe Doctrine"—A. H. Barton, [illegible], Ga.
"Eulogy on Grady"—M. Bell, Atlanta, Ga.
"Biology"—A. C. Broom, Newnan, Ga.
"Our Southern Dead"—L. S. Bullard, Macon, Ga.
"March to Appomattox"—J. C. Candler, Oxford, Ga.
"A Christian Hero"—G. H. McCook, Auburn, Ga.
"A Memorial Address"—M. L. Nell, [illegible], Ga.
"Robert E. Lee"—J. N. Peacock, Quitman, Ga.
"Stars and Stripes"—T. W. Wilson, Jonesboro, Ga.

Saturday evening the freshman exercises will take place. The programme will be:

"A Memorial Address"—B. S. Branham, Oxford, Ga.
"Stars and Stripes"—W. D. Domingos, Waycross, Ga.
"Luther's Defense"—L. R. Jenkins, Shiloh, Ga.
"Robert E. Lee"—Dan Lott, Waycross, Ga.
"The Glorious Constitution"—J. A. Merritt, Sharon, Ga.
"Grady on the South"—T. W. Moore, [illegible], Ga.
"The South"—H. Muse, Atlanta, Ga.
"Hampton Roads Conference"—M. M. [illegible], Oxford, Ga.
"Loyalty to the South"—W. W. Tindall, [illegible], Ga.
"March to Appomattox"—W. C. Ward, Waynesboro, Ga.

Sunday morning the commencement sermon will be preached by Dr. Robert N. [illegible] of Danville, Va., and the pulpit will be filled in the afternoon and evening by other prominent divines.

Monday morning the sophomore declamations take place. The speakers for the occasion are:

"Eulogy on Lamar"—R. Campbell, Stone Mountain, Ga.
"Battle of Marengo"—A. G. Candler, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.
"Our National Acquisition"—R. D. [illegible], Macon, Ga.
"Criticism on American War"—M. L. Harris, Ringgold, Ga.
"[illegible]"—W. F. Johnson, Savannah, Ga.
"Lee and Sectional Strife"—A. J. Little, [illegible], Ga.
"Unknown Confederate Dead"—B. F. Mann, Conyers, Ga.
"In Memoriam"—F. S. Palmer, Nashville, Tenn.
"Hill's LaGrange Speech"—J. A. Smith, White Plains, Ga.
"Mississippi's Contested Election"—G. F. Venable, Oxford, Ga.
"Centennial Speech"—C. Woodland, Winchester, Tenn.

Monday afternoon the champion debate between the Few and Phi Gamma literary societies will occur. The debate is usually one of the most interesting events during commencement week. The subject for this year's discussion will be:

"Resolved, That the possession of Cuba by the United States would be mutually advantageous."

The Phi Gammas have the affirmative and the Fews the negative. Phi Gamma's representatives are G. M. Eakes, Conyers, Ga.; H. S. Phillips, Live Oaks, Fla., and Robert J. Travis, Covington, Ga. Few's debaters are W. P. Bloodworth, Forsyth; R. G. Smith, Atlanta, and A. D. Kean, [illegible], Ga.

Monday evening the annual alumnae banquet will occur at Seney hall. Around the festal board will be gathered many of Georgia's most prominent sons. The alumni orator will be Colonel John W. Akin, of Cartersville, Ga.

Tuesday will be junior day. The programme for the morning is:

"Seed of Power: Its Own Memories"—E. G. Colbert, Grassdale, Ga.
"Purposes of Higher Education"—R. B. [illegible], West Point, Ga.
"Reign of Policy"—F. H. Fickler, Washington, Ga.
"Tendency of Times"—T. Irwin, Washington, Ga.
"Civil Service Reform"—A. K. McKemie, [illegible], Ga.
"Patriotism"—C. W. Morrison, Rome, Ga.
"Arbitration"—M. M. Murphy, Barnesville, Ga.
"Education of Masses"—C. M. Samford, [illegible], Fla.
"William E. Gladstone"—L. Sparkman, [illegible], Fla.
"Formation of Character"—R. Speer, [illegible], Ga.
"I'd Rather Be Right Than President"—J. J. Tilley, Conyers, Ga.
"Georgia Authors"—J. C. Woodridge, Columbus, Ga.

At the close of the junior orations the junior and sophomore medals will be awarded. The sub-freshman, freshman and sophomore speakers' places are awarded upon declamation; the junior and senior places upon scholarship.

Tuesday evening the address before the literary societies will be delivered by Dr. [illegible], of Nashville, professor of Vanderbilt university.

Wednesday is commencement day. In the morning the senior orations will be delivered. The programme is:

Salutatory (German)—E. Ward (second honor), Humber, Ga.
"Energy"—E. M. Banks, Grantville, Ga.
"Age of Opportunity"— Bloodworth (third honor), Forsyth, Ga.
"Know Thyself"—R. H. Booth, Springfield, Ga.
"Injustice of History to Women"—W. H. Gurr, Dawson, Ga.
"Scholar's Mission"—C. R. Gwyn, Zebulon, Ga.
"Chivalry"—R. H. Hankinson, Augusta, Ga.
"Christianity in Art"—W. H. La Prade, Shreveport, La.
"Great Events of the Century"—L. G. Smith, Macon, Ga.
"Signs of the Times"—N. P. Walker, Willard, Ga.
"Thought"—W. E. Quillian (fourth honor), LaGrange, Ga.
Valedictory—"Ethical Duties of the Citizen"—Robert J. Travis (first honor) Covington, Ga.

The graduating class numbers thirty-seven.

At the close of the senior orations Dr. A. Candler will deliver the baccalaureate address and confer the degrees.

1. P. E. GLENN, Carlton, Ga.
2. G. H. BELL, (K. T. Tsoong) Shanghai,
3. J. E. GIBSON, McDonald, Ga.
4. W. W. JARRELL, Oxford, Ga.
5. G. T. RAMBO, Bluffton, Ga.
6. D. S. VAN HORNE, Monroe, Ga.
7. R. H. HANKINSON, Augusta, sr. speaker
8. T. C. HOYLE, Dawson, pres't. class.
9. G. D. LOWE, Lumpkin, class prophet.
10. J. H. PACE, Covington, Ga., class poet.
11. R. W. CAMPBELL, Augusta, chorister.
12. C. R. GWYN, Zebulon, Ga.
13 HINTON BOOTH, Springfield, Ga.
14. W. E. QUILLIAN, Cartersville, Ga.
15. L. G. SMITH, Macon, Ga.
16. W. H. GURR, Dawson, Ga.
17. R. G. SMITH, Atlanta, Ga.
18. G. M. EAKES, Conyers, Ga.
19 H. S. PHILLIPS, Live Oaks, Fla.
20. W. P. BLOODWORTH, Forsyth, Ga.
21. R. J. TRAVIS, Covington, Ga
22. E. WARD, Humber, Ga.
23. E. M. BANKS, Grantville, Ga.
24. N. B. WALKER, Willard, Ga.
25. W. H. LaPRADE, Shreveport, La.
26. H. C. WOOD, Irwinton, Ga.
27. O. W. HOLLAND, White Plains, Ga.
28. J. H. GRESS, Atlanta, Ga.
29. J. G. BOYD, Blakely, Ga.
30. J. L. BENTON, Monticello, Ga.
31. T. G. SCOTT, Forsyth, Ga.
32. J. E. SEALES, Oxford, Ga.

HARRISON'S UNIQUE BOOK.

He Is Issuing a Valuable Historical Volume.

Mr. R. B. Harrison has set to work to get up a book which will be unique. There is nothing like it in the whole country. When it is completed he proposes to give it to the Young Men's library, of this city.

Mr. Harrison is the manager of the Southern Press Clipping bureau, of Atlanta. He gets hundreds of newspapers at his office, and from these he is clipping everything which is said about Atlanta and Atlanta people. Atlanta's population, as is well known, is made up largely of people who come here from other parts of the state, or other states or countries. The native population of Atlanta over twenty-one years ago is very small. Hundreds of leading citizens who have long been identified with Atlanta's growth and progress, are not to the manner born. The smaller towns have contributed largely to make up the population of this city. Athens, Griffin, Rome, LaGrange, Lumpkin, Columbus, Milledgeville, all these and a hundred more, have given to Atlanta the most progressive men they had. Some counties have regular colonies here. Take for instance, Cobb. There is Judge Jim Anderson, Chief Joyner, ex-Mayor John B. Goodwin and ever so many more.

Cherokee county gave ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown and his family; Athens furnished Judge Lumpkin, of the superior court; Dr. Joe Jacobs, Colonel W. A. Hemphill, Mr. R. A. Hemphill, former Senator Ben Hill and family, Henry W. Grady and Justice Andrew Cobb, of the supreme court; Mr. T. R. R. Cobb and many others.

From Lumpkin, Ga., came the late Hon. James Clarke, Judge Marshall J. Clarke, General Clement A. Evans, Mr. E. P. Chamberlin, Mr. B. M. Blackburn, Messrs. E. P. and W. A. Rawson and families, the Messrs. Nutting, the Harrison family and Mr. Samuel Goode.

South Carolina gave Captain E. P. Howell and family, Captain W. D. Ellis, Mr. Sam W. Wilkes and the Calhouns and a large colony. Tennessee furnished the Inmans, Captain Lowry and others prominent in the city's affairs.

It is Mr. Harrison's idea to suggest to the editors in cities, towns and counties which have contributed in this manner to Atlanta's growth, to write up town sections and the colonies which have gone away to make their homes elsewhere. If the press will do this, the articles will be collected and preserved in a scrapbook to be deposited in the Young Men's library, where it will always be for reference. It would be in a public place where it would always be open to inspection, and it would be interesting to everyone. The section so written up would get the benefit of the advertisement which would follow.

Mr. Harrison, in his letter to the editors, says:

"The article we wish you to write should embrace a concise description of your town and county, giving its location, population, leading industries, manufacturing and agricultural advantages. Then give the names of the men or women who have left your town or county and become citizens of Atlanta, and who have aided in its upbuilding. Conclude with your impressions of Atlanta as to its thrift, growth, business enterprise and the part it plays in illustrating Georgia's greatness.

"We desire the article or articles signed by the editor of the paper. We can use articles from one to three columns in length, or you can divide it into more than one article, and let it appear at different times."

Seventy million people know Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, strengthens the system and gives good health.

Excursion Rates to the East.

Commencing June 1st, cheap excursion tickets will be on sale to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore via the Savannah Line (Central of Georgia railway and Ocean Steamship Company). The Savannah Line fleet is composed of the finest and fastest vessels flying the American flag in coastwise service. Tickets include meals and berths on board steamers. To New York and return, $37.50; Boston, $42.30; Philadelphia, $38.30; Baltimore, $37.70. Ticket office 16 Wall street and union depot.

A Leading School of Optics.

Nothing will pay a jeweler better than to become a theoretical and practical optician. Kellam & Moore's school of optics, in Atlanta, will give him the most thorough instruction possible in both theoretical and applied optics. Call on or write to Kellam & Moore, 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

LUCY COBB GIRLS WILL APPEAR FIRST

Athens' Commencement Season Will Begin Next Friday.

WILL BREAK ALL RECORDS

Largest Attendance Ever Known Was Obtained This Year.

UNIVERSITY COMES A WEEK LATER

As Young Ladies Leave with Their Diplomas Young Gentlemen Will Be Reaching for Theirs.

Athens, Ga., May 29.—(Special.)—The commencement session in Athens is at hand, and everybody is busy making preparations for the brilliant exercises that have been arranged.

The school year just closing has been one of remarkable growth on the part of the different educational institutions in the Classic City. All of them have shown great progress in every direction. The home school has more students than it has enrolled for many years; the State Normal school is growing beyond the greatest expectations of its fondest friends; Lucy Cobb institute has the largest enrollment of students in its history, and as to the number of students in attendance upon the University of Georgia, the record of ninety-six years has been broken.

Not only in regard to attendance, but in the high grade of work and improved facilities afforded by the different institutions, has the attention of all the friends of education in Georgia been challenged.

Hence it is that thousands of Georgians are today casting their eyes toward Athens and awaiting with interest the story of the various commencements.

From a social standpoint the commencement season will be brilliant, and as to collegiate exercises and public addresses, it will be beyond comparison the most interesting commencement season ever passed in Athens.

At Lucy Cobb Institute.

Lucy Cobb commencement, which begins next Friday evening, will be by far the most brilliant in the history of the institute.

Everything calls for a brilliant and successful commencement—the able faculty, the large number of talented pupils and the determination of one and all to make this commencement memorable in the history of Lucy Cobb institute.

In the many beautiful exercises of Lucy Cobb commencement, the fair daughters of Atlanta take leading parts, and will be the recipients of the highest praise. Atlantians have every reason to feel proud of the Gate City's representation at Lucy Cobb.

The opening exercises will be held at Seney-Stovall chapel Friday evening, June 4th. They will consist of artistic gymnastics and will be under the direction of Miss Fannie Nash, who has charge of that department of oratory at the institute. Miss Nash is a graduate of the Emerson School of Oratory, Boston, Mass., and her work here has been quite successful.

Saturday evening, June 5th, will occur the oratory contest and the chorus concert. The oratory concert will be under the direction of Miss Nash, and the chorus concert under the direction of Mrs. M. Lillian Winfield, teacher of vocal music.

Sabbath morning, June 6th, the commencement sermon will be preached by Dr. Charles H. Strong, of Savannah, and Sunday evening Dr. Strong will address the King's Daughters, a band of Christian workers at Lucy Cobb. This body of young ladies has in three years raised enough money to defray the expenses of a consecrated woman in the missionary field for one year. Miss Vena Smith, of Atlanta, is president of the Lucy Cobb chapter of the King's Daughters.

Another of these Christian organizations at Lucy Cobb is the Young Woman's Christian Association, presided over by Miss Annie Hobbs, of Albany. This body will send two delegates to Asheville next month.

Monday morning, June 7th, at 11 o'clock, will occur the contest in instrumental music. This will be in charge of Fraulein Madeline Keipp, teacher in that department.

Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock will occur the contest in vocal music by the classes in charge of Mrs. M. L. Winfield.

Monday evening the attraction will be the annual concert under the direction of Fraulein Keipp, Miss Morgan and Mrs. Winfield.

Class Day Exercises.

Tuesday morning, June 8th, Hon. F. H. Richardson, of Atlanta, will deliver the address to the graduating class.

Tuesday evening will be the graduating class exercises, followed by the delivery of prizes by Mr. Richardson and the awarding of diplomas by Mr. A. L. Hull, president of the board of trustees.

Wednesday evening, June 9th, will be the occasion of the senior reception at the institute, which will be a social affair of great brilliancy.

Special Commencement Features.

Among the special features of Lucy Cobb commencement this year will be the orchestra work under the direction of Miss Nell Houston Morgan. About thirty young ladies are in the orchestra, using drums, first and second violins, 'cello, pianos, cornet, flute, tambourines, mandolins, triangles etc. The work done in this department at the institute is of the highest grade of excellence.

This year no medals will be offered. They have been abolished as being useless. Prizes will be introduced. Three diamond rings are to be given at commencement as incentives to excellence in music departments.

Next year handsome silver goblets of special design for Lucy Cobb institute will be substituted for medals in the various departments.

Prizes will be awarded this year in music, oratory, French, art and journalism.

Some of the Visitors Expected.

Among the many visitors expected at Lucy Cobb commencement this year are Captain and Mrs. W. D. Ellis, Jr., and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Abbott, Judge and Mrs. H. M. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Lowndes, Mr. and Mrs. Vassar Woolley, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Misses Katherine Rutherford, Mr. F. H. Richardson, of Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wright, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. T. Woolfolk, of Albany; Miss Mumford, of Cartersville; Mr. and Mrs. Porter, of Jacksonville, Fla., and Dr. C. H. Strong, of Savannah.

The University Commencement.

The day on which Lucy Cobb commencement closes, June 8th, will witness the arrival of the board of visitors to the University of Georgia and the ninty-sixth commencement of that venerable institution will have begun.

Thursday morning, June 10th, the board of trustees will meet and proceed to trasact the business.

Thursday evening the Pan-Hellenic german will open the social functions of commencement season. This will be the first german of the kind ever given in Athens. It is to be given by the eight fraternities of the university. The committee in charge of this german consists of J. W. Spain, Kappa Alpha; C. H. Black, Chi Phi; W. S. Blun, Phi Delta Theta; H. G. Colvin, Sigma Alpha Epsilon; H. V. Black, Chi Psi; W. A. Peterson, Alpha Tau Omega; A. S. Tidwell, Delta Tau Delta; Charles Akerman, Sigma Nu.

Friday evening the junior hop will be given, the following committee being in charge: C. H. Black, N. E. Harris, Hugh White, Fritz Hodgson and E. E. Pomeroy.

The sophomore hop will be given Saturday morning, with J. G. Oglesby, Jr., W. S. Blun, Bailey Fowler, J. Goodrum and Ed Lyndon as a committee an arrangements.

The first literary feature of the commencement will be the annual champion debate Saturday night, June 12th, between Messrs. P. H. Haralsoh, Y. S. Watson and J. S. Roberts, representing the Phi Kappa Society, and Messrs. E. R. King, W. B. Kent and J. M. Hunt, representing the Demosthenian Society.

Sunday morning, June 13th, Rev. John D. Hammond, president of Wesleyan Female college, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at the university chapel.

Monday morning, June 14th, the address before the literary societies of the university will be delivered by Colonel Green F. Johnson, of Monticello, Ga.

Monday afternoon at the chapel thirteen sophomore speakers will declaim for the handsome silver cup offered by the trustees. The sophomore speakers are Messrs. A. R. Adams, of Savannah; L. A. Cothran, of Rome; J. T. Dennis, I, of Eatonton; J. T. Dennis II, of Eatonton; P. H. Doyle, of Van's Valley; M. M. Hirsch, of Atlanta; J. C. McMichael, of Fort Valley; Lee Morris, of Athens; J. T. Moore, of Jackson, and J. B. Ridley, of LaGrange.

Monday night the Cotillon Club will give its annual german, the committee in charge being J. W. Spain, H. G. Colvin, H. C. Merens and J. G. Oglesby, Jr.

Alumni Day Exercises.

Tuesday morning, June 15th, will be the great occasion of commencement, at which time the corner stone of the new university building will be laid. Addresses will be made by Governor Atkinson, Hon. N. J. Hammond, President Berner, Speaker Jenkins, Messrs. O. B. Stevens and John D. Little.

The junior exercises will occur Tuesday afternoon, June 15th, and the following young men will speak: B. C. Yancey, W. D. Upshaw, H. H. White, C. C. Harrold, H. R. Perkins, F. G. Hodgson, Deupree Hunnicutt, C. A. Weddington, J. R. Barge, Y. L. Watson.

The sophomore silver cup will be awarded at the conclusion of the junior exercises.

Tuesday evening the Athenaeum will give its annual entertainment and german, which will be an elegant affair.

Wednesday morning, June 16th, will be the time when the graduates will hold forth at the chapel. The speakers on that occasion will be: Messrs. G. T. Jackson, L. D. Watson, Essayist T. B. Cannon. The law class speakers will be Messrs. Hatton Lovejoy and P. H. Haralson.

The awarding of diplomas to over forty seniors and over forty-five lawyers will close the commencement exercises.

The Great Baseball Game.

Wednesday afternoon, June 16th, the baseball teams of the Universities of Georgia and Virginia will play the opening game of the series of three games, the two others to be played in Atlanta June 17th and 18th.

The senior hop Wednesday night will close the commencement season. This hop will be in charge of Messrs. A. L. Tidwell, B. A. Crane, G. T. Jackson, W. S. Cothran and I. J. Hofmayer.

After commencement several of the professors will take a short rest and then open the university summer schools June 29th.

WAS CLOWER HURLED OVER THE CLIFF?

Will Marshall Suspected of Murdering and Thowing Body Into Falls.

HE GIVES HIMSELF UP

As Soon as he Read in the Papers He Was Wanted by Police.

SAYS CLOWER FELL OVER THE CLIFF

The Body of the Dead Man Is Still in the Waters of Tallulah—Not Expected To Be Recovered.

Will Marshall, the negro suspected of murdering Marshall Clower and then throwing his body over a cliff into the waters of Tallulah falls, is behind the bars at police station.

The theory of murder was telegraphed from the falls to The Constitution on the day in which Clower went over the cliff, but as there was only one witness to the tragedy it was given little credence.

Mr. Clower, the father of the young man, has been at Tallulah falls since the day of the horrible accident, investigating all of the details connected with his son's disappearance.

Yesterday morning the following telegram was received by Chief Connolly:

"Arrest negro that was with the conductors' excursion at Tallulah, Will Marshall, alias Will Burke. I will arrive tonight.
"T. W. CLOWER."

While a number of men were dragging the river for the body Mr. Clower has been making an investigation of the place where his son left the cliff, and with the information given him by several people of Tallulah he thought it safe to order the arrest.

Marshall is a very black negro with but little education. He has been employed at the Granite hotel as fireman for several weeks and says he has good recommendations given him by the people he worked for.

As soon as Marshall read yesterday afternoon that he was wanted he went immediately to the police station and gave himself up. The negro told the same story to a reporter last night that he told to the excursionists at Tallulah.

"Mr. Clower was walking a few feet in front of me, both of us were bending over, walking through the underbrush that grows along the cliff. I don't know whether the wind blew his hat off or some of the bushes swept it off, but he made a grab for it and fell. As soon as he went over the cliff I cried for help.

"I wasn't within ten feet of Mr. Clower when he fell. I didn't hear any pistol shots, as they say.

"If I had killed Mr. Clower I would not have come back to Atlanta. All of my kin people live in South Carolina and I wasn't far from the state line, and if I had killed him I could have gone across into South Carolina. I had three days to get away in, and yet I come down here this evening and give up as soon as I read they wanted me. I went around to try and find Mr. Clower's store yesterday so I could talk to him about it, but I couldn't find the store, as they had moved from 36 South Broad street."

Mr. Clower Returns.

The father of the drowned man returned last night from Tallulah in an exhausted condition. For three days he has been climbing the cliffs and even plying the draghooks.

"I have made a careful study of the place where the negro Marshall says my son fell over," said Mr. Clower last night. "From the point where Marshall said the body went over the cliff it is impossible for him to have seen my son after he hit the water.

"I will return Monday and carry the negro back with me and have him go directly to the spot where he claims the body of my son left the cliff. His story does not coincide with the place and we want to feel satisfied about it.

"If the body really went over the falls, as reported, it is now in Hawthorne's pool and will come up tomorrow, after the accustomed time has elapsed for the body to float.

"I don't know of any reason why Marshall should have murdered my son, as he did not have any money on his person and they hardly knew each other, but I am taking this last precaution so there can be no question as to how the affair occurred."

PERSONAL.

Is your cottage cozy? It is not unless the walls are papered appropriately. We sell and hang paper at the lowest prices. Wall paper department McNeal Paint and Glass Co., 120 Whitehall street.

When in need of paint or painting material, call on or address McNeal Paint and Glass Co., 120 Whitehall street.

Bargains in Groceries.

Phenomenal Prices: . . Prevail. . . We are going to move from 390-392 to 79-81 Peachtree street. That's the inspiration of sacrifices that should interest every careful housewife in this community. Fancy Groceries must be gotten rid of—all broken cases are marked at money-saving reductions. Don't want to pack 'em and haul 'em.

Preserves reduced from $1.35 to 85c.
Preserves reduced from 60c to 40c.
French Pitted Sour Red Cherries reduced from 50c to 35c.
C & B Jams reduced from 25c to 16⅔c.
Curtice Jellies reduced from 30c to 22½c.
California Glass Fruits reduced from 75c to 35c.
Miscellaneous assortment of Fruits reduced from 25c to 10c and 15c.
La Delicatesse Cheese reduced to 15c.
Pickles reduced to 50c, 25c and 15c.

While these prices are current nobody need sit down to a scanty board.

KAMPER GROCERY CO.,
390-392 Peachtree Street.

The Cruel Knife!

The alarming increase in the number of deaths which occur as the result of a surgical operation is attracting general attention, and a strong sentiment against such methods of treatment is fast developing among the most intelligent classes. It seems that in almost every case for which the doctors' treatment is unsuccessful, the learned physicians decide at once that an operation must be performed, and the keen blade of the surgeon is recklessly resorted to.

Doctors are human, and of course are liable to make mistakes, but their mistakes are too fatal to be indulged in promiscuously, and as so many lives are sacrificed in this manner, it is but natural for the public to believe that half the operations are unnecessary, besides being a fearful risk to human life, even if successful.

It is a positive fact, however, that all operations are not necessary, and that a majority of them are absolutely undertaken without the slightest chance of success. The doctors have never been able to cure a blood disease, and a surgical operation is their only method of treating deep-seated cases, such as cancer and scrofulous affections. Aside from the great danger, an operation never did and never will cure cancer, as the disease never fails to return. Cancer is in the blood, and common sense teaches anyone that no disease can be cut from the blood.

Here is a case where the pain inflicted on a six-year-old boy was especially cruel, and after undergoing the tortures produced by the surgeon's knife he rapidly grew worse. Mr. J. N. Murdoch, the father of the boy, residing at 279 Snodgrass street, Dallas, Texas, writes:

"When my son, Will, was six years old, a small sore appeared on his lip, which did not yield to the usual treatment, but before long began to grow. It gave him a great deal of pain, and continued to spread. He was treated by several good doctors, who said he had cancer, and advised that an operation was necessary.

"After much reluctance, we consented, and they cut down to the jaw bone, which they scraped. The operation was a severe one, but I thought it was the only hope for my boy. Before a great while the cancer returned, and began to grow rapidly. We gave him many remedies without relief, and finally upon the advice of a friend, decided to try S.S.S. (Swift's Specific), and with the second bottle he began to improve. After twenty bottles had been taken, the cancer disappeared entirely and he was cured. The cure was a permanent one, for he is now seventeen years old, and has never had a sign of the dreadful disease to return."

S.S.S. is far ahead of all other blood remedies, because it is the only one which cures deep-seated obstinate blood diseases such as Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, Catarrh, Rheumatism, etc. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed

Purely Vegetable

containing not a particle of mercury, potash, or other mineral ingredient, which are so injurious to the system. S.S.S. is sold by all druggists.

Books on Cancer and Blood Diseases will be mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Before submitting to the knife, try SSS the only real blood remedy.

WHERE AMERICUS LEADS.

Her Example to the World—A Two Dollar Hotel.

There is nothing that it worth more to any enterprising city than a first-class, well-conducted hotel; nothing in which an up-to-date, wide awake city takes more pride, and in this respect Americus, the prosperous metropolis of southwest Georgia, is particularly blessed. For years the Allen house, of Americus, has been a popular resort for the comfort-seeking public and recently under its present management it has steadily grown in general favor. It is now under the splendid management of Colonel J. G. Faulk, a boniface of rare accomplishments, and a caterer without a fault. When Mr. Faulk assumed control of the Allen house he did it with ambition; he determined to give to Americus and offer to the public the best $2 a day hotel in Georgia—the equal of any $2 a day hotel in the world, and he has succeeded. Travelers stopping in Americus will find at the Allen house the cleverest landlord, most accommodating staff of assistants, the most comfortably equipped and perfectly supplied hotel in the south.

STOP AT DAWSON

And Enjoy the Comforts of the Turman House.

One thing among many things that makes Dawson one of the most popular cities in Georgia is the fact that it has one of the best hotels in the state. There are very few travelers that do not know the Turman house, Dawson, for its fame has long since passed beyond local bounds, and those that know it seek its comforting shelter every convenient opportunity.

The Turman house is under the most excellent management of Mrs. Willie Wilson, and the fact that no man, however experienced, can ever provide household conveniences and comforts like a woman, may perhaps account for the popularity of this splendid hostelry.

The grocers are preparing for a big excursion on June 16th, when they take their annual outing at Cumberland Island. The committee has arranged with the Southern railway for a sufficient number of sleeping cars on the special train to accommodate all.

The arrangements include a forty-mile steamboat rode on the elegant steamer Governor Safford. This excursion will afford a splendid opportunity for Atlanta people to spend a day on the beach at the extremely low rate of $3.50. The special train will leave Atlanta June 15th at 8 o'clock p. m. via the Southern railway.

OPENED VERY STRONG

No Particular News To Bring in the Flood of Buying Orders.

NEWSPAPERS TALK BULLISH

Persistent Reports of Improved Business in the West.

THAT FRIGHTENED THE BEAR ELEMENT

There Was a Fair Volume of Commission House Buying and Heavy for a Professional Clique.

New York, May 29.—Those traders who availed themselves of an opportunity late yesterday to cover short contracts for fear of a crush of those bent on a similar mission today were wise in their generation. The rise in prices in the general list this week has been sufficient to have invited more extensive profit taking at a week's end than any week for months past. But sales to take profits were at a minimum today, and exercised no marked effect on prices, which held steady near the highest until the close of trading. The shorts, on the contrary, showed a feeling of unrest over the indications of strength in the market, and manifested their unwillingness, under the circumstances, to carry over short contracts until next Tuesday, at which time trading is to be resumed on the stock exchange. Several special factors served to encourage the buying of stocks, besides the increased confidence felt in the general outlook for business. Some of those who bought stocks gave as their motive the tone of the speech delivered by Secretary of the Treasury Gage yesterday, especially his expression of confidence that the tariff bill would be disposed of at an early day, and his broad intimation that some measure of currency reform would then be put forward by the administration. Some renewal of the buying for London account, which was a feature of the earlier days of the week, also added strength to the market. The dealings were remarkably well distributed, the number of stocks whose shares were sold being much larger than for some time. The more noteworthy gains at the high point were: Illinois Central 2¾; Tobacco 1½; Lead 1⅜; Canadian Southern 1¼ and Burlington, Northwestern preferred, Pullman and Reading first preferred a point each. There was some realizing in New Jersey Central, but its net loss was only ⅜. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis continued heavy and lost 3¼, closing at 24. Lake Shore advanced to 167 bid. The market for stocks and bonds has been notably firm and strong all the week, though the dealings were a good deal depressed at times. The dullness came at times of heaviness in the market, indicating the disposition of holders to wait for better prices. The rise in the majority of the stocks was only interrupted by the influence of special depressing causes from time to time, such as the unexpected volume of the gold shipments early in the week, the break in the Rubber shares on account of the retirement of President Evans and the feeling of distrust disseminated by the announcement of the Baltimore and Ohio default on the interest payments due June 1st on some of the company's bonds. These reactionary influences proved inadequate to overcome the encouraging factors at work, and the result has been a bull market for the week. The event to which Wall street attributes the greater part of the improved tone of trading is the taking up of the tariff bill in the senate, the demonstrated intention of all parties to interpose no factitious opposition to its passage, and the result foreshadowed by the votes on committee amendments that no time is to be lost in settling the whole matter. More or less attention is attracted by various statistical estimates of the present activity in general business, accompanied by the argument that the volume of business at present is equal to that in some of the most prosperous years in the country's business, but at such extremely low prices as not to be evident in estimates of transactions by valuation. The broadening of business activity is felt, nevertheless, to indicate an improving tendency in business conditions.

The bond market displayed a fair degree of animation during the week with a marked tendency toward a higher plane apparent. Purchases of continental account were in considerable volume and imparted decided strength to the international lines. Some heaviness developed in some of the inactive securities in which special considerations operated.

The general market pursued an almost uninterrupted course upward and closed at the top price for the leading mortgages. The transactions embraced an extensive variety of bonds with the gilt edge properties generally recording substantial improvements. The more confident speculative temper influenced renewed investment buying, which included some round amounts for middle grade issues.

Government bonds ruled firm throughout on moderate dealings.

The total sale of stocks today were 110,785 shares, including the following: Chicago Gas, 10,800; National Lead, 6,500; Rock Island, 5,300; St. Paul, 14,800; New Jersey Central, 8900.

New York, May 29.—Money on call easy at 1¼@1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange dull and steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87 for demand and at $4.85@4.86 for 60 days; posted rates $4.86½@4.87 and $4.88@4.88½; commercial bills $4.85@4.85¼.

Bar silver 60⅛c.

Mexican dollars 47⅜c.

State bonds quiet.

Railroad bonds firm.

Government bonds easier.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	10¾	Ontario & Western	14⅛
Adams Express	149	Oregon Nav	12
Alton, Terre Haute	60	O. S. L. & U. N.	15¾
American Express	113½	Pacific Mail	27
Baltimore & Ohio	9¾	Peoria Dec & Evans	⅛
Canada Pacific	57½	Pittsburg	162
Canada Southern	48¼	Pullman Palace	158½
Central Pacific	8½	Reading	19⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	Rio Grande West	12
Chicago & Alton	151	do preferred	30
C., B. & Q.	76⅞	Rock Island	66⅛
Chicago Gas	83⅜	St. Paul	75⅝
Consolidated Gas	160¼	do Preferred	133½
C. C. C. & St. L.	23¼	St. Paul & Omaha	59
Colo. Coal & Iron	⅜	do preferred	140
Cotton Oil Certificts.	10⅛	Southern Pacific	13⅛
Del. & Hudson	103½	Sugar Refinery	116⅛
Del., Lack. & W'n	146½	do. preferred	104
Den. & R. G. pref	38¼	T. C. I.	19
East Tenn	......	Texas Pacific	9⅛
Erie	12⅛	Tol. & O. Cen. pref.	40
do. Preferred	30⅝	Union Pacific	6⅞
Fort Wayne	162	U. S. Express	38
Great Northern pref	121	Wabash, St. L. & P.	5
Chic. & E. Ill. pref.	95	do Preferred	13
Hocking Valley	2¼	Wells Fargo Ex	108
Illinois Central	97	Western Union	80
St. Paul & Duluth	15	Wheeling & L Erie	⅛
Kansas & Tex. pref.	29	do Preferred	2⅝
Lake Erie & West'n	13	Minn. & St Louis	18
do. Preferred	59¾	Den. & R. G.	9¾
Lake Shore	166	Gen. Electric	31
Lead Trust	27	Nat'l Linseed	10¼
Louisville & Nash	46	Col. Fuel & I.	16½
Lou. & N. A.	¼	do preferred	87
Manhattan Consol	85⅛	Tol. St. L. & K. C.	5⅛
Memphis & Char	15	do preferred	18⅛
Michigan Central	97¼	Southern	8¼
Missouri Pacific	15	do preferred	26⅞
Mobile & Ohio	16⅞	Tobacco	71
Nash. & Chat.	66	do preferred	102
N. J. Central	74	A. T. & C. Co.	87⅛
Norfolk & W. pref.	27¼	Leather pref.	55⅛
North American Co.	4	Rubber	12
Northern Pacific	13	do preferred	60¼
do Preferred	38⅝	Cotton Oil pref.	54⅜
U. P., Den. & Gglf.	1⅛	P. C. C. & St L pref.	44
Northwestern	107⅛	American Spirits	10
do Preferred	155	do preferred	28⅛
N. Y. Central	100⅛	O. R. & N. pref.	47⅛
N. Y. & N. E.	37	C. C. Co.	162½

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s	123	Cen. Pac. 1sts of '95	102¾
do coupon	123	Den. & R. G. 7s	110
do 5s reg	113¾	do do 4s	87⅞
do 5s coupon	113¾	Erie 2nds	62⅛
do 4s reg	111	G. H. & S. A. 6s	107
do 4s coupon	112¼	do do 7s	100
do 2s reg	96	H. & T. Cent. 5s	110
Pacific 6s, of '95	104¼	do do 6s	101
Ala. Class A	107	M. K. T. first 4s	84¾
do Class B	106⅛	do second 4s	59
do Class C	100	Mutual Union 6s	107
do Currency	100	N. J. Cent. gen'l 5s	108¼
La. new consols, 4s	98	Northern Pac. 1sts	117¼
Missouri 6s	100	do do 2nds	
N. Carolina 6s	124	Northwest Consols	144½
do 4s	104	do S. F. deb. 5s	114
S. Caro. non-fund	⅛	Rio Grande W. 1sts	73¾
Tenn. new set 6s	81	St. Paul Consols 7s	134¾
do do 5s	105	do C. & P. W. 5s	116½
do do 3s	......	St. L. & I. M. Gen. 5s	70
do old 6s	60	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	113⅝
Virginia centuries	64	Texas Pac. 1sts	89¾
do deferred	4	do 2nds	21⅛
Atchison 4s	81⅜	Union Pac. 1sts '96	103
do second A	47⅝	West Shore 4s	108⅜
Canada So. 2nds	106¾	O. R. & N. 1sts	112¾
L. & N. U 4s	80	do 4s	86
Southern 5s	90⅜	N. Pac. 4s	88⅛

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, May 29.—An enormous impression was created this morning in regard to bank clearances, as they only show a decrease of about 1 per cent, all owing to the holiday in the same week last year.

The market opened very strong with a fair volume of commission house buying, and rather heavy buying for a professional clique. There was no particular news to bring in the flood of buying orders which produced the advance, but it seems the bullish attitude taken by the newspapers during the past week, together with persistent reports of improved business in the west, has begun to tell on public opinion, which is now decidedly bullish, and holders of stock are encouraged to keep what they have got, and shorts are frightened. Today's pace may have been too hot, and a reaction may ensue, but as long as underlying conditions ade so extremely favorable, it appears to us to be safe to pick up good active stocks on all declines.

The London market closed with an advance of ⅛ to ¼ over yesterday for American stocks. Tone firm.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Today's Closing Bids.	Yesterday's Closin Bids.
Atchison	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10⅞
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	116¼	116⅝	116⅛	116⅛	116¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	27	27	23½	23¼	27⅜
B. & Q.	76¼	77	76⅛	76¾	76
Chicago Gas	83	83⅛	82¾	83⅜	82⅞
Canada Southern	......	......	......	48¼	47⅝
D., L. & W.	......	......	......	146½	147
Erie	......	......	......	12⅛	12⅛
Edison Gen. Elec.	30¾	31	30¾	31	30¼
Amer'n Tobacco	71½	71¾	71	71	70½
Jersey Central	74½	75	73¾	74	74¾
Lake Shore	......	......	......	166	166
National Lead	......	......	......	27	25¼
L. & N.	45⅛	46¼	45⅛	46	45½
Missouri Pacific	14⅛	15	14	14	14⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	10	10	9¾	9¾	10
Tenn. Coal & Iron	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	19	18⅝
Northwestern	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛	106¾
Southern Railway	......	......	......	8¼	8⅛
do Preferred	26¾	27	26⅝	26⅞	26½
North'n Pac. Pref.	......	......	......	38⅝	38
New York Central	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅛	100
New England	......	......	......	37	37
Omaha	58½	59⅛	58⅛	59	58¾
Pacific Mail	......	......	......	27	27
Reading	19¼	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞
Rock Island	65⅞	66⅛	65⅞	66⅛	65⅝
St. Paul	75⅜	76	75⅜	75⅝	75⅛
Union Pacific	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
Am'n Cotton Oil	......	......	......	10	10
Western Union	79⅝	80⅜	79⅝	80	79⅝
Am'n Spirits Co	10¼	10¼	10	10	10
U. S. Leather Pref	......	......	......	55⅛	55½
Manhattan	85⅛	85¾	85⅛	85⅛	84½

The New York Bank Statement.

New York, May 29.—The Financier says: It is a fact not generally appreciated that the loans of the clearing house banks of New York, despite the supposed depression in business, are far above the average over a period of several years. The total reported in the current statement for the week ending May 29th—$507,509,700—has not been equaled since October 19, 1895. The inference is that the banks are in a better position than ever to meet the revival in business which now seems close at hand. The increase in the loans was brought about to some extent by the admission of the bank of New Amsterdam to the clearing house, its totals being figured in the statement for the first time. So, also, the increase in cash and the expansion of deposits are affected by the same cause. Eliminating this factor, however, it is plain that the banks are increasing their loans, while the interior movement is still heavily in favor of New York. The receipts of funds for the week were at least $2,000,000, but on other hand the demand for money is increasing, and re-discounting for the south and southwesterns reported to be heavier. The borrowing of nearly one million dollars in the New York call market by a Boston firm last week at 1 per cent was an incident that excited some comment, but the transaction was a special one and in no way established the call loan basis.

New York, May 29.—The weekly statement shows the following changes:

Reserve, increase	$ 617,150
Loans, increase	2,557,400
Specie, increase	633,700
Legal tenders, increase	800,600
Deposits, increase	3 648,600
Circulation, decrease	76,800

The banks now hold $46,306,100 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, May 29.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram: The stock markets here were quiet today. The only feature was a slight rise in Americans. The Japanese loan is expected to be a big success when applied for next Tuesday. London money market rates for short and three months' bills rose today to 1⅛. The rise was due to the gold exports and to the requirements for money at the end of the month.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

Local Review.

Buyers find a very limited list of securities from which to take their selections just now. This condition arises from the fact that during the depression of the past three years a large sum of money has accumulated, its owners lacking confidence and awaiting a settled state of affairs, which would give some indication as to the future. While there has been no material change in the situation, it is pretty well settled that the worst is over and that a gradual improvement is setting in. This opinion has caused the absorption of all desirable investments which have offered the past few months, and now, in addition to inquiry arising from those who will have a surplus from interest and dividends accruing July 1st, the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company are paying off bonds then maturing to the amount of $1,000,000. It is true that some of these bonds are held outside the state, but many of them belong to home people, and they are trying now to reinvest the funds which will then cease to draw interest. Georgia railroad stock is quite firm at 164 bid on light offerings, and it is quite sure that, unless some unexpected developments take place the price will be several points higher within a few weeks.

In Atlanta and West Point but little is doing, holders seeming content to retain what they have.

Southwestern, which has been depressed on a rumor that an effort would be made to annul the lease, manifests some life this week, and with the dividend so near at hand will likely more than recover the recent decline. It is 91 bid, 93 asked today.

There is nothing special to mention in other local securities.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	103		Atl'nta 4s	102	103
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	103		Aug'ta 7s. L. D.	110	
Ga. 4½s, 1915	115	116	Macon 6s	116	
Savannah 5s	107¼	109¼	Columbus 5s	104	
Atl'nta 8s, 1902	117		Waterw'rks 6s	104	
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	115		Rome 6s	100	101
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	106		So. Car. 4½s	107	109
Atl'nta 6s, L. D.	114		Newn'n 6s, L. D.	104	
Atl'nta 5s, L. D.	108		Chatta. 5s, 1911	100	
Atl'nta 4½s	103		Col., S. C., grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	74	76
			Ala. Class A	107	

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1897	102		6s, 1909	108	110
Ga. 6s, 1910	110		Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	120	122
Ga. 6s, 1922	113		do income 6s, 1900	100	102
Ga. Pac. 1st	115	117			
C., C. & A. 1st					

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	164	167½	Aug. & Sav	92	94
Southwestern	92	93	A. & W. P	101¼	
			do deben	101	

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Mgr.

Clearings today	$ 136,093.21
For the week	1,011,866.34
Same week last year	937,843.83

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, May 29.—Coffee, options opened steady 5 points higher following a slight advance in Havre. Trading was local, principally for the evening up of accounts pending the holiday; Brazilian receipts about offset the warehouse movement in the United States; closed steady and unchanged to 5 points advance; sales 3,000 bags, including June, 7.25; August, 7.30; September, 7.30; spot Rio quiet; Cordova 11½@13¾; sales 4,000 bags Maracaibo basis 14@14¼ for good Calcutta.

Sugar, raw, refining 2¾; centrifugal 96-test 3⅝. Refined firm; mold 4¾; standard A 4⅜; confectioners 4⅜; cut loaf 5⅛; crushed 5⅛; powdered 4¾; granulated 4½; cubes 4¾.

New Orleans, May 29.—Sugar quiet and steady; open kettle 2¼@3; centrifugal, whites, 3 11-16@3¾; yellows 3⅛@3½; seconds 2@3⅛. Molasses steady; centrifugal 4@9.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

Atlanta, May 29—Apples $4.50@5.00. Lemons, Messina $2.75@3.00. Oranges, Messina $3.50@4.00 per box; $2.00@2.25 ½ box. Bananas, straight $1.35@1.50; culls 75c@$1. Figs 11@11½c. Raisins, new California 1.65@1.75; ½ boxes 50@60. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 11@11½c. Nuts, almonds 11c; pecans 9@10c; Brazil 7½@8c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand picked 4@4½; Georgia 3@3½.

HINGES ON BUSINESS

Present Unsatisfactory Conditions Preclude Any Permanent Improvement.

POSITION GROWS STRONGER

Covering Over the Holiday Advanced Prices Slightly.

OUTSIDE SPECULATION LISTLESS AS EVER

Manchester Sends Gloomy Prospects for Spot Demand—Futures with Tone Rather Feeble.

The following were the quotations for spot cotton yesterday at the places named:

Atlanta—Nominal; middling 7⅛c.

Liverpool—Demand limited; middling 4⅛d.

New York—Steady; middling 7⅝c.

New Orleans—Dull; middling 7⅜c.

Savannah—Dull; middling 7⅜c.

Galveston—Quiet; middling 7¼c.

Norfolk—Firm; middling 7½c.

Mobile—Nothing doing; middling 7¼c.

Memphis—Steady; middling 7¼c.

Augusta—Steady; middling 7⅝c.

Charleston—Quiet; middling 7¼c.

Houston—Quiet; middling 7¼c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK.	
	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896
Saturday	....	35	25	...	1205	2398
Monday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	35	25			

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, May 29.—Liverpool advices this morning were rather encouraging. Spots were unchanged, and sales aggregated only 5,000 bales, but futures, after opening at a padtial decline of 1-64d, finally closed at a net advance of from ½ to 1 point, as compared with last night. As a result the New York market opened 1 to 2 points higher. Trading has again been narrow, and the market has been utterly devoid of feature of interest, but the tendency of values has been toward a slightly higher level, closing quotations being from 3 to 4 points over last evening. The Chronicle's report was generally considered as favorable, but this had no effect upon the market. The feeling on the floor continues mixed, and the same disposition to await further crop developments prevails. The continued firmness of the spot markets is the sustaining influence at the present time. Liverpool bought today moderately of September and December options. There was little disposition to anticipate either an advance or a decline by actual engagements. New York spots declined ⅛c; sales 1,332 bales; middling uplands 7⅝c.

The Chronicle's report is as follows: "Total port receipts, 6,628,167; exports, 5,736,755; visible supply, 2,501,032; American, 2,109,732; net overland, 843,094; southern consumption, 758,000; interior stocks in excess, 19,303; total in sight, 8,209,958; northern spinners' takings 1,593,906. Reports by telegraph this evening denote that dry weather has prevailed in a large part of the cotton belt the past week, and that at some points rain is needed. Along the Atlantic the crop has been benefited in a number of sections by the rains which have fallen. In Texas cotton is promising, and while pests are reported in some localties, the damage has been unimportant as yet. Our Helena correspondent states that the crop is doing much better on recently submerged land than on uplands. The Mississippi river is steadily falling. Cold nights are complained of in some districts."

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
June	7 19	7 19	7 13	7 14-16	7 13-14
July	7 16	7 19	7 14	7 17-18	7 14-15
August	7 12	7 16	7 12	7 15	7 11-12
September	6 86	6 89	6 86	6 88-89	6 85-86
October	6 72	6 75	6 72	6 74-75	6 70-71
November	6 71	6 73	6 71	6 72-73	6 69-70
December	6 72	6 75	6 72	6 74-75	6 71-72
January	6 76	6 79	6 77	6 78-79	6 75-76
February	6 78	6 82	6 78	6 81-83	6 78-80
March	......	......	......	6 84-86	6 82-84
April	......	......	......	......	......
May	......	......	......	......	......

Closed steady; sales 29,100 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, export and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCKS	
	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896
Saturday	1546	2260	6380	7066	317833	330500
Monday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tuesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wednesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	1546	2260	0380	7066		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

January	6 54	July	7 15
February	6 57	August	6 90
March	......	September	6 60
April	......	October	6 46
May	7 16	November	6 48
June	7 14	December	6 51

Closed dull; sales 5,900 bales.

New York, May 29.—By Associated Press: In anticipation of Monday's holiday, the local contingent covered short contracts today with the result of advancing prices finally 1@4 points. At the close the market was steady in tone. Sales reached the insignificant total of 29,100 bales, representing a small, narrow market, the scope of which has at the best been confined to 5 points. Most months scarcely varied more than 2 or 3 points. Outside speculation was as listless as ever. The local contingent did little more than to even up their contracts for a quiet holiday. While the market closed within a point or two of the best prices of the session, the undertone was rather feeble.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, May 29.—A dull and uninteresting market has prevailed during the past week. There has been an utter lack of speculative enthusiasm and the trade generally, both at home and abroad, seems disposed to await further developments with regard to the growing crop. These developments will furnish the key to the situation during the next few weeks. The liquidating movement responsible for the recent decline in values, and which was induced by the falling off in the demand from Manchester spinners and the rather more favorable reports with regard to crop prospects, appeared to have run its course, for the present at least, and as the short interest has unquestionably been considerably increased, and the weak long interest has, to a great extent, been eliminated, the market would appear to be in a stronger position than it was a week ago. The statistical situation has also improved in strength, the American visible supply having decreased during that period a little over 140,000 bales. This rapid decrease in supplies from week to week points to a very small surplus at the end of the season. The continued free demand for spot cotton in this country is a factor of favorable import, and it seems reasonable to believe that unless there shall be a radical improvement in crop conditions during the next few weeks there will be little justification for any material decline in values from the present level. The limited outside speculative demand for cotton is the most unfavorable feature in the situation. The speculative public generally has suffered such an unsatisfactory experience during the past two years in attempting to bull cotton that they are disposed to hold aloof from the market until the situation shall more clearly favor an upturn in values. In the meantime a comparatively dull and narrow market seems in prospect. The recent decline abroad, our correspondents state, was due largely to the fall in exchange between Great Britain and the east, but they predict an improved spot demand and an increase in speculative activity with an advance in exchange. They also state that the daily takings of spinners have for some time fallen short of production, which indicates a disposition to fall back upon reserve stocks, which are admitted to be very small. However, it is reported that there are indications of a better demand for manufactured goods from China and Japan as well as a rather more plentiful supply of orders from India.

In fact, recent advices from Liverpool are slightly more encouraging in tone and there would appear to be a possibility of a better demand both from consumers and speculators. Sentiment here is mixed, but the market for the immediate future will depend entirely upon the character of foreign advices and the reports regarding the growing crop received from the cotton belt.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, May 29.—(Special.)—The exasperating dullness in the cotton market has continued this week and has been more pronounced than ever. While this condition has become very monotonous, it is entirely unnatural, for every feature that might develop interest or stimulate trading on one side has been promptly met and offset by the appearance of some other feature equally effective on the other. Even the daily crop reports are conflicting, some sections reporting slight deterioration and athers slight improvement. Today we had a strictly ante-holiday market. Liverpool was a little better. Our market was also slightly higher at the opening. The local shorts were somewhat uneasy about leaving their lines uncovered over the holiday, and their buying caused a further small advance. August opened at 7.12, advanced to 7.16 and closed at 7.15 flat, with the tone of the market steady. No one can tell what the immediate future will bring forth in the way of spot demand or crop reports. With the present unsatisfactory business conditions in this country and the gloomy reports from Manchester, it seems to us that the prospects for any improvement on spot demand is poor. The new crop continues to progress but fairly. The complaints that have been received of too cool weather in the south are certainly justified, for the official records show that the average temperature for May is the lowest on record. But the season is very young yet. The south has planted for, it is working most industriously to secure, and the chances seem to us to be overwhelming that it will raise a great crop. The scares which are certain to occur will almost surely result in temporary booms and we think that those who avail themselves of the opportunity to sell on these advances will not regret it.

Monday being a legal holiday, the exchange will be closed for the day.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, May 29.—Liverpool opened with sales of 5,000 bales of spot cotton; middling 4⅛d, last year holiday; tone poor with small inquiry. Futures were steady at partially 1-64d decline, and closed steady at ⅛ advance. Our market opened with sales of August at 7.12 to 7.13, and after selling at 7.16 closed at 7.15. The opening of the Liverpool market with small spot sales and lower futures was followed by an improvement in deliveries, which gave a better tone to our prices at the opening. Some little demand was shown for the fall months on the call, but after the opening business was very dull except on the execution of some Liverpool buying orders. This gave a slight stimulus to prices, as sellers were chary of the coming holiday.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, May 29.—The week has been even duller than its predecessors. The returns from retailers show light business in all summer lines and a consequent reticence in buying for fall as well as forwarding re-orders for light weight. Jobbers have accordingly done a light business through both spot trading and mail order channels, and agents have felt the dullness very plainly. In staple cottons the business passing in brown, bleached and coarse colored goods it had been of an inconsiderable amount. Printed goods are no stronger. Ginghams have been sold to manufacturers to some extent, but are in quiet demand in jobbing circles. Woolens are quiet, the strike having added somewhat to the dullness of the week. In printed cloths the week has seen no improvement over last week's. The market closed steady and firm at 2 7-16c nominal. Bids for both spots and futures offered and refused.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, May 29—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, demand limited with prices unchanged; middling uplands 4⅛; sales 5,000 bales; American 4,400; speculation and export 200; receipts 3,000; American 2,700.

Futures opened quiet with demand poor.

	Open'g	Close.	
May	4 03-64	4 03	Value
May-June	4 01-64	4 02	Sellers
June-July	4	4 01¼	"
July-August	4	4 00	"
August-September	3 59-64	3 59¼	"
September-October	......	3 53	"
October and November	......	3 47¼	Buyers
November and December	3 45-64	3 45½	Sellers
December and January	......	3 44	Buyers
January and February	3 44-64	3 44	"

Futures closed steady.

New York, May 29—Cotton steady; sales 1,332 bales; middling uplands 7⅝; middling gulf 7⅞; net receipts none bales; gross none; stock 140,344.

Galveston, May 29—Cotton quiet; middling 7¼; net receipts 244 bales; gross 244; sales 471; stock 18,036.

Norfolk, May 29—Cotton firm; middling 7½; net receipts 5 bales; gross 5; sales 102; stock 12,332; exports coastwise 1,695.

Baltimore, May 29—Cotton nominal; middling 7¾; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 10,436.

Boston, May 29—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; net receipts 187 bales; gross 287; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 180.

Wilmington, May 29—Cotton steady; middling 7½; net receipts 2 bales; gross 2; sales none; stock 4,113.

Philadelphia, May 29—Cotton holiday; middling 7⅞; net receipts none bales; gross 413; sales none; stock 3,098.

Savannah, May 29—Cotton dull; middling 7⅜; net receipts 134 bales; gross 134; sales none; stock 17,785.

New Orleans, May 29—Cotton dull; middling 7⅜; net receipts 591 bales; gross 591; sales 900; stock 87,576; exports to Great Britain 6,200.

Mobile, May 29—Cotton nothing doing; middling 7⅛; net receipts 733 bales; gross 733; sales none; stock 3,170; exports coastwise 474.

Memphis, May 29—Cotton steady; middling 7¼; net receipts 140 bales; shipments 417; sales 1,000; stock 35,086.

Augusta, May 29—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; net receipts 11 bales; shipments 57; sales 84; stock 6,625.

Charleston, May 29—Cotton quiet; middling 7¼; net receipts 350 bales; gross 350; sales none; stock 10,483.

Houston, May 29—Cotton quiet; middling 7¼; net receipts 32 bales; shipments 136; sales none; stock 3,400.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., May 2. 1897.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, May 29—Flour, first patent, $6.00; second patent 5.50; straight 4.80; fancy 4.70; extra family 4.50. Corn, white 48c; mixed 46c. Oats, white 35c; mixed 32c. Texas rustproof 35c. Rye, Georgia 75c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 95c; small bales 90c; No. 2 timothy small bales 85c. Meal plain 47c; bolted 42c. Wheat bran, large sacks 78c; small sacks 80c. Shorts 90c. Stock meal 90c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.00 per ton. Peas 90c@$1.25 per bushel, according to kind and quality. Grits $2.60.

New York, May 29—Flour dull and barely steady. Wheat, spot dull and easy; No. 1 northern New York 78⅛ afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth 79⅛; options opened steady on better Liverpool news, but subsequently eased off under a light speculative trade, bearish crop estimates and weather news, small exports, inquiry and moderate unloading, closed dull to ⅛c net lower; No. 2 red May 77⅞; June 76¼; July 74⅛. Corn, spot quiet and steady; No. 2 28¾ in elevator, 29⅜ afloat; options opened steady with wheat, but afterward eased off slightly under the free movement and bearish crop outlook, closing unchanged to ⅛c net lower; July 28⅜; August 29⅛; September 30. Oats, quiet; options dull and fairly steady, closing unchanged; July 21⅛.

Chicago, May 29—Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat 69¾@70⅛; No. 3 spring wheat 64@70; No. 2 red 78⅛@80¾; No. 2 corn 23⅛; No. 2 yellow 23⅛@23⅜; No. 2 oats 17⅛; No. 2 white 20@21¼; No. 3 white 18⅛@23; No. 2 rye 33; No. 2 barley 32; No. 3 28@31; No. 4 26@27½; No. 1 flaxseed 76½@77.

St. Louis, May 29—Flour dull, weak and unchanged. Wheat, spot easy; No. 2 red cash in elevator 81¼ bid; track 86@83; No. 2 hard cash 75 asked; May —; July 70⅛@70¼ asked; August 68⅛; September 68⅛ bid. Corn, spot weak and lower; No. 2 cash 22⅛ bid; July 21⅛ bid; September 22¼ bid. Oats, spot dull and steady; No. 2 cash 18¼ bid; May —; July 17⅜ bid.

Cincinnati, May 29—Flour easy. Wheat easy; No. 2 red 82. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 25⅛. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed 21.

Groceries.

Atlanta, May 29—Roasted coffee $12.60 per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 14; fair 13; prime 11⅛. Sugar standard granulated 4⅝c; New Orleans white 4¼; do yellow 4⅜c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 6½c; choice 5¾@6c. Salt, dairy sacks 1.25; do bbls. 2.25; ice cream 90c; common 65c. Cheese, full cream 12@13c. Matches 6 5s 50c, 200s 1.30@1.75; 300s 2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5½c; cream 7c; gingersnaps 7c. Candy, common stick 5½c; fancy 12@13. Oysters, F. W. 1.65; L. W. 1.20.

Chicago, May 29—Sugar, cut loaf 5.31; granulated 4.76.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, May 29—Eggs 9@9½c. Butter, western creamery 18@19c; fancy Tennessee 12½@15c; choice 12½c; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry, turkeys 6@7; hens 20@21; spring chickens, large, 20@30c; small, 12½@20c; ducks, puddle 15@18c; Peking 20@22½c. Irish potatoes, Burbank $1.50@1.75 per bbl; 60@65 bu; Tennessee 30@40c per bu. Sweet potatoes 50@60c per bu. Honey, strained 7@8c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions, new crop, $1.50@1.75 per bu; 5.00@6.00 per bbl.

HAS SAGGED ALL DAY

Wheat Slumped on a Very Bearish Crop Report by Thoman.

INDICATED A HEAVY CROP

Prospective Total Yield Is Estimated at 530,000,000 Bushels.

LAST YEAR'S YIELD WAS 553,000,000

Continued Dullness Trade Helped the Decline—Oats Were Firm, Corn Barely Steady.

Chicago, May 29.—Speculative markets were all weak and prices lower today. July wheat lost ½c, corn ½c, oats ⅛c, pork 7½c and ribs 2½c. The improvement in the weather and estimates of a 530,000,000-bushel crop of winter and spring wheat affected that article and corn suffered from similar causes. The holiday on Monday, with accumulated receipts and perhaps fine weather in the meantime was an additional element in creating the weakness. Trading in wheat commenced at the price it left off yesterday. It soon began to weaken, however, and in about twenty minutes July dropped ⅜c below the price it started at. Liverpool quotations were no lower than they closed yesterday, which was the reason for the firmness of the immediate opening, notwithstanding the bearish influence which seasonable weather has on the minds of the speculators. This news soon began to have its accustomed effect. July opened at 68¾@68⅞c, sold at 68⅞@69c for a moment, declined to 68½@68⅝c. Business was apathetic and dull. The holiday which is to be observed Monday caused a general desire to enter into fresh transactions and to clear up existing trades. Chicago receipts were 17 carloads. Minneapolis and Duluth received 405 cars, against 654 on the previous Saturday. Clearances from both coasts for the week were equal to 2,081,000 bushels, against 2,064,000 the same week in 1896. Argentine shipped to Europe 64,000 bushels, against 80,000 bushels last week and 48,000 bushels the like week last year. This was one of the bearish factors of the day. It being a short day in the business world, both here and abroad, there is seldom any business done in wheat for shipment Saturday and none was reported today oustide of a few small lots of domestic millers. The market became weaker as the session progressed for lack of anything to encourage buyers, and that was enough to stimulate short selling. The trade was very small, however, even at its briskest, when July was on the decline from 68⅝ to 68¼c, to which price it finally declined. The latest figure was at 68⅜c.

Corn ruled weak on limited trading and large receipts, closing ½c lower.

Oats slow and ⅛c lower.

Provisions were slow and weak. July pork closed 7½c lower; July lard unchanged, and ribs 2½c lower.

Estimated receipts Monday: Wheat, 21; corn, 1,200; oats, 600 cars; hogs, 42,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
May	69¾	69¾	69	69⅛
July	68⅞	69	68¼	68⅜
September	65	65	64½	64⅝
Corn No. 2—				
May	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅛
July	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼
September	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½
Oats No. 2—				
May	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17¾
July	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17½
September	17¾	17¾	17½	17½
Mess pork, per barrel—				
July	8.00	8.05	7.87½	7.97
September	8.07½	8.10	7.87½	8.00
Lard, per 100 pounds—				
July	3.65	3.65	3.60	4.62½
September	3.72½	3.75	3.67½	3.70
Short ribs, per 100 pounds—				
July	4.37½	4.40	4.42½	4.35
September	4.40	4.40	4.32½	4.37½

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	7,000	4,000
Wheat, bushels	11,000	49,000
Corn, bushels	534,000	131,000
Oats, bushels	458,000	356,000
Rye, bushels	2,000	—
Barley, bushels	23 000	1,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, May 29.—The market has sagged all day, influenced by Thoman's very bearish crop report and the absence of any news of a sufficiently encouraging nature to reanimate discouraged bull factors. Liverpool closed unchanged and foreign markets were weaker. Clearances were 229,662 bushels of flour and wheat. Argentine shipments are better this week than last, but very poor as compared with last year. This week they are 54,000, against 8,000 last week and 480,000 last year. No cash business was reported either in Chicago or at New York. Thoman's crop report makes the winter condition 77.7, against 80.6 last month and 74.5 last year, with a prospective yield of 301,000,000 bushels. The spring wheat condition is 94.2, with an increased area of 19.4 and a prospective yield of 229,000,000 bushels. The general spring and winter wheat condition is 84.3 and prospective total yield is estimated at 530,000,000, against 453,000,000 last year. Total area under cultivation is 38,000,000 acres, against 35,335,000 harvested last year. The continued dullness of trade and the evident lack of rallying power in the market encourage us in the belief that present prices of wheat are too high, and on any rally it would be a sale.

Oats are firm around last night's closing prices, supported by the more encouraging Thoman report. The area will decrease 18.1 and the condition is 91.5, against 93.9 last June.

The larger receipts of corn than estimated has caused prices to be barely steady today.

Provisions were inactive and a shade lower, influenced by wheat and general dullness. Receipts of hogs were lighter than last year and pork had fair support. Estimated hogs Monday 42,000 and for next week 180,000.

Provisions.

Atlanta, May 29—Clear ribs boxed side 5⅜c; clear sides 5⅝c; ice-cured bellies 7½c. Sugar-cured hams 11@12½c; California 7½c; breakfast bacon 10@11c. Lard, best quality 4¾; second quality 4⅝; compound 4.

New York, May 29—Lard easy; western steam 3.80@3.82½; July 3.87; refined easy; to continent 4.10; South America 4.65; compound 3.86¼@4.12½. Pork steady; mess $8.50@9.00.

Chicago, May 29—Mess pork, per bbl, 7.95@8.00. Lard, per 100 lbs, 3.57. Short ribs sides, loose, 4.20@4.50. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, 5.00@5.25. Short clear sides, boxed, 4.62½@4.75.

St. Louis, May 29—Pork steady; standard mess 7.75@8.50. Lard lower; prime steam 3.42½; choice 3.50. Bacon, boxed shoulders, 5.37½; extra short clear sides 5.37½; ribs 5.40; shorts 5.50. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 4.75; extra short clear sides 4.80; ribs 4.90; shorts 5.00.

Cincinnati, May 29—Lard easy at 3.45. Bulk meats easy at 4.70@4.80. Bacon firm at 5.40@5.45.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, May 29—Turpentine strong at 24¾; sales 4,530 casks; receipts 1,764. Rosin firm; sales 2,468 barrels; receipts ——; A, B, C, D, $1.32½; E $1.40; F $1.40; G $1.45; H $1.60; I $1.65; K $1.75; M $1.85; N $1.95; window glass $2.05; water white $2.50.

Charleston, May 29—Turpentine firm at 24½; sales none casks. Rosin firm; A, B, C, $1.25; D, E $1.35; F $1.35; G $1.35; H $1.50; I $1.55; K $1.65; M $1.65; N $1.75; window glass $1.85; water white $2.00; sales none barrels.

Wilmington, May 29—Rosin firm; strained $1.20; good strained $1.25; receipts 250 barrels. Spirits turpentine firm at 24¾; receipts 179 casks. Tar firm at 1.00; receipts 40 barrels. Crude turpentine firm at $1.30, $1.80, and $1.90; receipts 29 barrels.

McCullough Bros. Fruit and Produce Letter.

Atlanta, Ga., May 29.—The past week has proved to be quite an active one for the jobbers and handlers of perishable fruits and products.

The receipts of apples have been so very light there has not been more than half enough to supply the demand. The prices have advanced from 50 cents to $1 per barrel. There is only one car en route for this market the coming week, which, we think, will close the season for eastern apples.

Lemons have advanced at all importing points from 25 to 50 cents per box, caused by the exceedingly warm weather prevailing now, which has increased the demand and the consumption is much larger. We are looking for prices to continue to advance at least 50 cents a box within the next few days, as all indications are for light receipts from importing points.

Bananas have at last taken a downward turn and are being offered by importers at from 20 to 30 per cent lower than former prices. We attribute this fact to the abundance of other fruits now being marketed all through the country.

Watermelons have made their appearance in this market in car lots, which is something unusual at this season of the year. All the receipts up to the present have met with slow sales at very small figures, which we attribute to the small demand and the unseasonable time of the year.

The receipts of strawberries for the past ten days have been exceedingly heavy, and the prices have been ruling low. However, all receipts have been disposed of at some price, as the demand has been great.

Tomatoes are ruling in price about the same as heretofore.

String beans, potatoes, beets and other vegetables have changed but little in price, and the receipts have been about equal to the demand, there being no surplus stock on the market.

Cabbages have reacted, and fresh stock is meeting with ready sale at prices which justifies a good margin to both the jobber and producer.

Pineapples are coming in plentiful and are meeting with ready sale at fair prices.

Butter is still a drag and can hardly be sold at any price. All shipments made in this market are being offered at a nominally low price, but no buyers.

Live poultry seems to be holding its own in price, receipts being light and light demand.

Eggs have stiffened up a little in price and have been sold readily at from ½ to 1 cent per dozen advance over last week's prices.

New onions and new crop potatoes are coming in plentifully, and are being sold reasonably low, taking the quality of the stock into consideration.

The following are quotations for fruits and vegetables:

Strawberries 5 to 6c quart; cucumbers, per crate, 75c to $1; squash, 75c to $1; tomatoes, $1 to $1.50; English peas, 50c to 60c; string beans, round green, $1.25 to $1.50; new potatoes, per barrel, owing to size, $2.75 to $3.50; beets, tops on in cabbage crates, $2.25 to $2.50; cabbage, per pound, 1¾ to 2 cents, demand good and scarce. lettuce per drum, $1 to $1.25; asparagus, in good demand, 10 to 11c per pound; cauliflower, per pound, 8 to 10c; egg plants, dozen, 75c to $1; pineapples, dozen, $1 to $1.25, half crate $2.50 to $3.50; corn, 10c to 20c per dozen; blackberries, 10 to 12½c quart; whortleberries, 11 to 12½c quart.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, May 29.—As is usual on the last day of the week, there were not enough cattle receipts today to constitute a market. Prices were nominal and unchanged.

Trade in hogs was animated at unchanged prices, sales averaging 25c lower than a week ago. Common to prime lots sold at $3.25@3.60, with the bulk going at $3.50@3.55, and prime lots selling at the top of the market.

Sheep were firm, while lambs were unchanged. Lambs sold at $3.25@5, and wooled Colorado lambs sold at $5.40@5.50, while spring lambs brought $4@6. Sheep in good demand at $2.50@6 for inf fancy, the bulk selling at $3.50@4.

Receipts: Cattle, 200; hogs, 18,000; 3,000.

M. L. BATES, Pres. F. M. FARLEY, Vice-Pres. W. A. BATES, Cash.

BATES-FARLEY SAVINGS BANK,

Organized March 16, 1896.

The only regularly chartered Savings Bank in Atlanta. Paid-up Capital, $100,000. Surplus, $3,000.

LIABILITY SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS.

Deposits from $1.00 to $5,000 received and interest allowed.
Loans on Atlanta real estate at a low rate of interest.

A $5.00 SHOE FOR $3.50!

We received this week, from our factory at Baltimore, 15 cases of

MEN'S TAN SHOES

Which we will sell at . . . $3.50 A PAIR.

They are all our own make, and every pair is guaranteed. Also received a lot of the celebrated

"HESS" BIKE SHOES

MINUS STEEL SHANK, BEST MADE.

N. HESS' SONS

CHARLES ADLER, Manager,

13 WHITEHALL STREET.

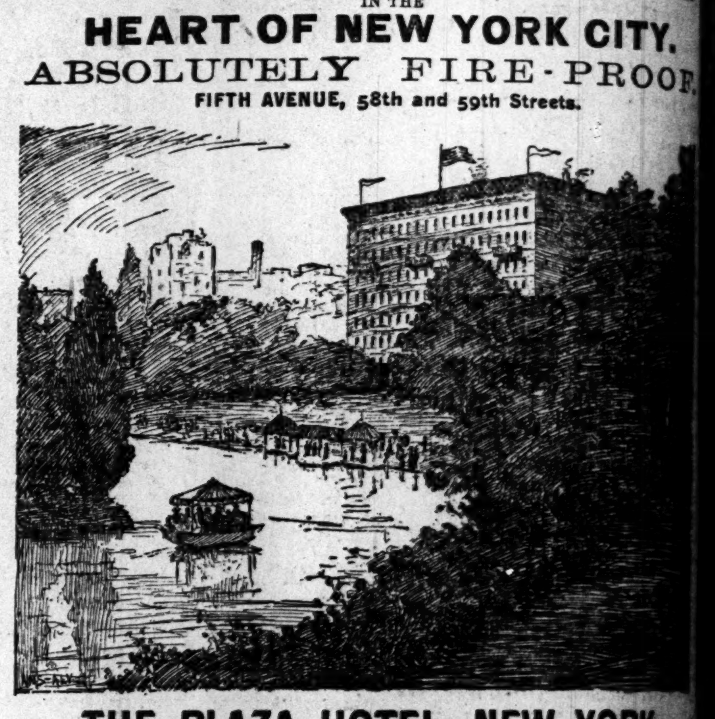
A SUMMER RESORT

IN THE

HEART OF NEW YORK CITY.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

FIFTH AVENUE, 58th and 59th Streets.



THE PLAZA HOTEL, NEW YORK,

Overlooking entire Central Park, with its Lakes and Drives; easy of access to all piers, railroad stations, shops and theatres; pioneer of new uptown hotel centre; maintains its lead as the standard hotel for giving best value for the price. EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN.

F. A. HAMMOND.

Hotel Marlborough.

Broadway and 36th St., New York City.

Center of Shopping and Theater District. Convenient to all Depots. Broadway Cable Cars pass the door.

LOUIS L. TODD, Proprietor.

Table D'Hote Dinner, 5:30 to 9 P. M.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

ATLANTA, GA.

For the Safe and Permanent Cure of Liquor, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Tobacco and Cigarette Habits. Endorsed and adopted by the United States Government.

For information, address Keeley Institute, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW SANITARIUM, 591 WHITEHALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

SPECULATE IN WHEAT

daily and judicious speculators are making. We offer best service and facilities to traders in and provisions. Write for our treatise on and daily market review; both free. Osmun & Co., Traders Building, Chicago.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

contains all the latest financial news, Stock, Grain and Cotton Markets daily.

J. W. DOOLITTLE & CO.,

Members New York Consolidated Exchange.

66 Broadway, New York.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton bought and cash or on margin. Correspondence Best commercial references.

SPECIAL REPORT

of any financial house and stock broker. "Bucketshop Exposure" and valuable formation. All free. Reports infallible. Information, 131 Nassau street, New York.

W. JENKS MERRITT,

45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions

Bought or sold on commission for cash or margin.

All transactions made through us are absolutely guaranteed, and the names of from whom we buy, or to whom we sell corded in our books, thereby showing transactions.

Send for our Market Letter, free to applicants.

Our clients have the benefit of all information in our possession.

THE MURRE

334 West 23d street, New YORK CITY

A refined boarding house, where comforts can be obtained; convenient shops and theaters. Terms, Correspondence invited. References.

Remember Lyceum when you want a Wedding Present.

ITIZENS WILL DISCUSS FAIR

Meeting of Chamber of Commerce and Citizens Has Been Called.

COMMITTEE REPORT RECEIVED

Recommends That the Meeting Be Held and Matter Discussed.

OUTLINES THE SOCIETY'S PLANS

Thinks the Citizens Should Discuss the Matter and Take Definite Action—Atlanta Can Get the Fair if Citizens Will Make Guarantee.

The committee of the chamber of commerce appointed by President T. B. Neal to confer with the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society, relative to the holding of the state fair in Atlanta, has made a report to Mr. Neal.

The report is not a very lengthy document, but it sets forth plans whereby Atlanta may obtain the state fair and receive the benefits of it without any great expense on the part of her citizens.

Acting on the recommendation of the committee Mr. Neal has called a meeting of the chamber of commerce and citizens generally for next Monday morning at 10 o'clock. At this meeting the fate of the fair, so far at Atlanta is concerned, will probably be decided.

The executive committee of the Agricultural Society asks that a premium list of $10,000 be guaranteed and that the sum of $4,500 be raised immediately for current expenses before the holding of the state fair.

The two committees carefully considered the matter of expense when they conferred together and it is understood that the estimate was placed as low as possible.

Should the fair be held in Atlanta, the first $10,000 realized from it will be used toward paying the $10,000 in premiums, thus relieving the citizens who had guaranteed it. The next $2,000 would be devoted to paying the Amusement Park Company for the use of the grounds and buildings. The next $4,500 will be returned to the subscribers to that fund, and the balance, if any, will be equally divided between the subscribers and the State Agricultural Society.

Report of Committee.

The following is the report of Mr. Neal's committee on the subject:

"Atlanta, Ga., May 29, 1897.—Hon. T. B. Neal, President Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.—Dear Sir: Your committee appointed to confer with the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society, relative to holding the state fair in Atlanta, beg to report as follows:

"The conference of committees was held on the [illegible] instant and the following proposition was made by the State Agricultural committee:

"They will hold the fair in Atlanta, provided the premium list of $10,000 is guaranteed and the sum of $4,500 in cash be raised immediately to meet the current expenses between now and the opening of the fair, such as clerical work, advertising, etc. This last proposition we amended and it was satisfactory to the society, that $1,000 be paid and $400 per month till the day of opening.

"Your committee recommend that you call a citizens' meeting in the chamber of commerce on Monday morning, May 31st, at 10 o'clock, at which time these suggestions could be made to the citizens at large.

"That committees be appointed at that meeting to canvass each line of business in the city, and that the members composing these committees should be representative men in each particular line of business which they are to canvass, for the purpose of raising the $4,500. Subscriptions to this fund to be regarded as donations and to be paid one-fourth cash and the balance when required.

"We recommend that 100 citizens be requested to guarantee the fund of $10,000 for the premium list, each one being liable for [illegible] only.

"That the city of Atlanta will have a voice in the management of the fair and shall have the entire charge of all moneys; that a trust company be appointed to take charge of the gate receipts daily and of all revenues arising from concessions and other sources.

"The disbursement of the moneys arising from the gate receipts, concessionaires and other sources shall be made in the following order:

"The first $10,000 to be devoted to paying the premium list, which will relieve those citizens of their guarantee; then $2,000 to the Amusement Park Company for the use of their buildings and grounds; $4,500 will be returned to the subscribers to the fund of that amount, and the balance, if any, will be equally divided between the subscribers and the State Agricultural Society.

"We believe if the proper spirit is shown by the citizens of Atlanta the state fair will be made a success.

"Very respectfully submitted.
"JAMES E. HICKEY,
"JOSEPH JACOBS,
"R. E. O'DONNELLY."

Mr. Neal's Call.

Mr. Neal is anxious that the meeting Monday morning be a large one and it is expected that the matter will be fully discussed and some conclusion reached at this meeting.

The following is the call for the meeting:

"To the Members of the Chamber of Commerce and Citizens Generally—Pursuant to the recommendation of the committee whose report is herewith attached, a public meeting of the members of the chamber of commerce and of citizens generally is called at the hall of the chamber of commerce for Monday, May 31st, at 10 a. m.

"A full attendance of business men is requested, as it is the purpose of the meeting to take preliminary steps toward bringing the state fair to Atlanta. We believe that satisfactory arrangements can be made by which this can be done at very little or no cost to the city, and that the holding of the annual fair of the State Agricultural Society in Atlanta this fall can be made to result not only in great good to the Agricultural Society, but to Atlanta as well.

"I therefore hope that Monday's meeting will be well attended. T. B. NEAL,
"President Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta."

T. W. TREDENICK,
The Funny Man, Who Will Assist Frank Deshon in Making Merry at the Grand This Summer.

THOUSANDS AT THE PARK.

MANY PICNIC DINNERS SPREAD AT GRANT PARK.

Sunday Schools, Primary Classes and Private Parties Made Up the Throng of Merry Makers.

Grant park was the playground of over two thousand children yesterday. The many picnickers who spread their lunch under the shade of the trees rivaled the thousands of two weeks ago.

Romping here and there, the little folks spent the entire day. In the words of the Mikado, with laughing song and merry dance they inaugurated their brief career. The woods were full of them. At the dinner hour they had scattered from Constitution spring to Lake Abana.

Officer Lackey, who has been patrolling Grant park for the last six years, says he never saw such a gathering of young people. "I have counted over twenty picnic parties here today, and the little folks seem to be enjoying themselves.

"It is a peculiar thing," said the officer, "that of all these thousands of children out here I have not been compelled to tell a single one to keep off the grass, and the flower beds."

Probably the largest picnic crowd was the one from Merritt's Avenue school. There were over two hundred, counting the mothers and nurses. Mrs. Nellie Peters Black had a party of nearly one hundred from Holiness church. This kind lady had on her "working clothes," as she said, and was making lemonade by the gallon for her crowd of little ones.

There were a number of Sunday school classes out to enjoy the day. The primary departments of different private schools were also well represented.

Every car that came in from the park last night on both the Consolidated and Traction lines was packed with the merry makers, tired out yet in a good humor after their day's pleasure.

Kellam & Moore

Leading manufacturers of fine eye-glasses. Any style of glasses desired will be ground by them within an hour or two from time order is received. 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

$6 to St. Simon's and Return.
$6.50 to Cumberland and Return.

Beginning Saturday, June 5th, and continuing weekly thereafter, round trip tickets will be sold via Southern railway at the above cheap rates, good for return on trains leaving Brunswick Monday night following.

Excellent schedules and through Pullman sleeping cars to and from Brunswick.
may30-2t

ICE CREAM CAKES AT LAST.

Committee Passes an Ordinance To Repeal the Old Law.

The ordinance committee of city council held a special meeting at the chamber of commerce yesterday morning for the consideration of the famous ice cream cake ordinance, the repeal of which certain councilmen have been working for many weeks.

After some discussion it was decided to frame an ordinace repealing the old law prohibiting the sale of cakes on the street, for the consideration of council at next regular meeting.

A tax of $25 per annum, however, will be levied on every street vender, and every dealer, and the former will be compelled to have a place of business. The venders must not give open air concerts on the streets with their unearthly yells, but must rely on their own fascinating personality to attract trade.

There are several firms already organized in the city to go into the ice-cream cake business, and it will not be long until the streets are full of venders, provided council passes the ordinance.

Councilman Culberson's bicycle ordinance was also taken up and an adverse report formed on account of the recent discovery of old laws which about cover the same points.

BACK FROM OLD POINT.

Echoes from the Insurance Meeting Last Week.

The Southeastern Tariff Association departed from its usual course at the recent annual meeting in appointing an arbitration committee of fifteen, to whom shall be referred all complaints and violations of the commission rule. This committee is to be appointed by the president of the association and will be composed of the strongest men in the business. It is to be confined strictly to officers and managers of companies.

Those who attended the Old Point meeting say that the association handled the violators of rules without gloves and by their uncompromising course made it exceedingly unpopular to be classed with those whose chief aim and object was to get just a little advantage of the other fellow.

The most striking figure in the convention was the venerable George L. Chase, president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. Tall, erect and persuasive in debate, he was at all times master of the situation and gave the clearest explanation of the commission question yet advanced.

The effort made by some underwriters to return to primitive methods and not give the assured the proper means and information to improve his risk, in order to secure rate reduction, found little favor with the Southeastern Tariff Association. Those who supported the measure may or may not have been acting under instructions, but to say the least, it has not advanced them very high on the list of progressive and up-to-date underwriters.

H. C. Stockdell is visiting the New York office of the company and will return shortly.

Manager Knowles, of the Pennsylvania, returned in his private car after visiting points north before attending the annual meeting.

The recent severe losses at Savannah have caused companies considerable annoyance and they see no return to that condition which will secure for them a profit in this city. Only one Georgia city approaches Savannah in unprofitableness—that is Macon. Complaint is still made that the fire department is slow and utterly inefficient.

Insurance men think it strange that Macon, Ga., merchants should affect not to know why rates have been advanced. It is apparent that some have forgotten the record for ten years recently published by agents in that city. It showed in that period that for every dollar taken in the Macon people had been paid over a dollar in return for losses. Litigation connected with the water works has resulted in delaying the work of improvement to a marked extent.

The failure of the Georgia Mutual removes about the last of the new mutuals organized in recent years to duplicate the success of the Southern Mutual. The plan has proven a failure and it remains to be seen if the policy holder can be made to contribute to the payment of losses. The advertised guaranty notes would also prove interesting assets at this time.

Tennessee has been the most unprofitable of all southern states this year. It is followed closely by Georgia, which has had many disastrous fires.

The American Fire Insurance Company, of New York, has completed all arrangements for opening a department in Atlanta and has appointed Hatcher & Dunlap managers.

The American Fire is an old company, organized in 1857, and it has made its deposit and complied with all the laws of the state. Its many friends will be glad to note that they are entering the south through a department and congratulate them on getting the enterprising firm of Hatcher & Dunlap to take charge of the management.

SIDNEY LASCELLES,
Who, It Appears, Is Now Being Persecuted by Enemies on Account o His Recent Marriage.

SOLDIERS' HOME TO GO AT AUCTION

Motion For New Trial Was Withdrawn Yesterday.

SALE WILL SOON OCCUR

Cherished Dream of the Disabled Soldier Will Vanish.

Board of Trustees Will Now Proceed To Advertise the Confederate Veterans' Home, After Which It Will Be Sold by the Court.

The cherished wish that the confederate veterans of the state might be cared for in the beautiful home in the eastern part of the city will never be realized by the philanthropic lovers of the lost cause, who donated money and land to the home. Soon the last chapter in the sad history of the home's failure will have been completed and the curtain will fall upon the drama that was born full of hope and expectancy.

Yesterday morning the motion for new trial, which was filed several months ago by Colonel W. T. Moyers, was withdrawn and the property will soon be sold under the decree of the superior court. It is probable that no further efforts will be made to save the home from the block, and when the sale occurs the title to the property will pass into the hands of the new purchaser.

The story of the movement to secure a permanent home for disabled soldiers of the state is one with which the public is yet familiar, for it was due to the hearty response of the people that the land was secured and the building erected. A number of property owners gave the land to the movement, liberal-hearted southerners gave of their means and many small contributions of the nickel and dime variety found their way into the fund that was being raised. When enough had been secured the carpenters and brick masons went to work on the foundations and the stately edifice was created—one of the handsomest buildings in the state, luxuriant in surroundings and handsome and commanding in architectural design and finish.

But the building has never been occupied except by bats and owls. When the structure had been completed the board of trustees announced to the state that the property was ready to be occupied. The state legislature did not look upon the movement with approval, and, strange to say, never was there an appropriation made for the maintenance of the home and the comfort and care of the disabled soldiers. The action of the legislature caused many comments and adverse criticism. Another effort was made on behalf of the home when the next legislature met, but again the home was refused by the politicians and the trustees were forced to make a report to the superior court, showing that they could not discharge their duties on account of the indifference of the legislative members, who had refused to accept the home even as a gift.

The old soldiers were disappointed and sorely grieved. Those of the old warriors who were in actual need had dreamed of a permanent home where the state would provide for their wants as a mark of their esteem and gratitude for the services which the soldiers had rendered in the war when the crisis was at hand.

When the state refused to accept the home it was a sad day in the ranks of the old confederates. They had watched the building as it went up and many a fond and happy anticipation clustered about the walls and in the spacious corridors. Many of the veterans were in absolute need. Their families, many of them, had died, loved ones had moved into distant states and these old men, enfeebled by the exposure of war and crippled from wounds, looked to the completion of the building as the announcement of a new era in their lives.

The Report of the Trustees.

After vainly attempting to secure the acceptance of the home by the state, the board of trustees, which is composed of several prominent citizens of the state, made their report to the judge of the superior court. This report was filed as the last alternative and when it was opened and read in court it showed that the trustees had put forth every effort to have the home accepted and taken by the state, but without success.

The members of the board of trustees stated to the court that they had done all that they could do and believing that nothing further could be accomplished, they asked the court to take the home and relieve them of their trust.

Acting upon the lines of this report, Judge Lumpkin granted an order of the superior court, decreeing that the property should be sold. No upset price was named and it was suggested that the funds arising from the sale of the property should be divided out among the needy soldiers, who would have benefited by the home had the state accepted it.

An answer was filed to the decree of the court and the report of the trustees. This answer was filed by Colonel W. T. Moyers who represented a number of the contributors to the movement. The answer alleged that the trustees had not performed the obligations of their trust, as they had ceased their efforts just as soon as it was ascertained that the state would not make any appropriation.

Colonel Moyers urged that the court restrain the sale for the present, as it was apparent that something might be done to save the home. He thought it was a disgrace to the state to see the property sacrificed and he did not believe the home should be sold. The decision of the judge was adverse to Colonel Moyers and his petitioners, and a motion for a new trial was filed to the decision.

Moyer's Motion Is Withdrawn.

Yesterday morning Colonel Moyers was present in open court. He stated to Judge Lumpkin that he appeared as counsel for the movants in the bill and in his place desired to withdraw the motion for a new trial.

When the case was called Mr. W. T. Moyers, attorney for the Atlanta Realty and Improvement Company, addressed the court. Mr. Moyers said:

"My clients, although the largest of the donors to the home, having given sixty acres of land and $1,500 in money, have had no selfishness in this litigation. Your honor will recall that their sole effort has been to have this splendid charity conducted as it was originally intended and according to the plans of its founder, the great Mr. Grady. They have not asked to have either their land or their money returned to them, but as donors they have intervened to protect the beneficiaries, our needy confederate veterans. They knew that under the law no trust can fail for want of a trustee, and they and I have believed that this trust should not fail because of the inability of the present trustees to maintain their trust. We have contended that, as they confess they cannot carry it out, others who can do so should be put in their places, and this has been our sole contention.

"Your honor has held that the home shall be sold and the best disposition possible, for the beneficiaries, shall be made by the trustees of the proceeds. To prolong this case would be simply to stand between the old soldiers and their deserts, not such benefits as we think they should have, but still something for their good, and we will get out of the way. I have here an order dismissing our motion, which will leave your decree of sale to stand. I am instructed by my clients, who I submit are entitled to some consideration from a chancellor, to impress upon your honor that to sell this property outright now would be to sacrifice it, and to enable some speculator to get at less than its value what belongs to people who need all they can get."

A College Is Suggested.

Colonel Moyers believes the building could be used to great advantage as a male college.

"It seems to me," said he, "that the proper thing for the people of Atlanta to do is to buy this home at its full value and supply with it the greatest need of our city—a first-class male college. It is the most beautiful piece of property, considering building, site and other advantages, in the county, and perfectly adapted for such a purpose. I am somewhat selfish in desiring a male college in Atlanta, because I have some boys whom I wish to keep at home as long as possible. I don't wish to send them away for their education. But I will be unselfish; I will give in cash as much as any other citizen of Atlanta in proportion to our worth, for this purpose. Can't you newspaper men take up the matter?"

WHITE'S MOTHER WILL PLEAD.

She Will Be There When the Case Is Presented.

Columbus, Ga., May 29.—(Special.)—Henry White's aged mother will be present when his attorneys present the application for commutation to Governor Atkinson Monday morning. A sister of the young man will also go up to Atlanta.

White says that he is prepared to die Friday, in case the governor does not commute his sentence.

He is visited regularly by spiritual advisers.

Imperial Steel Plate French Range

Our New Range

$24.50 $24.50

$24.50

(Delivered free to any railroad station in Georgia, the Carolinas, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi.)

Bigger! Better! Cheaper!

Than any range ever offered before. Just look at the size: Top cooking surface, 27 by 27 inches; oven, 22 inches deep, 15 inches wide, 12 inches high. Four large 8-inch holes. Weighs 265 pounds. Duplex grates, heavy fire box linings, heavy cross pieces, drop oven door, large sliding ash pan.

The walls are made of two thicknesses of steel plate, with a sheet of asbestos between, making positively the best range ever offered.

The large top closet goes free with every range.

Wood & Beaumont Stove and Furniture Co., 85-87 Whitehall, 70-72 S. Broad

MAIL ORDERS Receive prompt attention. Our range and refrigerator circulars sent free on application, showing names and addresses of 2,000 purchasers of our Imperial Steel Plate French Range.

R. S. Crutcher
53 PEACHTREE ST.

Go to the Up 2 Date Furniture Emporium, where you can furnish your house complete, from Parlor to Kitchen, at prices as LOW as any in the land. Cash or on time.

Our "NATIONAL" and "WHITNEY" Baby Carriages surpass all others in style, workmanship and Low Prices.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

Our America and Siberia Refrigerators and Ice Boxes are not excelled by any and prices right.

All are invited to attend our opening of new store next Wednesday and Wednesday evening, June 3d.

R. S. CRUTCHER, 53 and 55 Peachtree Street.

MODEST, HONEST STATEMENTS.

No exaggeration, no humbugging by misrepresentation, must be the standard of this store's advertisements; the pivotal center of cut prices; the store that has reconciled cut prices with honest and pure Drugs and Medicines ……

Crude Carbolic Acid for disinfecting purposes, pints 15c, quarts	25c
Darby's Prophylactic Fluid	35c
Platt's Chlorides	38c
Chloride Lime, pound	10c
Copperas, 5 pounds	15c
Blair's Almond Meal	18c
McDade's Succas Atlerans	$1.65
Tarrant's Aperient	38c 75c
Best Tonic 20c, or	$2.25 dozen
Bird Bitters	18c
Bird Seed	8c
Atwood's Jaundice Bitters	20c
Palmer's Blood Purifier	75c
Bromidia	75c
Butter Color	18-38-75c
Sulphur Candles	10-18
Empty Capsules, per box	15c
Playing Cards, Hart's Squeezers	25c
Bicycle Playing Cards	25c
Steamboat Playing Cards	10c
Actress Playing Cards. Each card has the portrait of some stage celebrity. Entirely new	$1.00
Phillips' Cocoa	30c
Corn Files, Japanese	18c
Hair Curlers	10, 15 and 25c
Pray's Rosaline	18c
Diamond Nail Enamel	18c
Coarsey's Essence Pepsin	67c

Legrand's Oriza Violet Extract	$1.00
Roger & Gallet's Violet de Parme Extract	73c
Crown Crabapple Extract, 10-ounce	60c
Colgate's Violet Water	35c-75c
Lundborg's Extract, full line of odors.	
1-ounce sizes	50c
2-ounce sizes	75c
4-ounce sizes	$1.25
Roger & Co.'s Imported Handkerchief Extracts, equal to any, all odors, 1-ounce	25c
Liebig's Malt Extract, equal to the best, superior to most	15c
Per dozen	$1.50
Wampole's Malt Extract and Hypophosphites	25c
Hoff's Malt Extract	30c
Per dozen	$3.00
With Iron	35c
Per dozen	$3.50
Hunyadi Water	18c
Poland Water, pints	18c
Poland Water, ½ gallon	50c
California Port Wine, quarts	25c
California Sherry Wine, quarts	35c
California Port Wine, quarts	35c
Rabbit Foot Corn Whiskey, quarts	50c
Old Oscar Pepper Whiskey, quarts	75c
Overholt's Rye Whiskey, quarts	$1.00

SPECIAL.—We want more out-of-town business. We have the facilities for handling it successfully and to the entire satisfaction of our patrons. Send us an order and find out……

JACOBS' PHARMACY,
THE BIRTHPLACE OF CUT PRICES
6 and 8 Marietta Street.

DIZZINESS

is only one of the danger signals that nature uses to tell us that our kidneys are not acting right, and that we are in danger of Bright's Disease, and other kidney troubles. When the kidneys are not doing their duty as filters of the blood, the poison which should be filtered out through the urine, remains in the system and disease results. This condition can be

CURED

"Hobbs celebrated Sparagus Kidney Pills are simply grand. My wife has, for the past nine months or a year complained of severe pain in the back and weakness. After five days' treatment, headache gone, pain gone and return of appetite. My wife says she feel one hundred per cent better. E. B. Ball, Asheville, N. C."

HOBBS Sparagus Kidney Pills.

HOBBS REMEDY CO., PROPRIETORS, CHICAGO.
Hobbs Pills For Sale in ATLANTA, GA., by JACOBS' PHARMACY CO., 6 and 8 Marietta St.

CYCLE RACES AGAIN TOMORROW NIGHT

The Swift Southern Circuit Chasers Ready for the Bout.

WILL BE BETTER THAN EVER

Weinig Will Be on His Mettle and Will Do His Best.

CARPENTER WILL BE HARD TO BEAT

The Men Are in Better Trim Now Than They Have Been Since the Circuit Begun.

Since leaving Chattanooga the riders of the southern cycle circuit have been reenforced by quite a number of Atlanta professionals, as well as others who have been taking a short rest. They are all very busy on the track getting into condition for the races here on Monday and Tuesday, when an especially attractive programme will be given.

Among the cracks now on hand and who will race are a number of the very fastest in the country. At the head of the percentage table of winnings stands the name of Weinig, whose performances on the southern circuit have been very successful this season.

Weinig is only twenty-two years of age and a native of Buffalo, N. Y., where he made his first reputation as a wheelman in 1894, before the days of professional bicycle races. He is six feet tall, of robust build and big muscular limbs, which he manages to keep in good condition for either sprint or long distance. In 1894 he made a remarkable showing in Buffalo and came at once into more than mere local prominence, for he placed to his credit the American championship records for twenty-five and fifty miles, giving all previous marks a boost in the air with seven seconds margin. His career begins from that time. That astute manager, Tom Eck, who seems to have an insight into the future of cyclists and always manages to bring out stars, saw great speed in the New Yorker and secured him for his team, which was to wipe up the tracks of Europe against all comers. John S. Johnson was the bright particular star who was to outshine the firmanent on that trip of six months of last season, and Ray McDonald and Weinig were taken along as satellites. But, alas, Johnny Johnson failed to shine with the frogeaters as expected, so it remained for Weinig to let out a reef or two in his leg tackle, take on an additional hump and introduce a few champions to the game of being the centers of various and sundry rings he rode around them. They had had a dose or two of Dr. Zimmerman's pills, and Weinig's prescriptions were productive of more or less of that "tired" feeling.

He started but eight times and was defeated twice. Notable among his races were the following:

Defeated Champion in ten kilometers (six and one-quarter miles) race at Reuben, France; Hauvast, twenty kilometers at Brussels; Saunes, twenty kilometers, at Antwerp; and Fischer, the Belgian champion at a fifteen kilometers distance. He also won two short distance international championship races, and was finally forced to yield first money in two races before his return. During his sojourn abroad Weinig, who is a well-read, well-informed young man, occupied his spare time writing a series of weekly letters on not only cycling matters, but of general interest, which were published in The Buffalo Express.

Weinig is one of the fastest men in the saddle today. He is not a beauty in riding position, for he disfigures and distorts his magnificent athletic figure by getting into the position most convenient for bringing every force of his great strength into play.

Charley Carpenter, of New Jersey, who has been making headquarters in Atlanta since he joined the circuit, is one of the uncertain quantities in any race he may enter. At times his speed is something remarkable, and then again he rides with an apparent indifference as to whether he ever gets there or not. These are his off days, however, and at present he is in winning shape. His training is all that the most careful could desire, and his work is conscientious. As he has not ridden with the others for about a month, he may have something up his sleeve in preparation for Monday. He openly declares that whoever gets the money will get a run for it far from easy.

Carpenter is quite young and is comparatively a new rider. His business has been that of office man and bookkeeper until he adopted the wheel as a professional last season. He made his great hit in New York against about all of the best ones. It was at the close of the great six day race in Madison Square Garden in a twenty-five mile competitive race where he scored a world's record of twenty-three and nine-tenths miles in the first hour of the running. He will leave here with the riders and resume his work around the circuit.

Perhaps one of the fastest riders in the country, who, like Anderson, of St. Louis, (the 1:03 record man, paced by a train) relies more upon strength than speed for his winnings, is John L. Decker.

Of the former he has abundance, being built from the ground up as solid as a wall.

Ashley Falls, Mass., is the home of Decker, and he raced altogether in the east until last year, which put in through the southeast. At El Paso, where he spent the winter months, and in the other Texas cities he did some very fast riding. Ill luck seems to have been on his trail almost ever since he joined the circuit at the commencement of the season, for every time anyone wishes to fall Decker is always around to get in on the tumble, and if no one else starts the sliding, why John does a solo toboggan for the delectation of the audience. At the last meeting here he hurt himself, but rode in Montgomery, where he fell and so severely bruised one of his legs that he has not been on a wheel since. On Monday, however, Decker will face the starter and endeavor to show his number to the other contestants. Followers of the sport are familiar with his enviable record of recent months, which is that of a great rider.

In the more recent additions to the ranks of professionals there are several young riders deserving of mention, who have shown the public first class performances, and developed sufficient speed to make loafing dangerous for the older and faster riders. John Chapman, Parquette, Spier, Barry and Monroe came into view prominently as present fast riders and possible future record breakers, along with Stocking and others, who will ride at this meeting.

In good form and in the bunch here now is George Quinn, one of the veterans of southern riders, who at present makes his home in Memphis. For two years Quinn held the championship of the south, and like all champions he finally gave place to younger and newer blood. He is a racer yet, however, and puts a fair share of the prize money away at every meeting. In the last year or so he has brought to the front quite a few youngsters, and now has an amateur or two in training, who show promise of great development.

LASCELLES OFF TO THE FAIR.

He Leaves with His Bride To Visit the Centennial.

Sidney Lascelles and his bride left last night for the Nashville exposition, after spending two days in Atlanta. They will remain two or three days in the Tennessee capital, returning to Fitzgerald Tuesday or Wednesday.

Lascelles has not yet discovered the author of the extremely damaging story about him, circulated in Rome last week and published in The Hustler. When he does, however, he promises to make it warm for him.

When seen by a Constitution representative at the Kimball yesterday morning, he expressed himself on this point in no doubtful terms. In reply to the question if he had found the man, the quondam Lord Beresford answered: "No, but when I do there won't be much man left."

"Going to do him, are you?" he was asked.

"Well," replied Fitzgerald's leading citizen, "one of us will get done!" and his manner plainly implied the words: "That one won't be me!"

Lascelles's attorney, Mr. Dean, is now in Rome engaged in trying to ferret out the author of the offensive circular. Lascelles stated yesterday morning that a certain man in Rome was suspected, but that the proof was not strong enough as yet to warrant any action being taken.

Another Victory in Court for the Imperial Hair Regenerator.

After the remarkable victory which the Imperial Chemical Manufacturing Co., of 292 Fifth avenue, New York, obtained in the circuit court of the United States against the firm of Hein, Hyman & Oppenheim, another infringer was enjoined Saturday.

This time it was the so-called Victoria Hair Regenerator, which, by Judge Kirkpatrick, of the United States circuit court in Trenton, was decided to be an infringement of the Imperial Chemical Manufacturing Company's patent. The decisions hold that the invention of complainant, which consists of ingredients that restore the natural color to gray hair, and which at the same time has been proven perfectly harmless, is one of the most important discoveries of the age, and properly patented.

To Meet Monday Night.

A meeting of the Atlanta Alumni Association of the University of Georgia will be held at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at which meeting not only the graduates but matriculates of the university are invited to be present. This is the annual meeting of the organization, and officers for the next year will be chosen. It is specially desirous that not only regular alumni, but all who have attended the university at any time co-operate with the Alumni Association—membership being open to all matriculates.

Fine Fishing at East Lake.

Some very fine fish have been caught at East Lake during the past week. Mr. D. Ashley caught a willow cat weighing six pounds. Mr. S. W. Day caught a four-pound trout. Another party caught a five-poung sucker and several very fine perch. The company has a night watchman at the lake to accommodate its customers and prevent the lake from being seined. The water is rapidly clearing and the fishing is fine.

You Are Very Foolish

To suffer with piles and other rectal troubles. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street, will guarantee to cure you without pain or loss of time. Consultation free.

You can get the cheap ones anywhere, but we sell you the "Gurney" and there is no better Refrigerator made in the world. Most economical, durable and convenient. We can show a hundred reasons why the Gurney is best. Call and see us. Hightower & Graves, 98 Whitehall street.

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall St., Kimball House..

10-r. h., 223 Capitol ave....	$35 00
9-r. h., 189 Ponce de Leon ave.; large, shaded lot....	40 00
9-r. h., Washington st....	50 00
8-r. h., 81 East North ave.; strictly modern..	—
8-r. h., Woodward ave., close in.... ..	25 00
7-r. h., 227 Courtland ave....	25 00
7-r. h., 102 N. Pryor st., near in..	—
7-r. h., with stable, 406 Rawson st.......	20 00
6-r. h. 109 E. Ga. ave., June 10th........	25 00
6-r. h., 231 Hilliard st....	18 00
6-r. h., 53 Cooper st....	25 00
5-r. h., 51 E. Harris st..	25 00
5-r. h., 19 Corput st....	10 00
5-r. h., 82 Hood st., newly painted.. ..	12 00
4-r. h., 119 Logan st....	10 00
Central store, 25 W. Mitchell..	40 00

FOR RENT.

Those desiring to rent houses, stores, offices, sleeping rooms, coal or wood yard, or, in fact, anything to be rented, by leaving their names and addresses, or sending same in to us, we will mail them weekly until they get what they want, one of our weekly papers we are now publishing, ing description. Our new list is complete. Respectfully, John J. Woodside, the renting agent, No. 50 North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

For Rent.

The banking office of the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, corner Broad and Alabama streets. Possession given on June 1st or thereafter. Apply to

TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA,
may 26—7t Equitable Building.

For Rent by J. Covington, No. 19 S. Forsyth St. 'Phone 1619.

10-r. h., 241 Whitehall st....	$37 50
8-r. h., 98 Formwadt st....	30 00
8-r. h., 402 Chestnut st....	8 00
7-r. h., 23 McDaniel st..	20 00
7-r. h., 116 Highland ave....	22 50
6-r. h., 19 McDaniel st..	20 00
6-r. h., 391 Luckie st..	20 00
6-r. h., 145 W. Mitchell st..	16 00
6-r. h., 26 Elliott st....	15 00
5-r. h., 126 Formwalt st....	15 00
5-r. h., 89 McDaniel st	16 00
4-r. h, 256 Formwalt st....	10 00
4-r. h., 18 Broyles st....	8 50
3-r. h., 190 W. Fair st....	7 50
1 Store, Whitehall st....	25 00
1 Lage new store, 195 Peters st..	30 00
1 Store, 98 Nelson st....	8 00
1 Store, 546 Marietta st......	10 00

my30 sun tues thur

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 50 N. Broad street, corner Walton. Office open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

8-r. h., 47 Peters..	$14 00
6-r. h., 19 Brotherton..	22 50
6-r. h., 11 Wellbourne..	7 00
18-r. h., 15 Houston..	60 00
11-r. h., 31 Gilmer..	40 00
7-r. h., 41 W. Baker, furnished..	35 00
5-r. h., 227 E. Georgia ave..	16 00
6-r. h., 53 Gilmer, gas and water..	21 00
5-r. h., Seaboard ave., at Inman Park..	18 00
6-r. h., 20 Gilmer..	21 00
8-r. h., 197 E. Georgia ave..	18 00
5-r. h., 154 Piedmont..	17 50
5-r. h., 483 Piedmont..	12 50
8-r. h., 33 Stonewall, new..	25 00
5-r. h., 182 Hunnicutt..	8 00
6-r. h., 42 Luckie..	30 00
7-r. h., 25 Dunlap..	25 00
9-r. h., 101 E. Ellis..	30 00
6-r. h., 27 Cooper..	25 50
8-r. h., 189 Crew..	15 00

Rent by D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter.

I HAVE over fifty choice houses from 3 to 10 rooms each for rent this week. Call and see my list before you rent a house. D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter street, real estate, renting and loan agent.

BOTANIC

BLOOD BALM

Cures to Stay Cured.

Thousands of voluntary certificates received during the past fifteen years certify with no uncertain sound that Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) will cure to stay cured, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Sores, Blotches and the most malignant blood and skin diseases. Botanic Blood Balm is the result of forty years' experience of an eminent, scientific and conscientious physician. Send stamp for book of wonderful cures, and learn which is the best remedy. Beware of substitutes said to be "just as good," and buy the long-tested and old reliable, Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) Price only $1 per large bottle. For sale by druggists. Address Blood Balm Company, Atlanta, Ga. may 2—1m sun wed

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—Silent partner with $500 to invest in paying business; will give security against loss and guarantee $75 per month. Address Yankee, care Constitution.

THE LATEST wonderful discovery, the Zambesi diamonds; experts pronounce them wonderful and closest to genuine yet discovered; detection impossible; wealthy people replacing their costly jewels with our new diamonds at one-twentieth the expense; shipped with privilege examination. Particulars address M. S. Bodkin & Co., 358 Dearborn street, Chicago.

$20 TO $1,000—MAKE money by successful speculation on the races. Send for book and particulars. Morris & Co., 119 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WANTED PARTNER with $2,500 to take interest in manufacturing light specialty. Don't answer unless you have the money and mean business. Answer B. C., care Constitution.

GET RICH QUICKLY—Send for "300 Inventions Wanted." Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, New York. jan31-sun-tf

FOR SALE—One of the best paying, cleanest, well established businesses in the city; centrally located; party desires to sell and will sell cheap as he cannot give his time and attention to it; a rare charce for one wishing to settle in Atlanta. Address, Mack, care French, Constitution office, Atlanta, Ga. may8-1m

FOR SALE—Air ship. Will give party or company ¼ interest in patent for money to build trial airship. Henry Heintz, Elkton, S. D., or care John Wedderburn & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE — Bicycle shade. When not needed may be folded in compact form and conveniently arranged in rear of seat. Strong and durable. F. S. Youngman, care John Wedderburn & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Baby Walker and Chair. So constructed as to properly support the child and yet permit of perfect freedom of movement. Address P. August Anderson, care John Wedderburn & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Gutter attachment. Allows water to readily pass into eaves trough, but positively prevents any foreign matter from entering same. Address Mrs. Louis Arth, care John Wedderburn & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Harness attachment. Simple and practical device for preventing animal from breaking the strap by which it may be tied. Reliable and effective. Address John Durlam, care John Wedderburn & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Controlling lever. Provided with a clutch mechanism for automatically locking lever in adjusted position. Perfect in action, simple and durable. Address A. L. Parsons, care John Wedderburn & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Flour sifter. So constructed as to provide for successive sifting operations, thereby greatly increasing lightness of flour. For particulars, address Mrs. E. T. Harding, care John Wedderburn & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE or Rent—The dining room business of the Scarratt house on account of having other business (that I can't neglect) to attend to. J. B. Scarratt.

FOR SALE—Another shipment of those ranges that I have sold so many of has just arrived; they please others, they will please you, and one of the pleasantest features is that you can pay for it at $1 per week. Come and see. M. H. Abbott, 150 and 152 Marietta street.

DESIRABLE PARTY with $2,500 can secure salaried office position. Money secured by purchase money note. Southern Commercial Co., 14 N. Forsyth st.

WE HAVE many first-class business investments on our books. Investigation solicited. Southern Commercial Co., 14 N. Forsyth st.

$500 CASH buys neat office business in Atlanta. Southern Commercial Co., 14 N. Forsyth st.

PARTIES needing capital in their business will secure favorable results through the agency of Southern Commercial Co., 14 N. Forsyth st.

MANAGER with $4,000 can secure lucrative position. Southern Commercial Co., 14 N. Forsyth st.

FOR SALE—Patent No. 566,678. Self-adjustable Ratchet Pipe Wrench. Will not slip, crush or mar pipe. Will sell whole or one-half interest in United States, Canada, Great Britain or state rights. Address W. S. Gilmore, Sorgho, Ky.

FOR SALE—Nut Lock. Clamping action of bolt is positive and can't be loosened by vibration or by loosening of nut. Address Worst & Hart, care John Wedderburn & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Curry Comb and Brush. Quickly cleaned by operating lever, which may be done by the hand manipulating the implement. For particulars address David Rees, care John Wedderburn & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C.

WE HAVE $3,500 to invest outside of Atlanta in manufacturing or office business. Southern Commercial Co., 14 N. Forsyth st.

LOST.

LOST—Ladies' black combination purse between Nunnally's corner and Woodward avenue containing gold monogram scarfpin, silver glove buttoner. Return to 537 Woodward avenue.

LOST—On 27th between No. 162 South Pryor and Brunswick hotel, black purse containing $36.50 and receipt. Return to 162 South Pryor and receive reward.

LOST OR STOLEN—Black silk velvet dolman, covered with real black thread lace flounce about thirty inches wide and two and a half yards long; small ruffles of thread lace and greenish jet ornaments around the neck; lined with black surah. Liberal reward for return to Mrs. W. M. Dickson, 754 Peachtree street.

REWARD—$25 reward for return of a Hoffman bicycle numbered 10890. Wheel stolen night of 25th. Charles E. Hawker, 503 Temple Court. may 27 7t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—$10,000 worth of real estate in Washington, D. C.; Brunswick, Ga., and Akron, O., beautifully located, near in and in first-class section; will exchange for Atlanta property. Geo. S. May, 12 W. Alabama st.

WANTED—To Exchange.

WANTED—A horse in exchange for a good '96 pattern wheel. Address L. E. B., Constitution.

WANTED—To exchange a fine combination horse, harness and phaeton for a small house and lot at the edge of city on south side. Will pay balance monthly. Address A. J., this office.

J. REGENSTEIN

For a Special in fine Sailors we shall offer tomorrow 100 dozen of Fine Mohair Sailors in the latest block, black, white and all colors, worth $2.25 ....

For $1 Monday.

Another lot of those Ladies' Bernina short-back Sailors that are so popular this season, in all colors

For 45c.

Ladies' extra fine Jap. Sennet Sailors in black, white or navy, 2-piece brims with all-silk bands, well worth $1.00..........

For 65c.

Flower Bargains:

200 boxes of fine imported French Montures, also large bunches of Silk poppies and fine sprays of American Beauty Roses, values from 75c to $1.25 per spray, at one-third their value. Choice........

Monday 35c.

Twenty-five boxes of Silk Cornflowers or Bluets, nine flowers to the bunch, worth $1.00..............

For 50c.

Silk Chiffon or Mousseline de Soie, in white, cream, pink, blue and lilac..........

At 39c per yd.

J. REGENSTEIN,

40 WHITEHALL ST.

SENSATIONAL ONE-DAY SALE OF

Dress Skirts, Waists, Wrappers.

Terrific Reductions Throughout the Entire Line.

Dress Skirts.

50 fancy-check Dress Skirts, full width and well made for Monday,

At $1.50

Ladies' Brilliantine Skirts, extra wide in all lengths, lined and interlined, an immense bargain for Monday, worth $5.00........

At $2.98

A very handsome Silk Dress Skirt with large figures, all new designs, worth $9.50..........

For $6.98

All-wool Grenadine Dress Skirts, over colored linings, very swell, worth $4.50..........

For $2.98

Ladies' figured Brilliantine Skirts, rustle lined, velvet bound and extra wide, at the very special price..........

Of $3.48

Ladies' Wrappers.

One lot Ladies' Calico Wrappers, extra wide and nicely trimmed. Actual worth $1.00..........

Choice at 59c

One lot of Ladies' Wrappers of the finest quality of Percale, guaranteed to be worth $1.50 or $1.75. Choice..........

At 99c

New Waists.

Hundreds of them to be placed on sale at an unmerciful cut in price.

All the 75c, $1.00, $1.25 qualities of Percale Waists, with attached collars, we offer choice.

For 39c

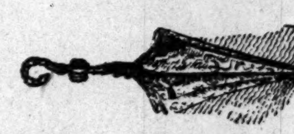
Ladies' fine Lawn Shirt Waists, in all the new colors, with detachable white collars and turn-back cuffs. Choice..........

For 58c

Fine French Organdie Shirt Waists, made in the very latest fashion—collars and cuffs detachable. All this season's swellest effects, worth $2.50..........

For $1.50

Umbrellas and Parasols.



26-inch English Gloria Umbrellas, with steel frames, assorted handles, for Monday..........

At 50c

We have the best Umbrella in America today for $1.00. Ladies' and Gents' Silk Serge, with steel rod, fancy handle and silk tassels. Our great leader..........

For $1.00

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BICYCLE factory wants to engage personal representatives in every town. No last year's stock, or second-hand stock. All goods fresh from factory at prices never before offered. 13 models. Send for sample wheel and catalogue. Lincoln's Home Cycle Co., Springfield, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED to sell our gall cure. Guaranteed cure for all harness and saddle sores while working the horse. Liberal inducements. Electric Cure Co., 219 Greenwich street, New York.

ATTACHMENT for gins; guaranteed to save $5 per bale; never stop whole season to clean saws; rights for sale. Jas. P. Field, Atlanta, Ga.

$200 INVESTED earns $80 weekly; no stock speculation or gold mine investment; you control capital; fifth successful year. Particulars free. Chase & Campbell, 12 Union Square, New York.

FOR SALE, SALOON—First-class; doing one of the best businesses in the city; must sell by July 1st. O. F. C., care Constitution.

MONEY IN DRUGS—I have permanent state license. You furnish the money. C. W. Parker, M. D. (practicing), 301 Peters street, Atlanta, Ga.

$10,000 FULL-PAID stock, worth par, with good paying office business to live man; can be had for $3,500; the business will grow and the stock increase in value and pay dividends; no debts; this is opportunity of life time. Address "Business," care Scotia hotel.

FOR SALE FOR DIVISION—One manufacturing plant, improved machinery, capacity 25 wagons per day; one (1) merchant mill for wheat and corn, capacity 225 bushels per day; one (1) three (3) seventy (70) saw ginnery. Munger's complete system. All run by same power. Also one (1) 15 h.-p. portable engine and saw mill. For full particulars address G. R. Tappan, manager White Plains Manufacturing Co., White Plains, Ga.

OFFICE BUSINESS for sale that netted $361 in last two months; can be run in any town; close investigation invited by those who mean business. Address, at once, P. O. Box 600, Atlanta, Ga.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY to loan on pianos, diamonds, bicycles, watches, etc. Harris Loan Company, 45 North Broad street.

REFRESHMENT PRIVILEGE on excursion to Montgomery, June 12th, for sale. Address John George, 236 Courtland, or Box 166, city.

FOR SALE—State agency of one of the oldest and strongest natural premium life insurance companies that writes the simplest and best policy written. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Good contract. Terms reasonable. Box 406.

COMPLETE job printing outfit, with profitable run of city business, for sale, at a bargain, on easy terms. Any one wanting to locate in Atlanta will never have a better opportunity. Address Whitfield, care Constitution office.

ANY ONE with $500 ready cash can buy business that will pay $100 a month. "Quick," Constitution.

STOCK OF GROCERIES of late M. R. Murphy for sale, and store for rent. Apply Jno. Corrigan, care Courthouse, or No. 2 Pulliam street.

PERSON OF LITERARY TASTE and some leisure can secure interest in enterprise affording pleasant work and promising good returns. "M," box 436, Atlanta.

FOR SALE—On easy terms, small paying drug store; excellent opening for physician or druggist. F. S. P., care Constitution.

WANTED—Lady with small capital for lucrative position, one who can take occasional trips out of the city. "G. S.," care Constitution.

ANY YOUNG MAN or woman with $300 to $500 and a desire to enter into business for himself can secure a half interest in a new "yankee" manufacturing enterprise that will pay $75 to $200 per month, with absolutely no risk or loss; nothing like it in the south. Address "Northerner," care Constitution.

$1,500—THE CORRECT IDEA in amassing wealth is to invest your dollars when and where they will make dollars for you. Such is the cardinal principal of the rich becoming riched. No commercial enterprise offers such golden opportunities for large or small investors as our this year's turf events. Our statements are worthy presentations of the most skillful turf operations ever exhibited. Last year we realized more than $1,500 per month; results every week. Write for particulars. Conden & Co., Boon block, Covington, Ky.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

WILL SELL a 6 burner gas range reasonable or a small one cheap; not room for both. 105 Luckie.

IF YOU THINK of painting or papering, don't fail to see us before giving out the contract. We have a few more of those $3.75 per room stylish papers left. Call and see us and let us put up some of them for you. Satisfaction guaranteed in both painting and paper hanging. Atlanta Paint and Wall Paper Co., F. O. Mays, proprietor, 29 E. Hunter. Mauck's old stand.

FOR SALE—30-h. p. engine, matcher, sticker moulder, shafting and pulleys; cheap. Address Machinery, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Range, carpet rugs, tables, piano, bedroom furniture, rockers, etc.; exchange for lady's bicycle, 235 Courtland.

FOR SALE—Several very fine fire and burglar proof safes at greatly reduced prices. One Mosler jeweler's or broker's safe, with steel-lined burglar proof chest inside, for $135; one large Cincinnati Safe and Lock Company's safe, 38x50, fire proof, good as new, factory price $165, our price $65. Safes of all sizes and grades at great bargains. Call at 82 and 84 North Broad street. Atlanta Safe and Lock Works.

FOR SALE—Field glass, $10; original cost $30; very powerful, nearly new; will send it for examination by addressing P. O. box 392, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—Otto gas engine, 4 h.-p. in first-class order; must be sold at once. Apply at 11 Marietta street.

HERE IT IS! Harris Roof Paint Co. Apply to 45 Marietta street. What? Harris Roof Paint stops leaks. Yes, and all work guaranteed for three years. J. P. Harris, manager, 45 Marietta street.

PRINTING PRESS, type, cases, etc., cheap, or will exchange for good typewriter or bicycle. Address Press, care Constitution.

SEED CORN, millet, peas, best variety field seed corn for late planting. Persons having peas to sell please communicate with me. T. H. Williams, 5½ South Broad St.

FOR SALE—95 dozen linen and velvet roses and 50 dozen satin roses, three in a bunch, 15 cents bunch, at Frye's, 116 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—A Remington typewriter in first-class condition. Machine is almost new and does excellent work. R. T., care Constitution. may30-3t

IRON SAFE, 60 inches high, has double doors, inside and outside; also one Globe cabinet file; has 24 drawers; also one rapid roller copier. Address "Safe and File," care Constitution.

FOR SALE—100 dozen white trimmed Mackinaw sailors, 25 cents each, at Frye's, 116 Marietta street.

FOR SALE by John W. Vetter one 6-horse power electric motor, Detroit make, good order; $105. Address No. 1 Arcade, Chattanooga, Tenn.

ELEVATORS and dumb waiters. Atlanta Elevator Works, 64 S. Forsyth street. Established 1890. dec27-1y-sun

FIRST-CLASS LIME for sale cheap. Address The Davitte Manufacturing Co., Lavitte, Ga. may 2 2-t sun

NOTICE—We will sell and deliver you one gallon of water daily from Ponce de Leon Springs one month for $1. W. Cassell, 142 Auburn ave. may 9 sun wed 1m

CYLINDER PRESS, R. Hoe Stop Cylinder, hand or steam power, taperless delivery, 33x47, will do first-class work, 4 roller press with roll and table distribution, runs light by hand. This press can be seen running for a few days. Will sell cheap before moving. Printers' Supply, 291 Marietta st. may 26—5t

CYLINDER and job presses, paper cutters, type, stands, cases, etc., new and second-hand. Printers' Exchange, 291 Marietta st. may 26—5t

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

STOCK POSTERS for fairs, bicycles, trotting and running races and baseball always on hand. Calvert Lithographing Co., Detroit, Mich.

WHAT IS HARRIS CO.'S Roof Paint? The best in use. 45 Marietta street. Call or address J. P. Harris, manager.

GO TO THE FINEST dental parlors in the south, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets, and have the best bridge work done that man can do. Atlanta Dental Parlors.

SAY, BUD, don't wear that old slick suit of clothes when you can send it to the Excelsior Steam Laundry and have it cleaned to look like new. Phone 41. 53 Decatur street. W. E. Hanye, manager.

CALL and see our garden and lawn tents; also tents for camping out.

Everybody in Town Talks It.

You can't hear anything but Hard Times anywhere you go. Everybody you meet says something about it. But we are selling goods right and left—fine goods and cheap goods—to rich people and to poor people; and we are proud of the big trade which we have secured absolutely by selling good goods at Great Big Bargains, regardless of the Hard Times. Our bargains tell the tale.

We can show one of the neatest and most complete stocks of Furniture, Mattings, Rugs, Pictures and Baby Carriages to be seen in the city, and we don't ask you to buy unless our prices suit.

RHUDY & CO., 3 adn 5 N. Broad St.

Fair for Benefit W. H. T. Walker Camp Confederate Veterans.

Will be held at 64 Peachtree street, commencing Tuesday evening, June 1st. Donations of flowers, fruits and eatables kindly send in by 5 p. m. of opening day. The public cordially invited. Opening address by Dr. W. W. Landrum. Our soldiers' home is for sale. Many veterans are suffering; can't you help this holy cause? No admission charged. All manner of amusements every evening. All ladies invited to assist us. A committee is at hall all day to receive donations. W. B. BURKE,
may 26—8t Commander.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A canning factory near large city in Tennessee; pays 10 to 20 per cent on investment; capacity 8,000 cans daily; modern machinery; for exchange for well improved Georgia property, hotel, store, farm and country seat in Florida, ditto. For sale—Truck farm near Atlanta; also factory site; 5,000 acres pine land on river and near railroad, price $1.50 per acre; 5,000 acres pine land 60 miles from Atlanta on river and railroad. Francis Fontaine, room 316 Electric building. may 29 sat sun

Gavan Book Co., 41 Peachtree St.

Schoolbooks bought, new or second hand; any kind, any quantity. Teachers having books to dispose of will do well to write us. Circulars and catalogues mailed on application.

Law, medical, scientific and rare books bought. Encyclopedias at one-half price. Write to us for any book wanted. We have it or can get it.

Our motto is half price.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—On installments, lace curtains, portiers and poles, rugs, clocks, hall lamps, hall racks, chairs and tables and hundreds of other things; silverware, quadruple plate, warranted for ten years, twenty-four styles. Will sell to responsible parties on installments. Come and see. M. H. Abbott, 150 and 152 Marietta street.

C. A. HARRIS, AGENT, & CO., 54 North Broad street, will pay cash for second-hand furniture, carpets, stores office furniture, etc. Also, storage cheap. may23-3m-sun

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOME—Montvale, Bedford county, Virginia; large shaded yard; nicely furnished rooms; first-class fare, livery free, on line of Norfolk & Western R. R. Adults, twenty dollars; children, ten. Mrs. Rives Hoffman. may 23-2t sun

WHITE PATH HOTEL is open for accommodation of boarders and pleasure seekers; mineral waters all kinds; the finest resort in North Georgia. Mrs. J. M. Dorn, White Path, Ga. may 23-2t-sun

BEAN STATION, Tenn.—Mineral Hill summer resort; open for guests and visitors; located near Tate Spring and ½ mile from the depot; nine different waters: sulphur, epsom, lithia, etc; terms reasonable. W. J. Heacker, Proprietor. may 2 5t sun

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SPLENDID upright piano for $150, if taken at once. Piano, care Constitution.

J. REGENSTEIN

All Silk Laces in White, Blac or Cream, extra wide and fine de signs. Choice at ....

15c per yard

Infants' and Children's Wa able Caps and Hats, Swiss C and Sun Hats in White and colors. We are headquarters all the latest styles at ....

25c, 50c, 75c, $1.0

Ribbon Bargains

15c Yard for wide Silk Rib and grass linen effects with S border. Also pretty checks in colors, worth 25c to 35c per y For Monday..........

15c per yard

Special for Monday only, pieces of heavy all silk Sash bon, seven inches wide, in all ors, worth 95c, at..........

50c per yar

A great bargain for 25c yard: The most fashionable bons. Not one pattern that is worth double the money. B tiful effects and colorings in Pl Stripes, Checks and Chang Taffetas. In fact the greatest lection of Ribbons ever in Atlanta, at just half namely..........

25c per yar

Handkerchiefs.

Special 100 d of fine Swiss, and French broidered Hand kerchiefs. A chance to get bargain worth and 20c each..........

Choice for 10c

STORAGE.

SECURITY WAREHOUSE

Foundry St. and W. & A. R. R. 'Phone
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR FURNI

OPIUM HABIT.

OPIUM, morphine habit, cure guaran painless; $15, $5 cash, balance wh American Medical Dispensary, Atla Ga., Dr. Roughton, manager. apr2-

"YE OLDE BOOKE SHOPPE,"

No. 23 Marietta Street.

IMPORTERS and dealers in new and ond hand law, medical, scientific, ical, standard choice and rare books, and college textbooks.

FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses,

FOR SALE—Cheap, pair large horses ing single or double, guaranteed and safe. Jacob Elsas, 60 Garnett

FOR SALE—Good buggy and saddle perfectly reliable; can be seen Mon 43 Gresham street.

FOR SALE—Jump seat surrey for Apply at 11 Marietta street morning.

FOR SALE—Colonel S. W. Lard has arrived in the city with a car load of western mares for low cash prices. Capital City Stables, corner Hunter Forsyth streets. Charles S. Thomas, ager.

FOR SALE—One nice 14-passenger suitable for hotel or pleasure wagon, sell cheap. Address "M," care Constit

FOR SALE—Buggy horse; sound strong; very gentle; nice for buggy cart; pretty bay; black points. Cheap cash, or would trade for smaller Address J. C., Constitution.

MEDICAL.

LADIES—Chichester's English Penny Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. for particulars. "Relief for Ladies" by return mail. At druggists. Chiches ter Chemical Company, Philadelphia, june 21-156t sun tues thur

FINANCIAL.

I HAVE two bonds of the Piedmont ing Club for sale at a bargain. Georg May.

WANTED—To buy claims against the S. Dean Co. and Fidelity Bank and T Co. Speculator, care Constitution.

LIFE INSURANCE policies bought cash. T. J. Willison, 47 Blymyer Bld Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—To borrow $1,500 for three years at 7 per cent on central real estate valued at $7,000; no commissions. Address P., P. O. box 1

WANTED—To borrow from private party $1,200 to improve Edgewood property. 109 Jackson street.

WANTED—Salesmen.

WANTED—First-class salesmen with advertising experience to call upon drug trade of Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. For well-known remedy. References required. P. O. box 1325, New Orleans.

SALESMEN—To solicit orders from dealers for A No. 1 staple article; no experience; will bear investigation. Send 10 cents for sample and full particulars. D. Albert, Osborn, O.

TRAVELING—Visiting drug, dry goods, stationery trade to handle finest toilet ... made. Goehring, 218 LaSalle street, Chicago.

WANTED—Reliable salesmen to sell Star Wild Cherry Phosphate in the southern states; give age, experience and references. Address Star Mfg. Co., 36 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Salesmen, $75 weekly made selling Polar Refrigerating Machines; cheapest and best; cools refrigerators 80 per cent cheaper than ice; preserves and renders contents absolutely unperishable; indispensable to hotels, butchers, grocers, saloons and all users of refrigerators; exclusive territory given responsible men. Polar Refrigerating Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—An experienced paper salesman with good reference. Write or apply to Nashville Paper Company, Nashville, Tenn. may 30 3t

$... A WEEK and expenses paid salesmen; staple line; experience unnecessary; permanent position. The W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo. may19wed-sun

SANITARIUM for successful treatment of opium, morphine, chloral and cocaine habits. Elegant accommodations. Very ... cure. Terms reasonable. M. F. Penfield, manager, East Chattanooga, Tenn.

SALESMEN for cigars, $100 per month and expenses paid, inducements to customers. Experience unnecessary. Bailey Bros, 921 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. may25—3t—tues-sun-mon

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Correspondents for weekly newspapers in every town; good pay; inclose stamp. References. Box 520, Atlanta.

TEACHERS—We fill positions in any southern state; we are close to the employing powers; about 5,000 vacancies within the next three months. Write with stamp. The Teachers' Agency, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE—Bright young men to prepare for examination soon to be held for clerks and carriers in Atlanta postoffice. Particulars about all government positions, dates, salaries, etc., free of National Correspondence Institute, Second National Bank building, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Active boys and girls, men and women, to work for National Company; good pay. Apply between 8 and 10 and 2 and 4. 1½ South Broad.

WANTED—One or two first-class machinists at once. DeLoach M. M. Co.

MEN—Send for circulars of our photo figure studies of beautiful woman. Books. ... Pub. Co. Cincinnati, O.

WANTED — Sample distributers everywhere: both sexes; $6 per 1,000; position permanent; inclose stamp. Great Eastern ... Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Gentlemen and ladies to know they can learn shorthand and typewriting, bookkeeping and penmanship, day and night, for a trifle at 108½ South Forsyth street.

SALESMEN—$100 weekly guaranteed and exclusive territory assigned good men for the sale of the genuine Arctic Refrigerating Machine for cooling refrigerators. Guaranteed 75 per cent cheaper than ice. Keeps perishable articles indefinitely. Guaranteed indestructible. Every owner of a refrigerator buys them, as the saving of ice in one month more than pays for machine. Have over 2,000 in use. Write today and secure your territory. (Beware of worthless imitations.) For full particulars and our list of 500 testimonials from leading merchants of the United States, address Arctic Refrigerating Company, Cincinnati, O.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS BUREAU, 70½ Peachtree, assists many stenographers, bookkeepers, drummers, clerks, collectors, druggists, teachers, etc., in securing good positions with reliable firms. Established ...

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced ... with good references. Apply at Fort McPherson Post Dairy.

SIX HUNDRED paid cash for your neighbors' addresses; send 10c at once for blank book for names and instructions. You will also receive our fine illustrated monthly free six months. S. N. Spotts, publisher, Des Moines, Ia.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell to dealers on time; $100 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary. Write for particulars. Acme Cigar Co., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, young man, wants position: certified experience; good references. A. D. Morgan, 83 McAfee street, city.

WANTED—Experienced carpet cleaner to clean several carpets. Apply 93 Auburn avenue.

WANTED—Responsible sample distributers; $3 per 1,000; particulars and samples 10 cents. Crescent Chemical Co., 69 Dearborn, Chicago.

WANTED—An active, energetic man to travel and appoint agents for publishing house. Liberal salary and commission. All expenses paid. Permanent if satisfactory. Address 462 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.

DON'T SPEND your days toiling for others when you can start in the mail order business and be your own boss and get rich. Send 10 cents cash for two books and learn all about it. This is the chance of a lifetime. Write quick, as this advertisement will not appear again. Address Stewart & Co., Munford, Ala.

WANTED—Hustlers in manufacturing towns in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida to sell oldest and best boiler compound made. Liberal contracts offered local and traveling salesmen. "Boiler Compound," care Constitution.

WANTED—Young man stenographer and general office work; only willing one wanted. S. B. C., care Constitution.

WANTED—Help; male; will give $75 per month position in my business for the use of $500 to push same; have more business than means to handle; will give ample security and will return money on 30 days' notice. Address Manufacturer, care Constitution.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen, druggists, teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address The Texas Business Bureau, J. W. Hudnall, Proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED TEACHERS—Superintendent and primary teacher for Lumpkin public schools. Examination of applicants for superintendency will be held in Lumpkin, Ga., June 18th. Election June 21st; term ten months; salary of superintendent $1,000; primary teacher $350 a year. Apply to F. ... Gregory, secretary. may 27 thur sun

DRY GOODS and fancy goods up to date window dresser and card writer wanted. Address Cohen Bros., Jacksonville, Fla. may 26—wed fri sun

WANTED—Catholic man to travel for old established house; must begin on low salary. Address Catholic Truth, lock box ..., Chicago. may 2 6-t sun

MEN AND WOMEN to work for us day or evening at their homes; pleasant work; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; we pay salary; inclose stamp for particulars. Standard Manufacturing Company, 123 W. ... street, New York. may 16 7-t sun

EXAMINATIONS for teachers in public schools of Cartersville, Ga., will be held June 5, 1897. A. M. Foute, secretary. may19-2w wed sun

CATHOLIC men and women out of employment can learn of a permanent position at good wages. Address J. S. Hyland & Co., 35 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. may26-3t-sun

MEN—Who will work for ... day, salary or commission; canvass ... consumers and dealers. Clifton Soap & ... Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. apr25 4t sun

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; wages and experience ... in shops while learning; constant practice and expert instructions here; only ... months required; wages $12 weekly when competent; no trade offers better opportunities; illustrated catalogue mailed free. Moler's Barber college, 11th and Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo. may 28 5t

HUSTLERS for sampling, distributing, sign tacking; both local and traveling. Inclose ... references. Advertising Bureau, ... W. 31st St., New York. oct25-52t oct25-52t sun

WANTED—Trustworthy person competent to earn $65 monthly and expenses to travel. References. The Dominion Company, ... Star building, Chicago. sat sun

HELP WANTED—Male.

MEN AND BOYS everywhere to distribute syrup samples; light and steady work; name reference. Pratt Syrup Co., Camden, N. J. [illegible]

TO TEACHERS—Examination of applicants for positions as teachers in Newnan public schools will be held Saturday, June 19th, in high school building. Teachers interested may correspond with J. J. Goodrum, secretary of board. may 26—4t wed sun tues sun

WANTED—A hustler to buy an interest in a money-making enterprise; small capital required. Address at once "Money," care this office. may 27 thur sun

ACTIVE MAN wanted to represent us in every county in Georgia and Alabama; must be able to handle sub-agents; pay will be from $100 to $200 per month to good men. Address, Southern Office, 405 Lowndes building, Atlanta, Ga. may1—1m—sat-sun-tues

WANTED—Man, fair education, as superintendent; $60 per month first year; small cash security required. Address Opportunity, this office. may16-sun sat

WANTED—An idea. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write John Wedderburn & Co., dept A 12, patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of 1,000 inventions wanted. may31-12m

WANTED HELP—Female.

WANTED—20 ladies to learn latest tailor system of dress cutting. Lessons free, as an advertisement, for ten days. 70½ Whitehall street, room 7.

LADY AGENT—Lady agents for tea, spices, baking powder, $23 weekly. Continental Tea Co., 143, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Experienced young ladies to demonstrate Star Wild Cherry Phosphate at grocery stores; give experience and references. Address the Star Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga.

A YOUNG LADY who writes a good, legible hand can secure work copying and writing circular letters. Address Prompt Pay, Box 356.

WANTED—A young lady stenographer who has a good English education; good, permanent place for one who is competent and attentive to business. Box 356, Atlanta, Ga.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPER; white; one who can cook and sew; northern family; colored butler; washing put out. No boarders. 197 Ivy street.

BUSINESS WOMAN to travel for old established firm; permanent; $40 per month and expenses. Z, box 82, Philadelphia. may-23-4t-sun

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—An expert penman and experienced dry goods man wants work at once. 77 Auburn avenue.

EXPERIENCED stenographer willing to assist on books would like position at moderate salary. Best of references furnished. Address Stenographer, No. 1, care Constitution.

YOUNG MAN wants position as telegraph operator and stenographer; good reference. Address Operator, 306 East Fair street, Atlanta.

A NO. 1 SALESMAN wants to travel for a wholesale house; no choice as to line or territory; can give good reference. "Hustler," Constitution.

SITUATION WANTED on private place place by practical gardener and flourist, competent in all branches; forty years' experience north and south. Address C. J. Wolters, Attalla, Ala.

WANTED—Position by reliable man; good business qualifications; owns property, is a salesman familiar with Atlanta. Address Competent, Constitution.

WANTED—By a young man with experience as traveling salesman a place back on the road with a good house; good references. Address Mascotte, Fitzpatrick, Ala.

WANTED—Situation after July 1, 1897, by an all-round man. The very best city references. Eight years with present employers, to whom I can refer with pleasure. Address "H," care Constitution. may 23-4t sun tues

BUSINESS MEN WANTED—To communicate with the Atlanta Business College, Whitehall street, when in need of office assistants. Phone 366. april-12m

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

POSITION IN HOTEL as housekeeper by lady of several years' experience; best of references. Address "Hotel," care Constitution office, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A position as settled nurse either in Atlanta or Kirkwood, Ga. Address 105 Alexander street.

A YOUNG LADY desires a situation as companion; can give the best reference. Address Miss D. L., care Constitution.

REFINED American lady wishes position as housekeeper; eight years' experience; will leave city. Call on or address 43 W. Cain.

WANTED—Place in a small, nice family to cook and do general housework. Address Miss M. C., Constitution.

AUCTION SALES.

TUESDAY, June 1, at 10 a. m., at 15 Marietta street, one White sewing machine, cast $65; one Standard sewing machine, cost $55, both new; one new ingrain carpet, 15x16 feet; clock over 100 years old, gas stoves, bedroom set, handsome plush toilet and jewelry case combined, two large plush albums, two genuine Japanese jardiniers, two pieces Vienna china, one handsome silk plush crazy quilt, value $25; one pair solid gold pearl set earrings, 2 extra fine quadruple plate pin trays, one Limoges candelabra, one Vienna vase, one parlor lamp and silk shade, hall lamp, goose feather pillows, comforts, window shades, chairs, rugs, etc. Ladies especially invited. Sale absolute to the highest bidder. The Fulton Auction and Commission Company, 15 Marietta st. my30 2t

AUCTION SALE—Tuesday, June 1st, at 10 a. m., at 15 Marietta street: One White sewing machine, cost $65; one Standard sewing machine, cost $55—both new; one ingrain carpet, new; one clock, over 100 years old; gas stoves, bedroom set, handsome plush toilet and jewelry case combined; two large plush albums, two genuine Japanese jardinieres, two pieces Vienna china, one handsome silk plush crazy quilt, value $25; one pair solid gold pearl-set earrings, two extra fine silver pin trays, one Limoges candelabra, one Vienna vase, one parlor lamp and shade, hall lamp, goose feather pillows, comforts, window shades, chairs, rugs, etc. Sale absolute to the highest bidder. Ladies especially invited. The Fulton Auction and Commission Co., 15 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—Bicycles.

BICYCLES FOR SALE—We are offering the following bargains: One '95 Monarch, $100 grade, new, $35; two ladies' '96 Barnes $100 wheels, at $40; one '96 girls' Westminster, 26-inch wheel, $10; one ladies' '96 Defiance, $20; one gents' Barnes $100 wheel, '96, $40; two new '95 ladies' Defiance, each, $35. We are also Atlanta agents for the famous Monarch wheels. We have a full line of sundries and supplies and the most complete repair shop in the city. Ride a Monarch and keep in front. The Randall Cycle Co., 16 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

1 Viking, '96	$30 00
1 Waverly, '96	30 00
2 Tigers, '96, Ladies' and Gents'	30 00
1 W. S. C. H., '96, Ladies'	25 00
1 Dixie, '96	25 00
1 Piedmont, '96	20 00
1 Rambler, '93	15 00
1 Girls' Waverly, '95	15 00
1 Victor, '93	12 00
1 Victor, '93, nickel plated	10 00
1 Envoy, '96	25 00

Walthour Special, new, $60 wheel for $37.50. Write for specifications. Agents wanted everywhere. Walthour & Selkirk, 55 S. Pryor, Atlanta, Ga.

BICYCLES—600 fine second-hand wheels, all makes; must be closed out at once: $5 to $15; write for bargain lists. Mead Cycle Company, Chicago. may 2 10-t sun

HAVE A NEW wheel, high grade, '97 model and cash to trade for a tandem. Address, Tandem, this office.

FOR SALE—Dogs.

FOR SALE—Hound pups; twenty pair to select from; ready to train in November; $10 pair. E. T. Luckie, Cross Keys, Ga.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY Newfoundland, Scotch collie, pug or setter puppies, or if you want to get Morrison's Mange Mixture, which is a sure cure for eczema, mange, old sores and stings on man and beast, cures also sorehead and scaly legs in fowls. Sold in dry or liquid form; price 50 cents, or sent by mail on receipt of 60 cents. Address Gate City Kennell, Atlanta, Ga.

Wanted—Agents.

LIFE INSURANCE—Agents wanted to write for the Hartford Life Insurance Company for Harris, Talbot, Meriwether, Fayette, Heard and Troup counties; liberal commission to active, reliable parties. R. H. Milledge, Atlanta, Ga.

ONE GOOD AGENT in every county in Georgia and South Carolina to introduce school work; will pay $1,000 annually to right party; copy mailed on receipt of 28 cents, stamps. Address L. Hayden & Co., box 505, Hopkinsville, Ky.

AGENTS WANTED in Newnan, Fort Valley, Dalton, Athens, Hogansville, Vienna, Elberton, Madison, Opelika, Columbus and Anniston. Liberal commission paid. Will not interfere with any other business. Guthman Steam Laundry Atlanta, Ga.

WONDERFUL INVENTION—Reliable men and women granted exclusive territory; newly patented fountain pen; writes twenty times longer than ordinary pens; absolutely prevents blotting; sold for same price. Agents make $15 daily; everybody uses pens; price within reach of all; sample free. Braham Pen Co., 45, Cincinnati, O

WANTED SOLICITORS—Agents and salesmen everywhere (both sexes) to sell my new book "How to Prolong Life;" unprecedented inducements. S. Marcus Rothschild, author, 180 State St., Chicago.

LATEST designed, eight change shirt bosom. Sample mailed agents 25c. New discovery; necessity; outfit free. Zenda Mfg. Co., 92 LaSalle, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—To handle the handsomest, best-paying notions and novelties. Circulars free. Henry Koch, 98 Market street, Chicago.

AGENTS—Lady solicitor in every town for the newest and best skirt-supporting belt. Big money. Particulars for stamp. Knapp Mfg. Co., Pittsburg, Pa. 314 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—Agents to make big money selling Snow Adjustible Cycle Holders to every store and wheelman. Sample 40 cents, prepaid. Snow Wire Works, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Canvassing agents for the city, $2 a day for experienced canvassers. Apply room 313 Fitten building. Ladies 9 to 12 a. m., gents 2 to 4 p. m.

ACTIVE AGENTS succeed remarkably well everywhere, showing latest multicopying apparatus; needed by progressive people (trades, professions, restaurants); liberal commission. Express Duplicator Headquarters, 65 Center street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the "Nafew" check protector; retails now for $5; big profits; quick sales; exclusive territory; sample outfit furnished responsible parties; introducers of fresh novelties for agents; catalogue mailed upon application. Samuel Nafew Co., Havemeyer building, New York.

WANTED—Agents for imported Vienna Corn Plaster, well known. Profit $50 weekly. Lusers General Agency, 282 Bowery, New York.

WANTED—General and local deputies as organizers, who can build lodges for one of the most progressive fraternal life insurance orders, with many new and attractive features; has ample reserve fund plan; immediate relief benefit within twenty-four hours after death; cash payments for disability, or at expectation of life; unusually liberal inducements; guarantee and permanent positions to good men. Address The Royal Fraternity, Minneapolis, Minn. may9-6t-sun

AGENTS WANTED in every town; brand new goods; sell at sight; no experience required; liberal terms; write for full information. Mutual Manufacturing Company, 126 Chambers street, New York. apr4-11t sun

AGENTS make $40 weekly selling our line of new and attractive specialties. Catalogue and particulars sent free. George C. Vining, Mgr., 15 Randolph street, Chicago. apr 18 tf sun

SALESMAN—$25 a week easy! A brand new thing. Send your address quick and get particulars. "People's," 3941 Market St., Philadelphia. apl4—4t-sun-agts

MUST HAVE agents at once to sell Sash Locks and Door Holders. Sample Sash Lock free for 2c stamp. Immense; better than weights; burglar proof; $10 a day. Write quick. Address Brohard & Co., Box 32, Philadelphia, Pa feb14-26t sun

WANTED—Agents $75 per month and expenses paid active men if right; goods sold by sample only; samples, also horse and carriage furnished free. Address Jobber, box 5308, Boston, Mass. apr25-32t sun tues thur sat

WANTED—Good and reliable agents of ability and character to represent the best and cheapest life and accident insurance company on the market throughout Georgia, North and South Carolina. Apply to Julius A. Burney, southern manager, 600 The Grand, Atlanta, Ga.

ALUMINUM FOUNTAIN PEN — New Aluminum Pen! New Aluminum Pen! With fountain holder. Have only a few left. Sample 25c. C. J. Brening, 175 Broadway, New York city. may23-tf

WANTED—Real Estate.

WANTED—Georgia wild lands, any quantity, for northern syndicate; owners or agents please answer quickly, giving full particulars and price. Address "Colony," care Constitution.

WANTED—Well-located house, worth $3,500 to $5,000, provided owner will accept $3,500 in first-class suburban renting property; balance cash, or will assume incumbrance to that amount. Address B., 837 Equitable building.

I WANT CITY PROPERTY or farm lands in small and large quantities, where the owner wants to sell. List yours. I can sell anything that's cheap. W. J. Mallard, Jr., 207 Equitable building. 'Phone 1209.

I WANT to buy nice 5 or 6-r. cottage for a home, and would also invest a few thousand in interest-paying property. S. P. Steed, 91 Luckie street.

LADIES' COLUMN.

BOON TO SEWERS—Buy Relief Spring, 25c and 4c postage; easily attached to any sewing machine; saves strength and labor. Address Manufacturers' Agency, P. O. box 274, Atlanta, Ga. Order spring and canvass.

FLY SCREENS at reduced price. Apply Block & Tendick, No. 4 West Mitchell. FOR RENT Furnished houses

LADIES, we will loan you any amount on diamonds, pianos, jewelry, watches, etc. Confidential. Reliable. Write or call. Harris Loan Company, 45 North Broad street.

COLORS, brushes and firing furnished free at Lycett's Art school. Reduced rates for June, July and August. China painting in all branches. Board secured for out-of-town pupils.

HAIR GOODS—When you need switches, wigs, bangs, etc., don't forget that the best place to get them is at Louis Mazade's, the French hair dresser, 16½ Whitehall street.

SUPERFLUOUS Hair, moles, warts, etc., scientifically and permanently eradicated with electric needle. Mildred G. Smith, fifth floor Lowndes building, near the Grand. apr25-6t-sun

WANTED—Ladies to know that it pays to have dresses and every other article of wear cleaned and dyed at Southern Dye Works, 22 and 24 Walton street. Feathers cleaned, curled and dyed. 6-6m sun

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—In private family, two or three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. Address E. H., care Constitution.

WANTED—By a couple without children, two or three connecting room for light housekeeping. Give price and location. Address Box 49.

WANTED—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; good neighborhood; water and bath; $7.00 to $8.00. Rooms, Constitution.

INSTRUCTION.

REDUCED prices for summer months at Lycett's Art school. Lessons in china painting in all branches. Especial attentions given ladies desiring to teach. Art materials and china for sale.

AMERICAN DENTAL COLLEGE, 17½ Peachtree street, near Decatur. You are charged for material.

PROFESSOR Looney's Summer School, College Park, Ga., will open June 7th. Explanatory and thorough training in all branches.

GASOLINE.

FIVE GALLONS of gasoline for 60 cents, delivered free in any part of city. Telephone 1568, or drop a postal; prompt attention. H. D. Harris, 95 N. Boulevard.

BOARDERS WANTED.

GOOD ROOMS and board for $3 a week can be had at 34 Auburn avenue.

WANTED—Boarders at 99 Trinity; near in; rooms large and cool, and table first-class; terms reasonable.

BOARD can be obtained with Mrs. C. R. Holmes, at Saluda, N. C., on reasonable terms.

23 EAST ELEVENTH, New York City; cool rooms, fine table, desirable location; moderate. (Cut this out.)

PRIVATE FAMILY—Central, north side, would board acceptable married couple or young men. References required. "W," Constitution office.

AFTER JUNE 1st Miss Thornbury will take summer boarders at her residence, 428 Peachtree street. Large lawn; beautiful, well ventilated rooms.

BOARDERS WANTED—43 Walton; summer rates; cool rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; baths; central location. Permanent or transient guests.

TWO OR THREE young men can get large, comfortable rooms and good table fare at moderate rates at 93 Auburn ave., corner Courtland. may28-5t

AT THE SCOTIA, 28 and 30 Houston, two large front rooms, opening on to porch; baths, electric bells, choice table; close in; terms reasonable. Mrs. W. M. Scott, lessee.

WANTED boarders at 41 Luckie street; good board and nice rooms for $3.50 per week each; close in.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, table first class; transient and permanent boarders solicited; terms reasonable. The Alvin, 71 Marietta, corner Fairlie.

WILL give two months' board for a good second-hand bicycle. Address Broadus, care Constitution.

110 IVY—Opened by Miss Wilkinson; comforts by this house unequaled; elegant rooms, single or en suite; large bathrooms, with every room; families permitted to furnish rooms.

IF YOU STAY in town during summer; if you board; if you want cool rooms and good fare, address Summer Rates, care Constitution.

CHOICE ROOM, with dressing rooms; new house, elegantly furnished; lovely, shady location; fare excellent. 185 South Pryor.

A COUPLE or gentlemen can get board with hot and cold baths at reasonable rates; excellent table; good service; near Peachtree, 73 Auburn ave.

TWO young gentlemen boarders will be taken at a private residence, 145 South Pryor street, corner Garnett, at a reasonable rate. Must come well recommended. Good room and table board. may 30-3t

WITH BOARD, lovely front room, nicely furnished; hot and cold baths. 46 W. Baker st.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK—Good accommodation, Mrs. Peeke's private boarding house. Rooms with excellent board $1 to $2 day. No. 42 E. 21st street, near Broadway. may30 sun tues thur

WANTED—A few boarders for pleasant rooms, near in; appointments first-class; Home Comforts, care Constitution.

COUPLE and young men can get reasonable board and pleasant rooms at 80 Walton street, city.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD; bottom prices at 42 Spring street, 2 blocks from postoffice. Duncan. Cold and hot baths.

WANTED BOARDERS—A nice, pleasant room can now be had at 103 Washington street, with board.

BOARDERS WANTED—Few persons can get good board in private family, lot nicely shaded, good water; terms reasonable; references given and required. For particulars apply to E. A. G., Smyrna, Ga.

COOL FRONT room with three large windows, veranda in front; good board at $3.50 per week. 90 S. Forsyth st.

PARTIES desiring first-class board in elegant home, South Kirkwood; reasonable rates, every comfort; references, Isaac Leibman & Son. Address P. O. Box 507. my30 sun tues thur

ROOMS AND BOARD—Three neatly furnished rooms with board; desirable location. Apply 10 West Ellis street.

NEW YORK CITY, 9 East 22d, long established house; excellent table; location central; special rates for summer guests. may 23 sun wed

ELEGANT rooms and first-class table board for permanent and transient guests. "The Gardein," 50 Houston street. may 26—3t wed fri sun

SUMMER RATES—Extra large shaded grounds, like country; very large, cool rooms; every modern convenience. 64 Forrest avenue. may 29 3t

TWO OR THREE young men can get large, comfortable rooms and good table fare at moderate rates at 93 Auburn ave., corner Courtland. may 28 5t

THE MORRISON, 269-271 West Eleventh street, New York city; comfortable family house; superior table; central, convenient; terms very moderate. apr18-2m-sun wed sat

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy a good second-hand top buggy or phaeton; must be good and cheap. Address, giving description, Buggy, care Constitution.

WANTED—You to know that McDaniel's is the place for swimming. Refreshments sold at the pond.

WANTED—A male pug dog for one week, 2 years old. Apply to room 1, 8½ West Alabama street.

WANTED—To rent or buy a good second-hand top buggy; single or double seated. Address Buggy, this office.

WANTED—The dear people to know that they can buy fruit jars, preserving kettles, jelly tumblers, extra rubbers for jars, at Carver & Harper's closing-out sale, for less than cost. 79 Whitehall street.

WANTED—999 pairs of pants at the Excelsior Steam Laundry Monday morning to clean and press at 50 cents per pair. Phone 41. 53 Decatur street. W. E. Hanye, manager.

WANTED—A good second-hand typewriter; must be good machine and a bargain. Address Cash Typewriter, Constitution office.

WANTED—To buy material to build six-room house and pay for it in furniture, carpets or mantels. Rhodes-Snook & Haverty Furniture Co. may 28 7t

WANTED—To know of all who have been benefited by taking Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt. Also those that have been benefited by using Dr. Edison's Obesity and Supporting band. It will be to your interest to address N. & H., Box 435, Atlanta, Ga., as you will obtain information that will be valuable to you. may18-dtf

WANTED—Old Gold; we pay highest market price, cash or trade. Delkin's, 10 Peachtree st. apr23 tf

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Room and board for couple in private family; south side preferred. Address M. A., care Constitution.

WANTED—Summer board, good table, shady lawn and out quite a distance. Address "Summer," care Constitution.

WANTED—Board for the summer for lady with two small children and nurse, in suburbs; north side preferred, or near Atlanta. Address J. D. M., 29½ Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga.

ART.

ALL THE LADIES of Atlanta should learn the beautiful new, quick method for decorating china and fabrics, complete in one lesson; no firing required; teachers at 69 Luckie st. Hours, 3 to 8 p. m.

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

FOR RENT—BOARDING HOUSE—Centrally located boarding house of eighteen rooms; all modern improvements; 15 Houston street, one block Grand opera house; am offering at the low price of $60 per month to October 1st; house has been run successfully; thoroughly renovated, newly papered; painted inside and out. John J. Woodside, the renting agent, 50 North Broad street.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—Photograph gallery and 8 rooms at 110 Whitehall street. Apply at 11 Marietta street.

FOR RENT—Desk and storage room cheap at 42 West Alabama street.

FOR RENT—One elegant office space for rent; corner Broad and Walton streets. Apply Haynes & Harwell, No. 47 S. Broad.

FOR RENT—Basement of high lot; close in, consisting of three nice rooms, water and gas, for $6.00. Apply T. C. Bargeron, office-yardmaster, C. R. R.

FINE WHITEHALL OFFICE—Large light, low rent if taken immediately; also desk room. Address Offices, care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

CONSULT my "rent list" Monday, if you need anything in the way of a house. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—Nice modern 8-room house, 375 Capitol avenue; will be vacant June 10th. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—Elegant double house of 16 rooms, East Cain, near Peachtree; choice location for high-class boarders. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—Choice 12-room modern house, near Grand opera house; in beautiful condition; price $50.00. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—On June 15th, you can get that pretty cottage, 158 Trinity avenue, corner Capitol Place, seven rooms; all conveniences. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—Modern, neat seven-room residence, North Boulevard; very low to desirable tenant; has gas, bath, hot and cold water. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—Choice 9-room residence, with every convenience, on Cooper, near Whitehall; rent low. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—5-r. h., just outside corporate limits on car line, in a nice oak grove; house new and nice; call and see me. G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad street.

FOR RENT—Nice new 5-room house on Kelly street. Apply to Moran's Pharmacy, Kiser building.

ALL or part of nice house, on corner of Spring and Powers streets; partly furnished, if desired. Address Owner No. 2, care Constitution.

FOR RENT—143 Pulliam street, 7 rooms; $20 per month. Apply to C. J. Beam, 141 Pulliam street.

$31 OUR WEEKLY average for the past year on an investment of $25. Has never been equaled. We gladly give all desired information. Grannan & Co., 236 E. Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

FOR RENT—A first-class 9-room house; newly papered and painted; near in; good street car line; cheap. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty. may 30 3t

FOR RENT—Remodeled 7-room house; also 4-rooms to party without children. Apply 403 Whitehall.

FOR RENT—My residence in Inman Park, 93 Elizabeth street; 9 rooms; all conveniences; unfurnished or partly furnished. Apply at residence or 304 Temple Court. B. H. Hill.

NICE COTTAGE HOME, with garden; 7-r. h., 2-r. servants' house; gas and water. Joseph S. Cook, 64 S. Forsyth. 'Phone 1418.

FOR RENT—Five-room house by year, $8 month; well and city water; paved street. Apply at 255 Magnolia street.

FOR RENT—8-room house in good repair. Inquire of William Bensel, 66 East Ellis street.

A NICE comparatively new 7-r. house on south side, fronting east, near school and church; city and well water; price cheap; $14.00. 415 Kiser bldg.

FOR RENT—My house, No. 527 Whitehall st., 9 rooms, water, gas, bath, stable; large lot. Apply H. J. Baker, Decatur st. depot.

FOR RENT—Three very pretty 7-r. cottages, Bass street, near Pryor street; not yet done. J. B. Roberts.

A LARGE LIST of desirable houses. Call and get my printed list. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

FOR RENT—402 Auburn avenue, 8-r. h.; all modern improvements; $22.50 per month. Knox, 8½ West Alabama street.

FOR RENT—Or will take a few select boarders; choice residence in suburbs of Marietta. Address Box 363. may 26—3t wed fri sun

FOR RENT—26-r. h., Auburn avenue, $100; 12-r. h., Spring street, $90; 10-r. h., Forrest avenue, 10-r. h., Church street, $45; 9-r. h., Walton street; 9-r. h., Luckie street, $21; 8-r. h., Yonge street, $18; 8-r. h., Marietta street, $16; 8-r. h., Piedmont, $32.50; 8-r. h., East North avenue, $40; 7-r. h., Fairlie, $22.50; 7-r. h., Highland avenue, $16; 7-r. h., 37 East Harris, $27.50; 7-r. h., Piedmont avenue, $26.50; 6-r. h., Bartow street, $25; 6-r. h., Gilmer, $18; 5-r. h., East Ellis, $20; south side 12-r. h., 51 West Mitchell, $45; 12-r. h., Loyd street, $35; 8-r. h., Loyd $35; 8-r. h., Whitehall, $25; 8-r. h., Woodward, $25; 7-r. h., Fair, $25; 7-r. h., 10 Cooper street, good, look at this; 7-r. h., Woodward avenue, $15; also, several smaller houses. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta.

STORES—Superior corner, large brick, near the center.

LARGE double store, brick, close in, Decatur street.

7-ROOM cottage, E. Fair.

4-ROOM house and garden, Chestnut st.

8-ROOM residence, West End.

VERY pretty new 6-room house, south side, every convenience. J. Henly Smith & Tomlinson.

FOR RENT—Boarding Houses.

I HAVE A FEW very desirable furnished houses to rent to acceptable tenants. One on year's lease and several for summer months. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

WILL RENT delightful 14-room furnished house; furniture for sale. Will take $1,400 for furniture. Box 547.

FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE or three connecting rooms, furnished; everything in first-class order; painted and papered new throughout; references exchanged. Call at No. 94 N. Pryor st., opposite Hotel Marion.

FURNISHED 7-room house, ten minutes' ride on South Pryor street line. Address with references, F. W., Box 666, Postoffice.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—Will rent till 1st September: 6-room cottage, furnished; 298 E. Pine, near Jackson street; good garden.

FOR RENT—Permanently or for the summer, cosy home, furnished or unfurnished, all conveniences, near in; rent desirable. Address "Householder," care Constitution.

FURNISHED HOUSE for rent for the summer. Apply to W. L. Jones, 15 West Linden.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

R. A. CROOMES—Mrs. R. A. Croomes is stopping at Hotel Washington.

ROOMS for rent at 110 Whitehall street. Apply at 11 Marietta street at once.

SEVERAL nice rooms for light housekeeping, to parties without children. Apply No. 55 Houston street, city.

ONE or two gentlemen can get nice room on north side; very desirable. Address "R. J.," care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Four handsome, modern rooms, new house, at 235 Courtland street; best of reference given and required.

ELEGANT ROOMS in my residence, all conveniences; cars; close in; good neighborhood. M. M. Mauck, 42 Peachtree street.

FOR RENT—Two good rooms, one block from state capitol; no children. 147 East Hunter street.

TWO OR three rooms, specially arranged for light housekeeping, with all modern conveniences; cheap, at 49 Pulliam street.

FOR RENT—Two large, cool rooms for housekeeping; no children. 84 Luckie st.

FOR RENT to parties without children four connecting rooms; gas, water and bath. Apply 250 Houston street.

BEAUTIFUL rooms to rent; no location in the city more pleasant; under the shadow of the state capitol; will rent cheap. Apply to Mrs. C. D. Crawley, 36 Capitol avenue.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms on first floor suitable for light housekeeping; all conveniences. Apply 75 Trinity ave.

ROOMS TO rent suitable for light housekeeping; one newly furnished. Very desirable location, 197 Ivy street, near Cain.

FOR RENT—Furnished front room, every convenience; well located; near in. 21 East Cain street.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms on south side; private family. Address "F. A. J.," care Constitution.

ROOM—To let to gentlemen nicely furnished room, southern exposure; strictly private family; no children. Telephone in house. Address P. O. Box 494.

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Large front rooms, furnished, unfurnished; high, cool location; half block postoffice; terms reasonable. 57 Walton street.

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

FOR RENT—Two large, cool front and one side room, with or without board; white cooking. 86 Auburn avenue.

15 EAST CAIN FOR RENT, furnished, with or without board, three large rooms at summer rates.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very low, elegant house and lot, Inman park, too nice to rent. T. W. Baxter, 210 Norcross building. may13-tf-eod

$25 CASH and $25 per month buys two 4-room houses renting for $16 per month. Jack, care Constitution.

17 PER CENT—Two new 3-r. cottages, corner lot, room enough for another house; price $700; white tenants. George Ware, 22 S. Broad.

FOR RENT—The Reynolds Place in Inman Park, good 10-room house; 6 acres beautiful grove. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

"SOUTHERN R. R. EMPLOYEES," as you know, I have sold many of you, but I still have a big bargain in 7-r. house at $1,600; gas and water; a lovely 5-r. cottage at $2,000, and lots from $500 up. George Ware, 22 S. Broad.

FOR SALE—New 5-room house, North avenue, water, gas and bath, tile walk, 50x165, $2,250, $50 cash, $25 per month. Also, 8-r. h., all improvements, $3,650, $100 cash, balance $30 per month. Knox 8½ West Alabama street.

FOR SALE—New 4-room negro cottage cheap, $10 cash and $7.50 per month, 8 per cent interest. Answer quick. Herbutt, care Constitution.

SPLENDID 7-r. two-story house, modern, and neat shade, 50x180, only $2,750; $500 cash. George Ware, 22 S. Broad.

WEST END lot, choice neighborhood, gas and water in front, only $750 this week. 39½ N. Broad, room 3.

BEAUTIFUL country house, hot and cold water and gas, 50 acres just out of Atlanta; cheap for cash this week. Call 138 Spring st.

FOR SALE—Peachtree lot, 100x300, covered with oak grove in English view at great sacrifice for cash. Owner, care Constitution.

$6,500—FOR this amount on reasonable terms, I will build a handsome 2-story, 7 or 8-room residence; equipped with all the modern conveniences, including furnace heat; on very desirable lot, situated between the Peachtrees. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

FOR SALE—New 8-room house with large lot on Candler street, Decatur, or a large vacant lot, cheap. R. L. Barry.

SOUTH KIRKWOOD Land Co. will exchange 5-room cottage, large lot, or take Atlanta Trust and Banking Co. stock or upright piano part payment. Terms easy. 11½ E. Alabama street.

ATTENTION! "W. & A. R. R. men!" I have nice 4-r. cottage on Simpson street, near Luckie, close to your work; easy terms. George Ware.

FOR SALE—$6,000 for a lovely house at West End; near in and in elegant neighborhood; beautiful lot 100x200, with fine shade; place is a bargain at $7,000, and it is a snap for somebody. Ansley Bros., 12 E. Alabama street.

FOR SALE—New 4-room negro cottage cheap, $10 cash and $7.50 per month, 8 per cent interest. Answer quick. Herbutt, care Constitution.

GEORGIA AVENUE—Beautiful lot, 50x103, with side alley, between Washington and Crew; cost $1,600 four years ago; $1,200 buys it. W. M. Scott, No. 12 Wall street.

JACKSON STREET LOT, near Highland avenue, at a big bargain; east face. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

$2,500 BUYS modern 2-story, 7-r. h., north side, on good street; lot, 50x190; cost $3,500. They desire to leave the city immediately, hence the above sacrifice. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

$2,000 FOR the best residence lot in the city on the north side; 62x190; a beauty and a bargain. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

HOUSE AND LOT IN WEST END—New, modern, superior location, garden, barn, easy terms. If you want a nice home, call. THREE valuable houses, near C. R. R. depot.

SPLENDID 7-room cottage, north side, very close in—very cheap. J. Henly Smith & Tomlinson.

FOR SALE—Very low, either furnished or unfurnished, No. 144 Spring street. T. W. Baxter, 210 Norcross building. may13-tf-eod

G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street.

40 acres, 5-r. h., on Georgia railroad; just 8 miles out. Can buy cheap; has long railroad front in a beautiful oak grove.

10 acres all in grove, west side, four miles out. West side; owner wants to sell cheap; call.

1 vacant lot, 50x250, Lucille avenue, close to Ashby street, $550.

4-r. h., W. Fair street, 50x100, very cheap, $1,000.

7-r. h., Welborn street, 80x160, $2,000.

Two 2-story brick stores, lot 50x110, on a corner, central property; rent for $1,440 per annum; leased for that on 5 years lease. Call.

MONEY TO LOAN.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

ATLANTA Loan and Investment Company, 811 Equitable building, has ready money for loans on real estate, payable monthly, at $15 on the thousand (including principal and interest). We are prepared to make all good loans without delay. Long or short time.

PAUL BARNETT, 15 Edgewood avenue, makes real estate loans at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. Cash on hand now.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 527 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. may 20 1y

6 PER CENT LOANS on real estate in amounts of $1,000 or more; business property at 5 per cent; purchase money notes wanted; money here. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta street.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest, without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9, E. Alabama street.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., 210 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on choice improved Georgia farms, at exceedingly low rate of interest. If security is sufficient, rate will be made satisfactory.

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office fifth floor Temple Court. Joseph N. Moody, president. oct 11-1y sun tues thur

I PLACED a large number of loans last week, at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. If the reader wants a loan on real estate in this city, please call or write to D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

LOCAL MONEY AT 6 and 7 per cent on Atlanta property; money here, no delay. 'Phone 1209. W. J. Mallard, Jr., 207 Equitable building.

$600 AND $2,000 TO LOAN, and purchase money notes bought. Fitzhugh Knox, 8½ West Alabama street.

MONEY TO LOAN on pianos, diamonds, bicycles, watches, typewriters or any personal security. Harris Loan Company, 45 North Broad street.

$30,000 TO LOAN on real estate. Purchase money and other notes bought; money always on hand. R. M. Gann, 14 S. Broad street.

MATRIMONIAL.

MARRIAGE PAPER with advertisements of ladies and gentlemen wanting correspondents; lists of books, novelties, etc., free. Gunnels's Monthly, Toledo, Ohio.

A YOUNG MAN of fine business qualifications would like to meet a young widow of means who will aid him financially. Integrity, care Constitution.

MARRY—Write to handsome ladies or honorable men; many worth $500 to $50,000; large large list; 10c. Box 1600, Denver, Col

AN EDUCATED northern lady, aged 39, home-loving widow, wishes to meet an upright gentleman with home and means of support, matrimonially inclined. No others need reply. Address Mrs. Grace L. Sanford, Macon, Ga.

A—We are anxious to find a wife immediately for an unincumbered widower aged 51; he is no dude, fraud or adventurer but a reliable gentleman, worth half million, above suspicion; his description sent sealed for stamp. Wellman, 333 Eighth ave., New York.

A SUCCESSFUL business man, worth $250,000, educated, cultured and refined, desires to marry sweet-loving-dipositioned lady. Parker, 209 E. Fifty-first street, New York.

WANTED—A widow, 28 years, brunet, wishes a blue-eyed correspondent, 35 or 40. Address Miss Mona Livingston.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter Street.

WILL THE READER please call at my office, and I will take pleasure in showing you a fine list of homes, all for sale on my easy monthly payment plan. The following are a few that must be sold at once:

8-R. H., nearly new, on Gordon street, the Peachtree of West End; lot 60x200; also, two other lots, 55x184 each. This elegant home and the above three lots cost $5,600, and are well worth that amount, but I have been instructed to sacrifice this beautiful home place, so the reader has now the chance of a life time to get a lovely home, good garden; in one of the best sections of this city, on very easy terms, viz: $1,600 cash, balance almost as you please to pay it. Price down to $4,150.

THIS OUGHT to interest you even though the weather is hot and dusty. I have four choice city lots, altogether 100x385, on which there is a good 3-r. h. and hall; fine fruit trees and good garden spot. This little gem is on Logan avenue, just beyond Grant park; therefore, free from city taxes. Terms very easy; price $1,250.

6-R. H., on a fine large lot, 55x187, near in, on Stonewall street. Railroad men, do not miss this chance to get a nice home on easy terms at the low price of $2,500.

HERE IS where money talks; in order to get cash to buy or invest in a Lumpkin county gold mine, which will pay him $100 for one, the owner of the following property has ordered me to sell at once for cash: Two corner lots, having on them two new houses, now rented to good white tenants at $10 per month. There is room on the place for another house. This property will pay you 16 per cent at $750.

16-ACRE TRUCK and fruit farm at Peachtree Park station, having a railroad front of 1,600 feet. There is a large barn and fairly good 3-r. h. Fine orchard of choice fruit; five acres in branch bottom; four acres in original forest; fronting on Grand Boulevard. Soil is dark sandy with clay sub-soil and most of it in a high state of cultivation. Three years ago the owner refused $2,500 for this place. I will now sell on reasonable terms if taken at once at $1,500.

TWO 4-r. h. and one 1-r. h., on a good large lot, this side of Georgia avenue, and near Capitol avenue. This property is always rented at $16 per month, which will pay the buyer 14 per cent; terms, ¼ to ⅓ cash, balance easy; price only $1,400.

CHOICE BUILDING LOT, 50x160, on Cooper street; will sell on very easy payment at the low price of $1,100.

40-ACRE mineral lot right in the gold belt, near Dahlonega, in Lumpkin county, Georgia. Colonel Hand, the successful gold miner of that section, offered $3,000 for this lot several years ago. At that time the owner did not have to sell, but now it is different, as she needs money and has authorized me to sell at once; ½ cash, balance 1 and 2 years, for $1,100.

QUEEN'S JUBERLEE is all right, but for genuine happiness you ought to have seen two families who bought homes for themselves from me last week on my easy-payment plan. If the reader is still paying rent allow me to remind you that now is the best time, and my office is the best place to get big bargains in little homes. Write or call soon. D. Morrison, real estate, renting and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

Real Estate for Sale by W. J. Mallard, Jr., 'Phone No. 1209. Office 207 Equitable Building.

$1,350 buys two 4-room houses on lot 44x144 near in; good renting property, pays 14 per cent interest.

$2,050 buys a modern 7-room home in good neighborhood near Washington street; $300 cash, balance $25 per month.

$2,600 buys the best house in Baltimore block; this is a pick-up.

$4,000 will buy good centrally located property; rents for $40 per month; good home or investment for somebody.

I am prepared to sell you a bargain in any class of property. Give me a trial before buying. W. J. Mallard, Jr., 'Phone 1209. 307 Equitable building.

S. B. Turman, Real Estate Agent.

Two 2-story brick stores on business street, rents $65 per month, cheap. Take to a good thing when you see it.

$2,400 buys 6-r. h., corner lot, 50x110 feet, north side, prominent street; all improvements down; worth twice as much. Come and look at it.

$4,500 7-r. h., lot 53x160 feet, corner on Capitol avenue, in ¾ mile circle, cheap; forced sale.

$4,250—Nice 6-r. h., lot 50x200 feet to alley, water and gas, close in, on Crew street; terms easy.

$700—2 3-r hs., new, corner lot.

$650 Buys nice Loyd street lot.

$1,450 Takes pretty Pryor street lot, near Bass street.

Two beautiful Pryor street lots, 50x160 feet each, only $1,000 each. This is one more pick up. Catch it on the fly.

S. B. TURMAN.

Real estate Agent, 8 E. Wall Street, Kimball House. 'Phone 164.

PERSONAL.

SAVE YOUR MONEY and your clothes by having them cleaned and pressed at $1.50 per suit at the Excelsior Steam Laundry, 53 Decatur street. Phone 41. W. E. Hanye, manager.

A YOUNG LADY of varied experience would like a home in first-class family where she can make herself generally useful. Address "Willing," care Constitution.

ATLANTA Tent and Awning Co., 15½ Peachtree street.

NOTICE—Quong Wing, whose laundry was destroyed by the falling of the Atlanta Paper Company's building, at No. 69 South Pryor street, is again at the old stand. He desires his patrons to call and identify their goods within the next ten days.

WE THANK THE PUBLIC for past favors and will continue our low prices this week. Union Dentist, 56 Whitehall street, over Rich Bros.

PERSONAL—If party whose safe was burglarized the other night will call at 82 and 84 North Broad street, he will learn something to his advantage. Atlanta Safe and Lock Works.

DON'T THROW AWAY that old suit when you can send it down to the Excelsior Steam Laundry and have it cleaned to look like new. Phone 41. $1.50 per suit.

ALL WHO DESIRE information relative to our home treatment will please call at our office, or send address. Georgia Viavi Company, No. 302 Equitable building.

UMBRELLAS and parasols repaired and covered; keys fitted. 18 Peachtree, Norcross building. J. M. Burkert.

WANTED—Couple without children to adopt a bright, healthy orphan boy three years old. Address A. B., care Constitution.

PILES AND FISTULA treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. april 25 tf sun

BED WETTING cured. Box free. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. may 16-sun

DISEASES OF MEN treated; cures guaranteed: free pamphlet. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. april 11 8-t sun

LADIES, your bust enlarged six inches; failure impossible; results guaranteed; 1,000 testimonials: book and full particulars sealed for 4c. Aurum Medicine Company, department V, 55 State street, Chicago. aug30—52t—sun

FLY SCREENS—Price & Thomas, from cheapest to best. 58 S. Pryor; next to courthouse. 'Phone 233. may25—7t

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATLANTA Tent and Awning Co., 15½ Peachtree street. Window and storeawnings.

SCARRATT HOUSE dining room business for sale or rent on account of having no time to attend to it. J. B. Scarratt.

SAY, BUD, we can clean that old suit to look like new; give us a trial; $1.50 per suit. Excelsior Steam Laundry, 53 Decatur street. Phone 41.

THE HARRIS ROOF PAINT will preserve roofs of all kinds; tin, iron, metal, shingles, etc. J. P. Harris, manager, 45 Marietta street.

CIDER—Apple, peach, grape, at 10c per gallon; receipts 50c, $1 for three. Address H. Hardy, Meldrim, Ga.

HAIR GOODS—When you need switches, wigs, bangs, etc., don't forget that the best place to get them is at Louis Mazade's, the French hair dresser, 16½ Whitehall st.

WE CAN furnish a few more of those nice stylish suits of wall paper put on the wall for $3.75. Call before they are all gone. We do painting and sell paints very low. Atlanta Paint and Wall Paper Co., F. O. Mays, proprietor, 23 E. Hunter, Mauck's old stand.

RECEIVER BROWN WILL NOT SHUT DOWN

Mines Will Be Operated Until the Property Is Sold.

SALE WILL OCCUR JUNE 17TH

Much Speculation Arises as to the Probable Purchaser.

PROPERTY MUST BRING AT LEAST $125,000

Should the Upset Price Not Be Realized the Court Will Readvertise and Again Sell.

The mines of the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Company will be operated until the day of the sale of the property, June 17th, and it is hardly probable that the property will be closed on account of the refusal of Judge Lumpkin to allow the receiver to prefer the payment of the receiver's certificates.

It has been frequently intimated that unless the certificates could be preferred by the receiver that th mines would b shut down and when the day of sale arrived, that the property would be in a state of collapse.

Since the litigation began the courts have been busy with the case. Many prominent attorneys have been employed and many thousands of dollars will be expended as the result of the litigation. The end is now near at hand and the sale is advertised for June 17th, at which time the entire property, consisting of leases and choses in action, will be sold to the highest bidder, provided the amount of the upset price—$125,000—is reached. The sale will then be confirmed by the order of the superior court and a bond for title will be executed by the court to the purchaser, the court holding title to the property until all of the deferred payments have been made.

To one not familiar with the complicated litigation it would appear that the property has not been managed since the death of Governor Brown as well as it was managed prior to his death, and during the time he was at the head of the company. This idea is erroneous says Mr. Thomas L. Bishop, attorney for the receiver. He says the property was in bad condition at the time that Mr. Julius Brown assumed its management and circumstances show that Mr. Julius Brown's management has been a piece of wonderful financial engineering when it is taken into consideration that he found the property with many thousands of dollars of encumbrances. There was a floating debt of nearly $500,000 upon the property in addition to its bonded indebtedness, which was something in the neighborhood of $300,000.

"Mr. Julius Brown has demonstrated his ability in the management of the property in a signal manner," says Mr. Bishop. "He has taken charge of the property, carried on the operations when other mines were compelled to shut down for want of a ready market for their manufacture, and in the face of the hard times, he has kept the property up and going with disabled machinery at his command."

As a result of the decree of the court, authorizing the sale of the property an interesting question of speculation has arisen as to who will be the probable purchasers of the property. There are many persons interested in the sale, as there are many who are creditors and who hold receiver's certificates. The Lowry Banking Company, probably one of the largest individual creditors, has been suggested as a probable purchaser, but this has been denied. There are others who it has been said would make bids, but nothing definite is known in regard to the purchase and nothing will be known until the sale occurs and the bids are opened by the court and ratified.

In the event the upset price is not reached, the sale will be declared off and another sale will be advertised and probably the upset price will be reduced. The property, it is thought, will sell better if the mines are in operation at the time of the sale, and it is for this reason that the operations will be continued if possible.

Under the recent order of the superior court the receiver is authorized to use all the present income from now until the day of sale. The amount thus realized will probably reach the sum of $7,000 and it is thought that by close management the mines can be operated upon this amount.

Pure, rich blood is the basis of good health, and Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and enriches the blood. This fact tells the whole story of the unparalleled success of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Seashore Express, Double Daily Service

Quick trains now in operation via Southern railway, to and from Brunswick, in prompt connection both ways with the boats for St. Simon's and Cumberland islands, Georgia's most delightful seaside resorts.

More genuine pleasure and more actual benefit to health is obtainable at these two resorts than probably at any other place in the United States.

The hotels at St. Simon's and Cumberland are now ready for guests, and excursion tickets at low round trip rates are on sale at all Southern railway ticket offices.

Pullman cars through by night trains.

may30-2t

$6 to St. Simon's and Return.

$6.50 to Cumberland and Return.

Beginning Saturday, June 5th, and continuing weekly thereafter, round trip tickets will be sold via Southern railway at the above cheap rates, good for return on trains leaving Brunswick Monday night following.

Excellent schedules and through Pullman sleeping cars to and from Brunswick.

may30-2t

BOB AND NOAH NOT TO DROWN.

The Runaway Parr Boys Seen at Stone Mountain.

Bob and Noah Parr, the two small boys missing from No. 60 Tennell street, and thought to have been drowned, have been seen alive and in the flesh. They are now happy on the way to see their uncle at Conyers, in Rockdale county, if they have not already arrived.

Hill Tuggle, a fireman on the Georgia railroad, who lives at Stone Mountain, called at The Constitution office yesterday morning and stated that the two boys spent Thursday night at his house. They left home early Thursday afternoon and reached Stone Mountain about 7 o'clock. Early next morning they departed for Conyers, still on foot.

VACATION IS NEAR

Public Schools of Atlanta Will Close Their Doors Next Friday.

CHILDREN WILL ENTERTAIN

Their Parents Will Be Invited To Visit the Schools and Witness the Exercises That Take Place.

The public schools of Atlanta will close their doors next Friday and the school children will be given a three months' vacation after completing one of the most successful years in the history of the schools.

The close of the schools will be accompanied by the usual exercises, in which the pupils will take part. Each separate school will give its own exercises. The parents of the children will be invited to the school to watch the work and witness the exercises that are now under preparation. Each class will present some kind of programme to the public, and it will be a glories day in the life of each child

The closing exercises of the grammar schools will not be very elaborate and by 12 o'clock the children will have taken their books and departed.

The year which will be completed next Monday is one of the most successful that the schools have ever experienced, and the work has been done in a pleasant and harmonious manner. All the small troubles have been quietly and successfully settled by the old board of education and no unpleasantness is left to mar the year.

The last meeting of the Mallon Society of the Girls' High school takes place Tuesday morning in Browning hall, and will be an interesting occasion. A bright programme has been prepared to be rendered by the young ladies. A large crowd always attends the annual meeting of the Mallon Society.

The graduating exercises of the Boys' High school will take place Wednesday night at the Grand and will be the usual brilliant exercises given every year. A large class will graduate, and the programme will be well arranged.

The young ladies of the Girls' High school will receive their diplomas on Thursday night, and the exercises on this occasion will be the best that Miss Sargeant can arrange, and this means they will be unsurpassed.

Uses of the Lemon.

From The Boston Traveller.

Juice of the lemon is one of the best and safest drinks for any person, whether in health or not. It is suitable for all stomach diseases, liver complaint, inflammation of the bowels and fevers.

Lemon is used in intermittent fevers. It will alleviate and finally cure coughs and colds, and heal diseased lungs. Its uses are manifold, and the more we employ it internally the better we shall find ourselves. Lemon juice is anti-febrile, etc. A doctor in Rome is trying it experimentally in malarial fever with great success, and thinks it will in time supersede quinine.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

Its Wonderful Effect on the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys.

A pleasant lemon drink, that positively cures all billiousness, constipation, indigestion, sick and nervous headache, kidney disease, dizziness, loss of appetite, debility, sleeplessness, fevers, chills, pain in the back, palpitation of the heart, and all other diseases caused by disordered liver, stomach and kidneys, the first great cause of all fatal diseases. 50c and $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists. H. Mozley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

A Banker Writes.

From experience in my family, Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir has few, if any, equals, and no superiors, in medicine for the regulation of the liver, stomach and bowels.

W. H. MAGNESS, Pres. Nat'l Bank,
McMinnville, Tenn.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

Cured me of enlarged liver, nervous indigestion and heart disease. I was unable to walk upstairs or do any kind of work. I was treated by many physicians, but got no better until I used Lemon Elixir. I am now healthy and vigorous.

C. H. BALDWIN,
No. 98 Alexander Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Mozley's Lemon Hot Drops

Cures all coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable.

Twenty-five cents at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

FOUGHT THE BAILIFFS.

It Required Three Officers To Levy on Susan's Goods.

Yesterday morning Bailiffs Miller and Wimbish, of Justice Landrum's court, went to the house of an old woman named Susan McAfee for the purpose of serving upon her a bail trover, which had been sworn out by J. D. Lowe, a furniture dealer.

Then they arrived at the house the old woman showed fight and succeeded in making the neighborhood so unpleasant for the officers that they beat a retreat and went before Justice Foute, where they swore out a warrant for the old woman charging her with interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty. The warrant was given into the hands of Bailiff Bradley, of Foute's court, and he went out with the two officers from Landrum's court and arrested the negro.

She still showed fight, however, and the officers had no little difficulty in making the arrest. She was taken before Justice Foute, where she gave bond after a date had been set for the hearing of the case.

SHE WAS BOUND OVER.

Justice Foute Decided Against Mrs. Oma S. Clifford.

Mrs. Oma S. Clifford, who was tried Friday afternoon by Justice Foute on the charge of being a common cheat and swindler, was bound over to the city criminal court on that charge yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The warrant in the case was sworn out by Mrs. J. T. Adair, who runs a boarding house at 6½ Whitehall street.

The evidence in the case showed that Mrs. Clifford had made some mistatements concerning some furniture which she had in her possession, and which she had promised to Mrs. Adair to secure a board bill. Justice Foute fixed the bond of Mrs. Clifford at $100, which she succeeded in making.

STOLE FROM THE RIDERS.

Charles Yeagle Goes Up on a Serious Charge.

Charles Yeagle and Pat Wood, two young white boys, were tried yesterday morning before Justice Foute on the charge of burglary. It was charged that they entered the Coliseum and stole articles belonging to the riders.

After hearing all of the evidence Justice Foute decided to dismiss the case against Wood, but Yeagle was bound over to the superior court, his bond being fixed at $300, which he failed to make.

THE Willer SCREENS

SCREENS

For doors and windows are fitted with the most modern fittings, making them perfect and insuring satisfaction and comfort. Pneumatic air cushions to prevent doors from slamming, and guard wire to keep Screen wire from being kicked out.

Office and Show Room 731 Equitable Building, Atlanta. Factories: Milwaukee, Wis.

Willer Mfg. Co., L. P. DeGroot, Mgr. sun tues thur

COUNTY TEACHERS ARE EXAMINED

Annual Examination of Teachers Was Held Yesterday.

THE ATTENDANCE WAS LARGE

County School Commissioner Guinn Asks Questions.

PEABODY INSTITUTE COMES IN JUNE

Commissioner Guinn Talks Interestingly About the Condition of the Schools.

The annual examination of public school teachers for Fulton county was held on yesterday. The examination of white teachers was conducted at the Boys' High school building, and the colored teachers were examined at Morris Brown college.

About forty white teachers took advantage of the examination and answered the questions propounded. They will become applicants for positions in the county schools this fall. About twenty-five colored teachers were examined for positions in the schools of this county, and about one hundred negroes were examined who will seek employment in other counties of the state.

The examination was a thorough one, and most of the applicants passed the examination in the time prescribed, and will doubtless be granted licenses.

The annual Peabody institute, held under the auspices of the Peabody fund, will take place in this county beginning June 7th and continuing for two weeks. This institute will be exclusively for colored teachers, and for them will take the place of the annual institute provided for by the Georgia state law. All the colored teachers of this county will by law be required to attend. Adjoining counties also have been instructed to attend by the state school commissioners. The institute will be under the supervision of the county school commissioner, with the following corps of instructors: Professor W. B. Matthews, A. St. George Richardson and Miss Hannad Howell. These teachers stand in the forefront of the profession among the negroes. The work of the institute will comprise the study of texts and methods in these branches which constitute the common school curriculum.

The spring term of the county schools closed last Friday, and it has been perhaps the most successful year so far in the history of the county schools. The teachers are performing faithfully the work assigned to them, and the people throughout the county are taking a more lively and active interest in the matter of public education than they have hitherto exhibited. From present indications, it will not be long before Fulton county will have the best system of rural schools in the state.

The county school commissioner, Mr. R. J. Guinn, filed his annual report with the grand jury last week. It comprised a detailed report of the public school operations for the year 1896 and was highly commended by members of the grand lodge. The report shows a large attendance and good work in the schools.

At present the county has the best corps of teachers which it has ever had, composed of men and women in a great measure who have had professional training and who are giving their lives to common school work.

"One of the greatest needs in the system today," says County School Commissioner Guinn, "is better school houses. The buildings we now have for the most part are not all suited for the work to be done. They are poorly constructed, poorly lighted, poorly ventilated and have very few of the conveniences so necessary to do first-class work. If our board of education could but have a fund sufficiently large to help in providing for more comfortable schoolhouses and to extend the public school term for three months, it would not be long before Fulton would occupy the position that she ought in the matter of rural schools. In my judgement, there is nothing that so much retards the material progress of the rural districts of our county as the lack of proper educational facilities. If we could but have in the county a system which would guarantee first-class schools for at least eight months in the year, the country districts would soon be filled with that class of citizens which go to make up a live and progressive community.

"Our people in the county are beginning to understand the real necessity for better schools and better teachers, and are giving to the board of education their hearty co-operation.

"Our board has under consideration the building of several new schoolhouses during the coming year. A number of communities in the county have expressed a determination to erect comfortable and well-appointed school buildings. It is more than likely that two or three nice buildings will be added this summer and early fall."

Gin Cucurbita (Watermelon Gin) with Hypophosphites. The Great Kidney and Bladder Cure. apr25 sun tues thur

Therein Lies Strength.

It don't take any woman long to see wherein lies the great strength of the popular No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine—simply its light-running qualities—that is the point—full of so much meaning to every woman who uses a sewing machine, much or little.

The No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine sent to your home on trial. A fair trial is convincing proof, we claim, and yet you are under no obligations to buy.

The facts are that it is a real pleasure, not a task, for any woman to use a light-running No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine now and then—they run so lightly and do such beautiful work. Office and salesroom, 71 Whitehall street. sun-wed

Study Optics at Home.

Kellam & Moore's "correspondence course" gives instruction in optics by mail adapted to everyone. The work is under the charge of an experienced instructor and it will not interfere with student's regular occupation. His spare time only will be required. For terms address Kellam & Moore, 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

Notice.

The subscribers to the Atlanta Telephone Exchange and the public are cautioned not to take any advertisement on any kind of a patented telephone list or directory different from the one at present gotten out and furnished by the exchange, which is the only authorized and official list and can be the only correct one. This list has been copyrighted, beginning with June 1st, so any unauthorized list could only be copied from an old list. Respectfully,

R. L. WEST, Manager.

may30-eod

ST. JOSEPH CADETS.

Special Excursion to Savannah—$3.00 Round Trip.

Central of Georgia railway has arranged to run a special excursion from Macon for the St. Joseph Cadets and any friends who may wish to take advantage of the low rate to visit Savannah and Tybee. Tickets are $3 for the round trip, and will be sold for trains leaving Saturday night, June 5th, at 11:28, and will have a limit to June 8th, returning. Extra coaches and sleepers will be provided for all who will go. Everybody is invited regardless of creed. For further information call on E. P. Bonner, T. A., W. P. Dawson, T. P. A., Macon, Ga. may 30 june 1 3 5

Courteous Attention To All Customers

Rich's

Samples Sent On Application

Items of Interest to Every Lady of Atlanta and Vicinity

FOR THIS WEEK

We shall make a Sharp Reduction in prices of all Odd Lots of Tailor-made Suits, Capes, Separate Skirts, Wrappers an Waists; Odd Lots of Dress Goods, Silks, Wash Goods, Furniture, etc., whic have accumulated during our immense business of the past three month Most of these goods are of this season's choicest designs and newest fabric etc., and will be rapidly disposed of at fully 40 to 60 per cent under regular pric

GLOSING OUT

All Our Fine High-Grade Tailor-Made Suits

After a very successful Suit Season we find we have about thirty odd Suits left—no two alike—which will be marked as follows : : : : : :

To Close:

1 Suit, was $32.50, marked	$15.00
1 Suit, was $22.50, marked	$12.50
1 Suit, was $20.00, marked	$12.50
2 Suits, were $17.50, marked	$10.00
6 Suits, were $15.00, marked	$10.00
4 Suits, were $12.50, marked	$ 7.50
15 Suits, were $10.00, marked	$ 5.89

Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38.

All this season's Latest Designs and most Fashionable Fabrics and Shades. SUCH BARGAINS ARE SELDOM OFFERED.

Ladies' Spring Capes.

A few Silk and Cloth Capes left which will be marked to close Monday for about half price.

$20.00 Silk Capes for	$9.00
$15.00 Silk Capes for	$7.50
$12.50 Silk Capes for	$6.00
$5.00 and $6.00 Cloth Capes for	$3.50

Ladies' Dress Skirts.

An assorted lot of Ladies' Skirts in Wool Checks, Mingled Cheviots and Fancy Scotch Mixtures. Only one or two of a kind. Miscellaneous assortment.

Regular Price, $4.00 and $5.00.
MONDAY'S PRICE........$3.00.

BELTS.

Leather Belts with English Buckles; Leather Belts with Covered Buckles; Leather Belts with Gilt and Silver Buckles.

Monday, to Close, at........ 25c each.

SHIRT WAIST SETS—Pearl, Sterling Silver, Gilt, with Stone Settings.

Monday's Price, to Close............25c.

White Belts, with Silver, Gilt and Covered Buckles.

Monday, only............................25c.

All in Notion Department. 4 Center Section.

REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS, 2 TO 7 YARDS, AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE TO CLOSE.

IN OUR SILK DEPARTMENT

BEST POSSIBLE QUALITIES AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

One lot of black and colored Satins and Taffeta Silks, in lengths from 5 to 16 yards, at, yard. On Center Counter, First Section.	69c
Trimming Silks and a lovely lot of Chiffons and Crepes, light colors.. Main Aisle, Center Counter, Silk Department.	30c
51 Pieces new changeable Taffeta Silks, priced at 85c everywhere. Here ..	65c
New line Striped Wash Silks for Children's Dresses at, yard	25c
52 Pieces Figured China Silk, good values at 50c, our price	30c
COLORED DRESS GOODS---One odd lot Dress Goods in Checks, Debege, Brilliantine and Figured Wool Goods. Have sold from 50c to 65c yard. We offer now at, yard......	35c
ONE LOT DRESS GOODS---Among the lot are the latest Spring Etamine, Mohair Checks, Leno's and Silk and Wool mixtures. These goods sold all the season from 75c to $2.00 per yard, Displayed in main aisle, center counter. For Monday's sale at, yard	50c

Headquarters for Star Shirt Waists

Headquarters for Star Shirt Waists

IN ORDER TO SUPPLY your want in Boys' Shirt Waists we have added to our enormous stock the celebrated Star make in all the newest Patterns. Special cut prices for the next two weeks

500 Dozen unlaundered Mother's Friend Shirts at	25c
150 Dozen laundered Mother's Friend, 75c quality	50c
100 Dozen laundered Mother's Friend, $1.00 quality	74c

Also those without collars in every style.

ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY OFFE

About 10 dozen left of those $1.00, $1.25, $1.75 and $2.00 Ladies' Shirt Waists. one or two of a kind, sizes 32 to 40. It's odd lot of Waists but great values. For Monday 37

FOR MONDAY'S SALE WE HA ARRANGED A SPECIAL BARG TABLE IN GLOAK DEPARME

On it can be found handsome Foulard Waists that were $6.50, for	$3.5
Figured China Silk Waists that were $3.75, for	$2.5
Ladies' fine imported Sweaters that were $4.00, for	$1.5
Sweaters that were $2.50 and $3.25 for	$1.2
Pretty Lawn Wrappers, last year's very little change in style, lace-trimmed. Last season's price $3.50. Monday	98
Also another lot of Wrappers, only a left, always sold at $4.50. Monday	$1.75
One lot Dress Skirts in fancy mixtures, $2.50 Skirt for	$1.

And other lots of desirable merchan this table well worth your considera

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR DEPARTM

10 dozen gowns of different styles, somely trimmed and big collars, fine domestic and cambric, our regular $1.50 Gowns for.............................. 9

Main Aisle, Center Counter.

Odd lot Children's Caps, Hats and slightly soiled, to be closed out at about half price.............................

100 P. D. Corsets, odd lots and odd sizes regular $2.75 and $3.50 Corsets to be out at $1.50 and $2.75 each. Less than

One lot Parasols, China Silk, Changeable feta, in black and colors, plain and Worth $2.00 and $2.25 each. Monday's price .... $1.

THE CLOSEST ATTENTION IS BEING GIVEN MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

REAGHING A GRAND GLIMAX.

The people cannot be deceived. They know who do the best by them. We keep stirring up the markets. is our object to keep things lively. Again we have just received an almost limitless Stock of Fu niture, Rugs, Lace Curtains, etc., which we shall sell at prices that will rouse, wake and stir people who look to their own interest. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

Rugs.

The only Exclusive and Up-to-Date Rug Department in the South. Everybody talks about this beautiful Department. A whole Store in itself. Arranged particularly for the Rug business. Here you can find the finest Oriental, European and Domestic Rugs, both Modern and Antique. Antique Daghestan, Carabagh, Shirvan, Iran, Anatol and Anatol Mats, and Modern Smyrna Rugs.

Heavy 30x60-inch Smyrna Rugs, the $3.50 grade, this week $2.00

Large Fringed Brussels Rugs, this week for $1.00

Carpet Sizes in Rugs a Specialty.

Mattings.

See our line of Mattings. As a leader for Monday a lot of 20 rolls heavy Japanese Cotton Warp Mattings, with woven figures; prices were $8.00 roll, this week only......$6.50 Roll

Our line of China and Japanese Mattings at 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c per yard are the best in the market.

This Solid Oak or Mahogany Finished Upholstered Rocker, in Silk Tapestry or Brocatel for........................ $2.65 With Arms.... $3.6

Just Received. Two car loads of the Greatest Wicker Rockers ever shown in this city; worth $3.50, for.. $1.5

450 Reed and Rattan Rockers for $2.25.
375 large arm Willow Rockers, $1.75.
300 large, without arms, Willow Rockers, $1.50.
600 Ladies' Reed Rockers,
750 Ladies' Reed Rockers, with arms, $4.50.

Having again leased our Furniture Warerooms to better advantage, and with a larger stock than ever, we are in the Furniture business to stay. Every week from now on we will OFFER UNMATCHABLE BARGAINS.

Lace Curtain Department

Too many Lace Curtains. Stock must be reduced. Extra size Nottingham Lace Curtains; cheap at $1.50, for this week only.............. 8

Choice of six styles, beautiful effects, in Brussels Net Weave; worth $3.50 to $4 pair, this week to close, per pair $2.5

BIG DRIVE IN IRISH POINT CURTAINS.

25 pairs; worth $5.00, to close.....$3.50
50 pairs; worth $6.50, to close.....$4.25

All high-grade Renaissance, Arabian and Brussels Net Curtains at manufacturers' prices.

This handsome 3-piece Oak Bedroom Suit, this week only $13.35.

54 and 56 Whitehall St. M. RICH & BROTHERS, 54 and 56 Whitehall St.

-28- PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART 3. 21-28.

VOL. XXIX ATLANTA GA., SUNDAY MORNING MAY 30, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS

HERE IS A REASON

For the confidence the people have in our Clothing. The kind that has always given satisfaction will likely continue to do so. We have one standard of quality—"the best."

MID-SUMMER CLOTHING.

its, Pants, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear, Fancy Vests, Collars & Cuffs.

Hirsch Bros., 44 Whitehall.

"Talk is Cheap."

Some people do nothing but talk. We do not talk ourselves, but prefer to let our customers talk for us . . :

BUY YOUR . . .

Engines, Shafting,
Boilers, Belting,
Steam Pumps, Hose Piping,
Brass Goods, Shaft Hangers, &c.

us, and you will be willing to talk for us.

BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.

Odorless Refrigerators. One dish won't taste like another. Saves one-half the ice. Be sure to see them.

Gas Fixtures cheaper than ever. You can save 10 to 15 per cent by getting them from us.

Mantels, Tiles and Grates. Price no object. We are overstocked. Come and make us an offer.

Plumbing At wholesale prices. A cut of 20 per cent for next thirty days. See our $18.50 Porcelain Bath Tubs.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH CO.

Joel Hurt, Pres. John M. Green, Vice Pres. Litt Bloodworth, Jr., Sec'y.

TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA.

EQUITABLE BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

Capital paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus and undivided profits	37,959 35

Acts as Receiver, Administrator, Executor, Assignee, Agent, and Accepts Trusts for the issue of bonds or for other purposes. A special feature of this company is its Safe Deposit Vaults. Deposit boxes, $4 to $24 per annum. Reasonable rates for storage of plate and other valuables. Vaults open from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

MADDOX, President. J. W. RUCKER, W. L. PEEL, } Vice Presidents. T. J. PEEPLES, Cashier. G. A. NICHOLSON, Ass't Cashier.

MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.

Capital and Surplus $200,000. : : : : : Stockholders' Liability $320,000

Solicit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and banks upon favorable terms. Interest allowed on open accounts subject to check. In our Savings Department we issue books and receive amounts from $1.00 up to $5,000, on which interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will be credited on each account on the first Tuesdays of January, April, July and October of each year and may be either drawn or added to the deposit account.

GET YOUR . . . *BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, ELECTROTYPING, Etc., Etc., of*

Printing

The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company,
GEO. W. HARRISON, Manager, (State Printer.) *ATLANTA, GA.*
Consult them before placing your orders.

Roller Trays ARE Common Sense

Trunks, Traveling Bags, Cases, All Our Own Make ——None Better.

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SEE OURS BEFORE YOU BUY.

W. Rountree & Bro. Trunk and Bag Co.
77 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA,
AND RICHMOND, VA.
Repairing Done at Short Notice.
sun tues thur

Horseshoeing & Clipping

We shoe and clip horses and mules. We do it right and do it quick.

JACKSON, NELSON & CO
39 Ivy St.—Phone 203.

N. B.—Horses sent for and returned without extra charge.
sun tu th-2m

THE GLOBE

THE GLOBE

SEE THE New Novelties in Men's Suits AT $5.00 The Globe.

There's Not a Suit in the Lot Worth Under -$8.50- :-: THEY ARE ALL :-: - $5.00 - The Globe.

Our Extra Special Suit Sale is Now On. Big Bargains at ◆$5.00◆ The Globe.

Plaids and Checks and Nobby Effects are OUR SUITS AT $5.00 The Globe.

The Greatest of All Men's Suit Bargains are Our New Suits at ◆$5.00◆ The Globe.

Three New Lines of Men's Suits, worth $10.00 and $12.00, In Our Special Sale Now ◆$7.50◆ The Globe.

All New Patterns Designed for Serviceable Wear in Our Men's Suits ◆At $7.50◆ The Globe.

THE GLOBE

THE GLOBE

HAMMOCKS

For wear, comfort and beauty. We have these in all the new colors. Mexican Grass Hammocks from 65c to $1.50. Woven Cotton Hammocks, equal to the finest draperies in color and designs, from $1.00 to $4.50.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE CO
33 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA.

...LAWN TENNIS...

Is opening with a rush, and "Spalding" Rackets are used almost exclusively. Why? Because they are the best. Nets, Poles, Markers, Tapes, Balls and everything to equip your court.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE CO
SPALDING & BROS'. AGENTS,
33 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA.
"Write for Catalogue and Prices."

Caught and Tickled to Death

For his Tackle came from us. Split Bamboo Rods with Cork Handles $2.00. Multiplying Reels 75c and up. Gill Netting, Seines, Cast Nets, Flies, Spoons. Well, come and see our line.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE CO
33 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA.

SUMMER RESORTS AND HOTELS.

HOTEL GRANITE

Refited and Refurnished,
Will Open Wednesday, May 12
C. F. DODGE
(Formerly Manager of the Aragon)
PROPRIETOR.
RATES, $2.00 PER DAY
RESTAURANT AND CAFE.
SPECIAL RATES TO BOARDERS.

Warm Springs.

IN THE PINE MOUNTAINS OF MERIWETHER COUNTY, GA. 1,200 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. FINEST BATHING IN AMERICA. WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 1ST. ENTIRE EQUIPMENT IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER. WRITE FOR CIRCULAR WITH RATES OF BOARD AND PARTICULARS.
CHAS. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Hotel Cumberland

Cumberland Island, Ga.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND

Summer season begins June 1st. The finest beach on the Atlantic coast. Hotel and cottages, sufficient for 500 people, shaded by a beautiful grove. Splendid fishing, every variety in the sea can be caught. Naphtha Launch, row boats, bicycles and livery turnouts at moderate prices. Orchestral concerts, germans and superb pavilion for dancing. Sea food of every variety and attentive service.

Cumberland's best recommendation is that it entertains more than 3,000 of the south's best people every summer. Address LEE T. SHACKELFORD, Cumberland, Ga.

CAPON SPRINGS AND BATHS On the Great North Mountain. Alkaline Lithia Springs, 1,000 to 1,500 guests annually; Elite of North and South. Largest and socially most pleasant company at any mountain resort in this country. For rates, circulars, etc., address Wm. H. Sale, Capon Springs, W. Va. may15-35t

HOTEL GRANT, ATLANT, GA.

80 to 90 Whitehall street. Located in the business center, three blocks from union depot, electric cars pass the door to all parts of city. Cuisine and dining service unexcelled. Tourists' popular resort between the north and Florida. Special rates to families and commercial men.

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK.
The Peebles & Thompson School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Academic, College—Preparatory and Art Departments. Special Students Admitted.
tue thu sat

SUMMER TERM $10 PER MONTH.

Enter June 1st. PRACTICAL Business and Shorthand Courses. Rooms large and cool. Call or write.

The Atlanta Business College
128-130 Whitehall St.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S
Business College
AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.
$35 FOR A FULL BUSINESS COURSE. Including Stationery, Text-books, etc. $35
Big demand for graduates—more than 300 in positions. Awarded Silver Medal by Atlanta Exposition. Catalogue Free. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, Atlanta, Ga.

508 SUITS AT ½ PRICE

The opportunity of a lifetime for smart people to save one-half on the prices of reliable all-wool Spring Suits for Men, Youths and Children.

Next month we take our semi-annual inventory. In order to facilitate this tedious work we have decided to close AT ONCE, all small lots at ONE-HALF of our regular prices.

You'll find them on our Bargain Counter while they last.

Everything marked in "Plain Figures." Terms strictly cash at these prices.

Men's and Youths' $9 Suits at	$4.50
Men's and Youths' $10 Suits at	$5.00
Men's and Youths' $12.50 Suits at	$6.25
Men's and Youths' $15 Suits at	$7.50
Men's and Youths' $18 Suits at	$9.00
Children's $2.50 Suits at	$1.25
Children's $3.00 Suits at	$1.50
Children's $3.50 Suits at	$1.75
Children's $4.50 Suits at	$2.25
Children's $5.00 Suits at	$2.50

If you want your dollars to do double duty make haste and see these

BARGAINS

Sample Suits in our show window.

Eiseman & Weil

3 WHITEHALL ST.

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobaccos, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges and Ammunition; Field and Garden Seeds in their seasons. A Perfect Variety Store. Orders from city and country promptly filled at lowest market price. Terms cash.

Look at Your Hose

And see if you don't need a new one. Also a Lawn Sprinkler, Nozzle, Couplings, etc. I have them in all shapes and styles, at the lowest prices.

Gas Fixtures and Plumbing Goods always on hand.

R. F. O'SHIELDS,
106 N. Pryor St., Lowndes building. 'Phone 550.
mch12-6m

Tennessee Centennial

At Nashville, Tennessee, May 1st to October 31st.

The buildings and grounds of the Tennessee Centennial, in numbers and architectural beauty, surpass Atlanta's, and nearly equal Chicago's. The exhibits are all ready and are interesting and instructive. The Live Stock display excels any exhibition of the kind ever made. The Midway is great.

The WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway run solid vestibule trains with Pullman's finest sleeping cars from Atlanta to Nashville.

For sleeping car berths or any information about rates, hotel or boarding house accommodations in Nashville, call upon or write to

C. E. HARMAN,
General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
may 23 10t

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building, 39½ Whitehall. Telephone 520.

Telephone 549. Standard Ice Co.

ICE

Largest Capacity Prompt Service.

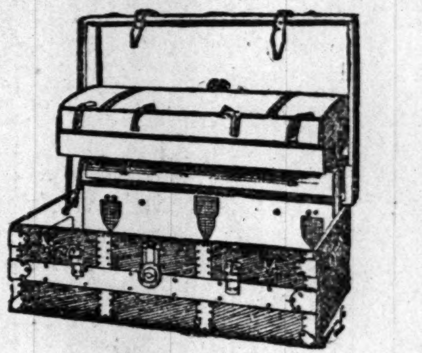
fri sun wed

YES, TALK WITH LOWRY HARDWARE CO. ABOUT BICYCLES

They sell "18-Year-Old" '97 Model Ramblers . . $80
They sell "Hard to Beat" Norwood's $60
They sell Matchless for the Price, Belmont's . . . $40

AND CARRY A FULL LINE OF BICYCLE SUNDRIES.

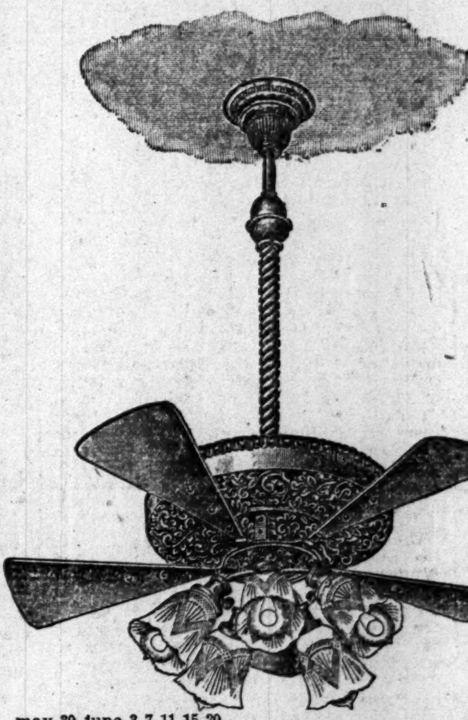
60 Peachtree, 57 N. Broad St., ATLANTA, GA. BICYCLES



Don't . . .

Be satisfied until you have seen the PATENT AUTOMATIC TRAY TRUNK. No lifting out of tray or straining of the back. Works like a charm. Superior to all for convenience and durability. We are also headquarters for Valises, Dress Suit Cases, Club Bags and Pocket-books See us before buying.

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY
L. LIEBERMAN, Proprietor,
92 and 94 WHITEHALL ST.



Something New in Fans.

20TH CENTURY CEILING FAN.

Designed especially for dining rooms in private residences, business offices and other similar places. Can be connected to the current as easily as the small desk fans, and is far superior in its effects, givng an even, STEADY BREEZE FROM ABOVE, which is driven to the floor and deflected all over the room, keeping the entire atmosphere agitated which is the best effect possible from a fan, and which cannot be derived from a desk fan. Healthy, pleasant, cheap; can not be burned out.

H. B. CAMPBELL,
16-18 E. Mitchell St.,
Atlanta, Ga.

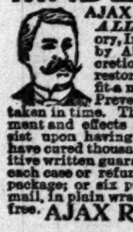
may 30 june 3 7 11 15 20

ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

Compression and absorption systems, either can or plate. Also small machines for hotels, markets, dairies, etc.

E. Van Winkle Gin and Machine Works, Box 493, Atlanta, Ga

MADE ME A MAN



AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE *ALL Nervous Diseases*—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. *They quickly and surely* restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price **50 CTS.** per package; or six pkges (full treatment) for $2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free. **AJAX REMEDY CO.,** 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE in Atlanta by Jacobs' Pharmacy and Elkin-Watson Drug Company.
UNDER BUSINESS CHANCES

Did You Ever

See a dental office as beautiful and as well arranged as the Atlanta Dental Parlors, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets? You are invited to visit these parlors, the most modern in the South. Special low prices this month in order to meet the public and introduce ourselves to strangers. Crown and Bridge work a specialty.

ATLANTA DENTAL PARLORS,
Peachtree and Marietta Sts.

Notice to Teachers.

WANTED—A first-class teacher for president of Perry Rainey College and M. H. School for the scolastic year, beginning Oct. 1st, 1897.

College located at Auburn, Ga., on S. A. Ry.

The average attendance for last 3 years was near 300.

All communications addressed to L. F. Jackson, W. P. Cosby and J. H. Hutchins, Auburn, Ga.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

to its natural color by LEE'S HAIR MEDICANT, no dye, harmless, pleasant odor, $1.00 a bottle. LEE'S HAIR TONIC removes dandruff, stops hair from falling out and promotes growth $1.00 a bottle. LEE MEDICANT CO 108 Fulton st., N.Y. Illustrated Treatise on Hair on application FREE

Brown & Allen, Elkin Watson Drug Co. Trade supplied by Lamar & Rankin Drug Co., Peachtree Pharmacy.

Impotent Men . . . Suffering from youthful indiscretions why become town talk or pay outrageous fees when you can cure yourself at home with our remedies? $1 Box, 6 Boxes for $5.

Reasonable prices for Gonorrhoea and Syphilitic Remedies or Formulas.

SPECIALTY CO., STAUNTON, VA.

THE "IMPROVED" EXTENSION SHOE

FOR Men and Women WITH A Shortened Limb.

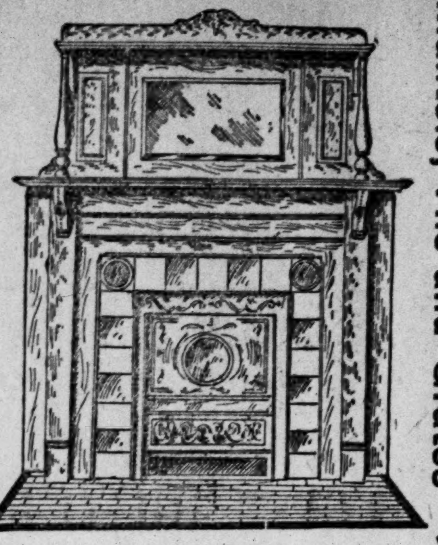
Old Style. Mfrd. by Improved.
THE "IMPROVED" EXTENSION SHOE CO.
309 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Agency for Atlanta and vicinity,
JOHN M. MOORE
Shoe Dealer, 30 Whitehall st.

Clear Complexions Guaranteed

If you are annoyed with freckles, tan, sunburn, sallowness, pimples, blackheads, moth, crusty, scaly, itching, burning skins, do not worry; they can be removed by Madame A. Ruppert's world renowned Face Bleach, and nothing will so quickly remove them as this remedy. A single application will refreshen and cleanse the superficial skin and will convince you of its merits. A standing, bona fide guarantee is given to every purchaser. It sells at $2 per single bottle, which in some very severe cases is sufficient to cure, or three bottles for $5. Madame A. Ruppert's Face Bleach is the original and has been established for years and is the only remedy which never fails. See that all bottles bear the signature and photograph of Madame A. Ruppert, New York city, and sealed with red seal and glass stopper. Manufactured only by Madame A. Ruppert and for sale by her authorized agent at

JACOBS' PHARMACY.
Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Mantels, Tile and Grates



The best Mantel ever offered to the public, complete, with Tile Hearth, Facing and Club House Grate, for $12.50

Come and see our Mantels with Beveled Plate Mirrors, Tile Hearth and Facings and Club Grate at $12.50, $13.50, $15, $16, $18 and $20. Cannot be duplicated anywhere for less than one-third more than we ask.

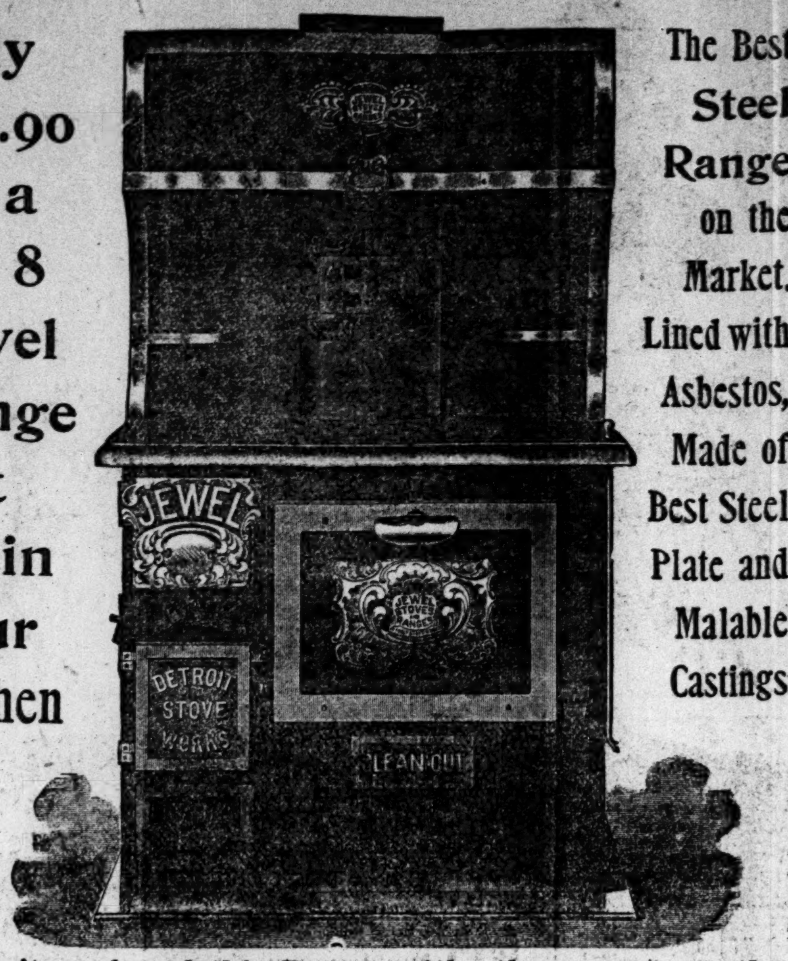
Why Can We Sell Them So Cheap?

Because we have them made up in lots of 500 at a time, and sell ten times as many as any other dealer, hence can afford to sell cheaper.

Our Goods and Prices speak for themselves. See them and you will be convinced.

See! See! See! See!

Only $18.90 for a No. 8 Jewel Range Put Up in Your Kitchen



The Best Steel Range on the Market. Lined with Asbestos, Made of Best Steel Plate and Malable Castings

Don't confound this Range with other ranges on the market. We only offer the first 200 at this price.

We will give away free, to anyone, a No. 8 Jewel Range who can show that these Ranges have ever before been offered at any such price. Not a one has been sold heretofore for less than $30. We have ten different sizes from $18.90 to $35.

Do you know what this means? It means a first-class Steel Range at one-half the price you have been paying for them. Come and see them. We expect to do the Range business of the state, if low prices and first-class goods will do it.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

In Brass, Silver, Gold, Copper, Iron and Bronze, 20 per cent cheaper than any other house. A $20,000 stock to select from.

We acknowledge no competition in this line. We are so much cheaper they are not in it.

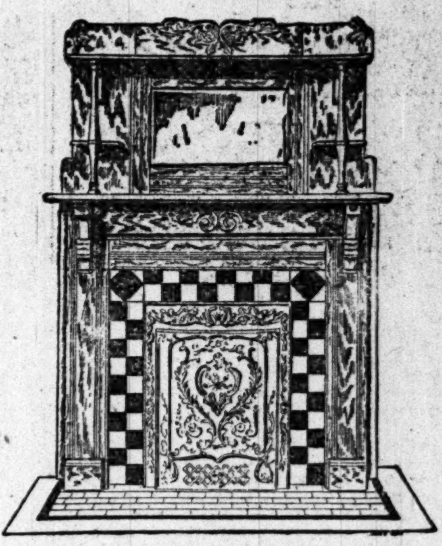
Double-Seated Lawn Swings, Only $8.00.

With Cradle, $10.00. Guaranteed to hold up 500 pounds.

White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Ice Picks, Ice Shavers.

Don't forget we are the Cheapest House South for Mantels.

THIS MANTEL,



Complete, Only $16.00.

Buy the Best.

The old style Refrigerator i not cheap as a gift. . . .

Read's Odorless Refrigerator

(TRADE MARK) PATENTED, JULY, 188

Onions, Bananas, all kind Fruits, Meats, Fish, Chees everything that has an odo be put together with Milk Butter, and

One Dish Won't Tas of Another Odors Can't Mingle Great Ice Saver Needs no Washing O

Mrs. Sarah Tyson Rorer (Principal Phil Cooking School) says: "I am using a refri this make in my school-room, keeping it crowding it, with all kinds of materials. the ventilation is so perfect that even the butter are not contaminated by foods with course I have been using this refrigerator without scrubbing or scalding it."

Catalogue Free

Other dealers may say that their Refrigerator is good, or claim that it is odorless. If so ask them to give guarantee that it will do what we claim for our Odorless guarantee all we say about the Odorless. It is the che the long run because it uses less ice, lasts longer, loses from contamination and requires no cleaning out.

Hose for Sprinkling, Hose Re
Lawn Sprinklers, Yard Hydran
Oil and Gasoline Stoves, G
Ranges and other seasona
goods at Low Prices.
Architectural Sheet Metal Wo
Cornices, Sky Lights, Slate a
Tin Roofing a specialty.

A 20 per cent cut in Plumbing, Steam Heating, Hot Air Furnaces, and Gas Piping for next 30 days. S our $18.50 Porcelain Bath Tub. Get our prices on your work. We can save you money.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH CO., ATLANTA, GA

THE YOUNGEST CONFEDERATE SOLDIER SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN MR. D. B. FREEMAN

There Were Drummer Boys and Aides Enough, but Here Was a Real Soldier Who Carried His Musket and Marched with the Men. A Story of Southern Patriotism.

D. R. FREEMAN, June 26, 1869.

Now that the annual reunion of confederate veterans is soon to take place at Nashville, the question as to who was the youngest soldier in the southern army in the late war is one of more than passing interest.

A list of all the younger and older ones, if such a thing could be had, who figured in that memorable struggle on this side would be interesting in illustrating the straits to which the south was driven in gathering its fighting material. It was truly like robbing the cradle and the grave.

In an attractive home of a modern type in Cartersville, Ga., and engaged together with Mr. H. A. Chapman, in editing and publishing The Courant American, a thrifty weekly newspaper, lives Mr. D. B. Freeman, who, with a seeming unquestionable show of justice, lays claim to the distinction of being the youngest southerner who bore arms and filled the station of a full-fledged soldier.

"Yes, I was there," said he, when questioned about the matter, "and that lad there (pointing to his ten-year-old son) is now just the age I was when I entered the army. I have tried to be modest about the matter, and for twenty-five years never voluntarily mentioned the fact of my youthful connection with the army, not supposing the public would be concerned about what occurred to me, to be so insignificant a question. In recent years, however, sundry claimants have come forward in the papers. Some of these in the ranks and fighting, state their ages to have been fourteen, thirteen and even twelve, when they entered. Drummer boys and other like attaches, not bearing arms, were even as youthful as ten. The youngest of the former class my own age eclipses in youthfulness, and if the latter class, whose valor and important service I wouldn't for a moment discount, were even considered, none show up younger than ten—though there are both a drummer boy and colonel's orderly who went into the army at this age in my own town. I saw scores of boys in lighter stations in the army, but it is on the length and scope of service that I would base my claim, and leave the older comrades and a discerning public to judge of the justice of it. I experienced all the phases of soldier life, and was in the service nearly three years."

Regarding Mr. Freeman's army connection the late Judge Fain, his lieutenant colonel, said: "I remember him well. He attracted unusual attention wherever we went on account of his size, but he stood the hardships with amazing endurance."

Mr. H. F. Lester, now living at 11 Williams street, this city, says: "I can truthfully say Mr. Freeman was in active service with the command. I well remember him, especially through Kentucky. There might have been drummer boys younger than he, but none who bore arms."

Mr. A. B. Coggins, an older comrade, now at Canton, Ga., affirming his story, says: "I was in the same company with him; his brother Mat was first lieutenant. We were together in the raid in Kentucky."

In addition to these, Mr. R. L. Sellers, of Cartersville and Dr. I. Y. Rudisil, of Summerville, surgeon, and other survivors of the regiment, doubtless, remember his services and would attest the truthfulness of his claims.

Mr. Freeman could fill a book with narratives of his experiences, his army life having a strong aroma of the romance of excitement permeating it at every period. His entering the service was a chance proceeding more than the outcome of a preconcerted purpose. Mat M. Freeman, a young drygoods clerk in this city, receiving a war inspiration from his membership in the Fulton Blues, a local military company, early in 1862, helped to raise in a north Georgia county a company of cavalry for the confederate service, in which he was elected lieutenant. This company was attached to Smith's legion, organized at Camp Felton, near Cartersville, on the place of and named for Dr. William H. Felton. Lieutenant Freeman had an infirmity that he feared might hamper if not subdue his physical ability for service. To be of what assistance he might to him personally until whatever might should develop, he carried his brother, then ten years of age, into camp with him, neither of them little dreaming the train of rough and trying service that was to be withstood by both.

The boy fell naturally into camp life and acted as marker in the few drilling days. The legion was divided, the infantry and cavalry battalions being recruited and made each a regiment. The latter became the Sixth Georgia cavalry and the younger, as well as the older Freeman was soon doing full soldier duties, riding in the ranks, messing with, sleeping on the ground with and sharing uncircumscribed the privations with older comrades. When arms were procured the youth was given a short saber and a pair of pistols that henceforth dangles in their holsters at the front of his saddle. Thus armed, and with a gray uniform procured from a tailor at Knoxville, he made a picturesque figure with the regiment, which he accompanied in its many exciting experiences through Kentucky and Tennessee, and there was no cavalry regiment in the western army that did fiercer fighting or had harder service than the Sixth Georgia, commanded by a man of superior dash and impetuous courage, Colonel John R. Hart.

While in the campaign of Bragg, in Kentucky, the youthful Georgian excited much interest among the natives. The old ladies in rural neighborhoods, remarking on his size, were wont to overwhelm him with special presents and he had enough home-made socks and neck comforters to have supplied every member of the regiment in a little while.

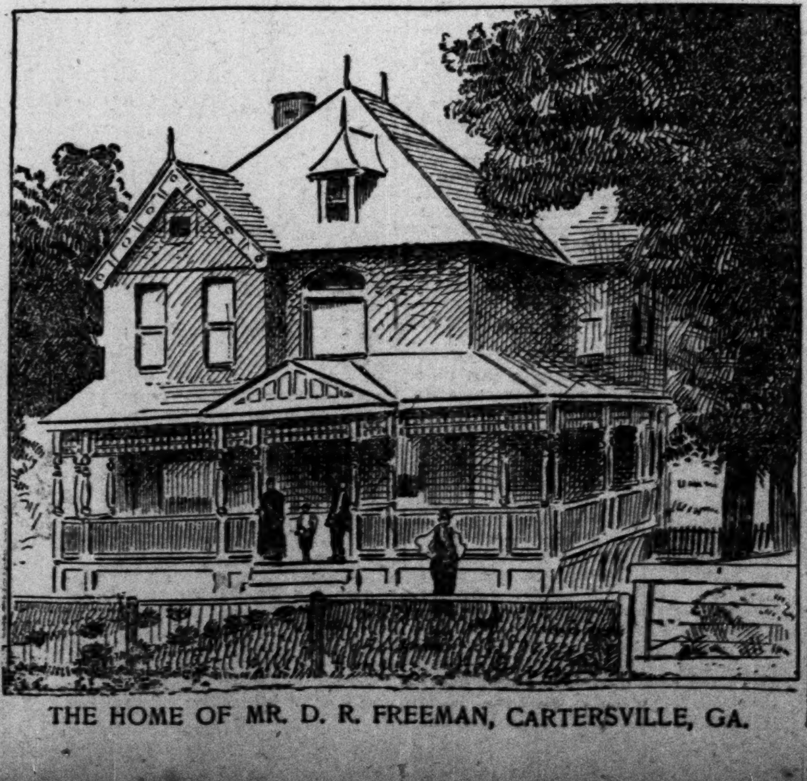
D. R. FREEMAN, As He Appears Today.

Following the fortunes of the regiment up to the campaign of Longstreet, in east Tennessee, he had here a chance to know the full meaning of cavalry life. Many days and nights successively in the saddle with engagements small and large swiftly following each other was trying to the strongest courage and sturdiest physiques, but he withstood the grim realities of the situation with the same soldier fortitude as that shown by other companions.

"The hottest engagement we ever had, I believe," said he, "was at a small railway station. We had a small force and proceeded cautiously all day, intending to visit the station and play havoc with the railroad. About dusk we drove in some pickets and dismounted, and with a right oblique move turned our gait into a charge, anticipating only a little garrison in our front. We started through a narrow strip of woods and ran right into a corps of federal infantry behind a fence, who reserved their fire until we were within a few hundred feet of them. A single volley from muskets and the sweeping hail of grape shot from a battery left dead and wounded on the ground until it looked like there were few to tell the tale. It was an awful slaughter for the few men we had engaged. We left it with them. Soon reaching our horses and mounting, we assumed a spanking gait up the Holston river. Although snow was several feet deep on the ground, we rode all night, for we were in the enemy's country."

Cavalry service was more of a go-as-you-please service than infantry and much work was done by men in small bodies and detachments. In 1864 young Freeman was with a company doing escort scout and other special duty for General Joseph E. Johnston, on the retreat from Dayton to Atlanta, and thus saw much with a close eye of that notable move. He was in warm quarters in most of the Georgia battles. Mr. Freeman is now forty-five years of age. He is adjutant of Bartow Camp, United Confederate Veterans. He had six brothers in the war.

And now comes what may not be an unimportant addenda to this story. Alexander Murray, of Gordon county, his grand father, at the age of seventy-eight, having served his country in two previous wars, enlisted in the state troops in 1864 and did service for the southern cause. Could it not be said that he was the oldest soldier of the confederacy?



THE HOME OF MR. D. R. FREEMAN, CARTERSVILLE, GA.

"This Is the Test."

From The Covington, Ga., Enterprise.

Uncle Sid Lewis, of The Sparta Ishmaelite, declares that the next democratic nominee for governor, come from what quarter of the state he may, is going to stand squarely on the Georgia and Chicago platforms of 1896. This is the test of democracy, and the man who can't stand it will have no footing in the convention and no support from the party.

New York Journal: A few constructionists may be able temporarily to thwart the desire of the American people to give aid to the Cuban patriots, but guerilla tactics will not succeed permanently in paralyzing the arm of this republic.

PRESENT PRESSING NEED OF GEORGIA

What the State Wants Is People To Fill the Waste Places.

THE LAND AWAITS THE TILLER

It Can Be Reclaimed and Made Bloom Like the Rose.

MEN WHO HAVE MADE A GREAT SUCCESS

Great Possibilities Are Shown by Those Who Have Worked the Soil for Its Fruits.

Savannah, Ga., May 25.—(Staff Correspondence.)—Perhaps in no other city in the state can one better comprehend the vastness and extent of the resources of this empire state.

Upon the wharfs and in the railroad warehouses may be seen shipments of timber, of agriculture, of horticulture and of manufacturing which will show, better than anything else what is here and what we are doing. We are reminded here in an occular manner of the fact that the people of Georgia are at work developing their resources and that in every section the hand of industry is performing its wonders.

On the trip which I have undertaken through a portion of south Georgia, made in that section newest and least developed, evidence has been found that shows that we are but on the threshold of progress and that the future holds in store much of greatness and of commensuration. For years the effort of public men and of public economists has been for an opening of communication between distant parts of the state for the building of railroads and other such public improvement as would place us on a plane with the people of other and more thickly populated communities. It seems that this work has reached a certain limit, not that it has neared completion, for much remains to be done, but what we need now, more than anything else, is people. It will not do to run a couple of lines of irons through a forest and not try to people that forest with active and energetic workers who will draw from the soil all the virtues that there are in it.

For some reason or other there has been a large emigration of Georgians to Texas. This emigration has gone from even further east, and every fall thousands of Virginians, North Carolinians and South Carolinians, as well as Georgians, pull up their family stakes and move on a thousand miles almost to the west, burying themselves in the great undeveloped country and leaving behind them riches which their fondest fancies had never painted. These people have been led thus far away from home because of the promise of rich soil, where other conditions were less favorable. And yet, right here within half a day's journey of big cities is a land where hundreds of thousands of acres is unoccupied, the conditions of which are such as to duplicate the proudest triumphs of agriculture, and where, in addition, are to be found the blessings of friendly and frugal government, with local and well constituted enforcement of the laws, with choice of schools and all other elements which enter in to make up a great and prosperous community. In Dougherty county we find an humble negro relying upon the strength of his own arm, but with steady industry, making a fortune out of the soil and placing annually from $4,000 to $7,000 to his credit in the bank. We find in the case of Mr. Putney, of Hardaway, that a capitalist can invest his money in general farming in Georgia with a better return and more certain profit than he can in any other class of contract work, government contracts not excepted. Coming to the case of Mr. Muse, the city farmer of Albany, we find that he is conducting a farm through an agent from which on an investment of $11,500 a year he has reaped as much as $3,500 a year in clear, clean profit. Near the same place Mr. Newsome, born in the county, reared in the country, with but his wits and prudence to guide him, has no need to come to town either to find a gold mine or exercise his mercantile instinct, but that upon the cars standing upon his plantation he is able to ship $5,000 worth of agricultural products in one consignment.

These are not fancy sketches, for the men are men of importance in their communities, who are vouched for by all who know them. In Sumter county we find such men as Mr. Neal Ray, who declares that he has cleared $10,000 a year out of his 1,800 acres. Along in Laurens the same story is told. Then dipping down directly into the heart of the wiregrass country, Mr. J. S. Pate, of Dooly county, declares that the sandy soil, which exists all through the pine belts, is capable of yielding one bale of cotton to three-quarters of an acre; that even under the most carless mode of agriculture it produces equally as well as the more sought-for soils elsewhere. The building in this section of the city of Cordele is the best evidence of growth and progress and of the ability of the people that can be given. Fitzgerald, which has grown up, as it were, in a night, eclipses the biggest story of western town building ever told. It is true that there are those who shake their heads when Fitzgerald is mentioned, though why it is hard to explain. The city has been built by determined Americans whose grit has been shown hundreds of times before. They know what they are doing and are working intelligently, and there is no reason in the world why they should not build up in Georgia a Denver or a Kansas City, such as their brethren have built in the west. But even if, owing to exceptional circumstances, any shortcoming should happen to Fitzgerald, we have the case of Cordele, built from the ground up, as the common saying is, by people who have always lived round about, which has passed through all experimental stations, and which is now on the solid road of progress and development. Both cities will succeed. There can be no doubt about it, but if the one should fall on the way, Cordele will stand as a culmination of the fact that Georgians, and those who work with Georgians, can meet with undoubted success on old and conservative lines.

Having said this much about the soil and its capabilities, the next question is one which concerns the best way to open it up. Perhaps the needs of south Georgia are better expressed by Mr. James C. Haile, the general passenger agent of the Central railroad system of Georgia, who declares that what we need, first of all, is immigration. Dissatisfied farmers of the north and west are becoming informed about and taking great interest in this southern country, and added to this men of means are looking to our section for permanent investment. When we can induce these two classes of people from abroad to settle up our waste places, then, and only then, in my humble judgment, will our cities take on marked and permanent growth. Our cities cannot make any great progress until we increase the population of the section contiguous to them. "The influx of agriculturists," said he, with emphasis, "will make a demand for everything our business men now have to sell. It is going to be easier to induce western farmers to move than manufacturers, but if we can locate a sufficient number of the farming class manufacturers will follow in due season, or possibly, better still, enable us to build up our own factories to supply the increasing demand. The business leagues in every city and town in Georgia should unite in bringing into the state the home seeker and investor from the west. People in the more distant localities have no means to advertise themselves properly. Organized bodies, such as business leagues or chambers of commerce, can, by a complication of interesting but reliable data, and the distribution of the same, reach the class of people whom we wish to attract. This matter should be concise and in such form as to enable the person seeking information to promptly find out the real facts, without the task of reading through endless pages of generalities, and a few instances of interesting facts that can be proven, rather than the bewildering statements which are often attractive.

"My idea, then," said Mr. Haile, "is that the people of the vario should get together and which, in turn, should advantages as well as a for sale in their various this published for distrib and west. This policy lowed up will bring about with parties wishing to vestigate the south.

"I have," said he, "many method with men whose attracted to this state. as closely as possible, what the tive informant wants, when made of him, and then we filling the description as nearly sible, show it, and do nothing result is very often satisfactory. bodies as these would do well to gotiations with reliable real in large cities of the northwest ing is first class and whose honest dealing is satisfactory, and them have our property placed fect. Real estate firms in the the northwest, of influence among nent men, have peculiar placing large tracts of land, and buyers will interest themselves of their holdings to a class of we cannot easily reach, to whom offer large bodies of land which, sold, we will have powerful where we most need assistance. road companies of the state largely in the movement to to our section, and in this they a patriotic work.

"To touch again upon the commercial centers, a merchant more than he can sell, he cannot his city trade without encroaching his competitor's business. one business to flourish to the another, and is met with in The wholesale grocer may reach temporarily make connections tory properly supplied by another uting point, but the advantage permanent. The farmers something of economy within the years, and buy less and raise necessities of life. This means tion among merchants, trade profits small. Our business creasing just now. To add largely we must secure more buyers, this we must bring in people sections. Many are ready to come the people of the state will put into prominence they may soon bers. I know a Chicago says that he has sold 30,000 acres lying near our lines within a and that the purchasers will ony of some 400 families on it. westerner told me of 6,000 acres tract, which he was arranging some capitalists for the purpose a colony. I have heard of westerners who are prospecting similar arrangements. I am terested in this work of filling up places in Georgia, and especially ducing in our midst northern and people who are now among us. ple are already trained to our they are Americans, and in no way give us trouble, but from the day arrival they are energetic, wealth-producing American citizens work of The Constitution in drawing tion to the vast fields of southern and in picturing the success which colonies have reached, is one for the welfare of the state and fail in having the greatest

Much more might be said, but it would seem, puts things clearly Hundreds upon hundreds of acres all through south Georgia uninhabited and uncultivated, which be turned into blooming farms, crops of wealth, which would add greatness of the state. This rich, as has been shown, in every sion of agriculture, and it offers most tempting field in the south coast to the homeseeker. Here, price than land can be obtained states of the west, a man may himself near where church bells ears; within easy market approach half a day's trip to the great cities vannah, Augusta, Macon, Columbus lanta or Brunswick. Not only he is only a day's journey from of the country and less than thirty from the great commercial the new world—New York.

Is it possible that a section so so blessed with all of the civilization and of commerce, advancement and social refinement, remain uninhabited while men from far north and struggle against drought the plains of Kansas, and the further they go the difficulties grow?

The time has come for Georgians to the advantages of their state known, to work by catching which will make our waste places place Georgia well forward in the of progress and up to the of the states for importance and second to none in the union.

Best.
Refrigerator
a gift. . . .
s Refrigerator
RK) PATENTED, JULY, 18
Onions, Bananas, all kinds
s, Meats, Fish, Cheese,
thing that has an odor
ut together with Milk
r, and
ne Dish Won't Taste
of Another
Odors Can't Mingle
Great Ice Saver
eeds no Washing Out
. Sarah Tyson Rorer (Principal Philad
g School) says: "I am using a refrig
ake in my school-room, keeping it
ng it, with all kinds of materials.
ntilation is so perfect that even the
are not contaminated by foods with
I have been using this refrigerator for
t scrubbing or scalding it."
alogue Free
their Refrigerator is
If so ask them to give you
e claim for our Odorless.
Odorless. It is the cheapest
ice, lasts longer, loses no
no cleaning out.
ling, Hose Reels
Yard Hydrants
ne Stoves, Ga
her seasonable
ces,
heet Metal Work
ghts, Slate and
cialty.
30 days. Se
oney.
A, GA

people of the various communiti
ld get together and form league
, in turn, should compile the gre
tages as well as a list of the lan
le in their various localities, and ha
ublished for distribution in the nor
west. This policy persistently f
up will bring about corresponden
parties wishing to settle in or
ate the south.
ave," said he, "many times used
d with men whose attention has b
cted to this state. It is to ascert
osely as possible, what the pros
nformant wants, when inquiries
of him, and then we find prop
the description as nearly as
show it, and do nothing else.
is very often satisfactory.
as these would do well to open
ions with reliable real estate
e cities of the northwest whose
first class and whose reputation
dealing is satisfactory, and thro
have our property placed with
Real estate firms in the citie
rthwest, of influence among
men, have peculiar opportunitie
large tracts of land, and the
will interest themselves to d
r holdings to a class of people
not easily reach, to whom we
rge bodies of land which, when
we will have powerful influe
we most need assistance. The
ompanies of the state have
in the movement to turn the
section, and in this they are
otic work.
ouch again upon the upbuilding
rcial centers, a merchant cannot
an he can sell, he cannot incr
trade without encroaching
mpetitor's business. This
iness to flourish to the detrim
, and is met with in large
olesale grocer may reach ou
rily make connections in the
perly supplied by another
int, but the advantage ca
nt. The farmers have
of economy within the la
d buy less and raise more
s of life. This means
ong merchants, trade sha
small. Our business is
just now. To add largely
secure more buyers, and
must bring in people from
Many are ready to come,
le of the state will put the
minence they may soon
know a Chicago gentlem
t he has sold 36,000 acres
r our lines within a short
the purchasers will locate
ome 400 families on it.
r told me of 6,000 acres
ich he was arranging to
italists for the purpose of
. I have heard of many
rs who are prospecting
rrangements. I am gr
n this work of filling up the
Georgia, and especially
our midst northern and
o are now among us.
lready trained to our gover
Americans, and in no way
rouble, but from the day
hey are energetic, law-
oducing American citizens.
he Constitution in drawing
e vast fields of southern
turing the success which
ave reached, is one full of
elfare of the state and
ing the greatest influence
re might be said, but Mr.
eem, puts things clearly
upon hundreds of thous
through south Georgia
d and uncultivated, which
into blooming farms,
ealth, which would add
of the state. This sect
s been shown, in every
iculture, and it offers to
ting field in the south
e homeseeker. Here, for
land can be obtained
he west, a man may
r where church bells ring
easy market approach;
s trip to the great cities
ugusta, Macon, Columbus
runswick. Not only tha
day's journey from the
try and less than thirty
reat commercial metrop
rld—New York.
ble that a section so situ
with all of the influence
nd of commerce, of po
and social refinement,
habited while men freeze
d struggle against droug
Kansas, and the further
r difficulties grow?
as come for Georgians to
es of their state known,
d by catching immigr
ake our waste places bl
well forward in the m
and up to the topmost
for importance and influ
es in the union.
P. J. MORA

UDE ANDREWS SAW OLGA NETHERSOLE

Becomes Enthusiastic Over Triumph of the Young Woman.

SHOWS GREAT IMPROVEMENT

of Actress's Nervousness When She Came Four Years Ago.

PLAY WAS A BAD ONE THEN

In the Four Seasons She Has Won America Entirely for Her Own. Prettier Than Ever.

Washington, D. C., May 28.—(Special Correspondence.)—I saw Olga Nethersole's last American performance in Philadelphia a few evenings ago. Having seen her first American performance in New York it made the occasion one of particular interest to me; and any human being with a sympathy for art and the artist would have been moved as I was to an exultant height of enthusiasm over the final triumph of this young woman—half English, half Danish, and altogether charming.

Four years ago when Olga Nethersole came to this country and played to a New York audience of critics and other seasoned and artificial theatergoers she was merely an emotional dramatic possibility. She had been written of and talked of on the other side as one of the few actresses of this generation who might become great. She was heralded by her advance agents and by newspapers here and abroad. Much was expected of her and she knew it and was as courageous as all genius must be at heart but still a little nervous.

Her nervousness, poor girl, was not much helped by the terrible test of that first night. She had an abominable play. I don't think I have ever seen a poorer one. It was a tiresome English play with a young governess for a heroine; the hero, of course, was married and fell in love with the governess in the approved English fashion as depicted in the novels of Miss Rhoda Broughton. It was a play that nobody had any sympathy with whatever, and Wilton Lackaye played the part of the priggish and would-be wicked hero as a little boy might have mounted a [illegible] on the Sabbath and desecrated [illegible] laudatory verses with the game of [illegible].

Miss Nethersole was nervous that night, and she had cause to be. She had been a governess herself but recently and she knew that governesses in the aggregate didn't talk such silly twaddle as she had to [illegible] or read her lines falsely after the manner of Mr. Barrymore. The audience was as cold as a stone and the poor little English girl finally reached her climax of nervousness in almost dislocating Mr. Lackaye's wig from its proper location. This was at a climax that should have been the finest in the drama, and I remember that the gallery tittered and that Mr. Alan Dale, then of The World and Mr. Hilary Bell, of The Press, and Mr. Dithmar, of The Times, and the rest of them looked sad and solemn and [illegible] at the stage.

Everybody left that play with the tired feeling which patent medicine advertisers mention, and in my heart of hearts I trembled for the fate of the English girl who was so dainty as to figure, crowned with such wonderful masses of auburn hair, possessed of a voice mellow and vibrant, and evidently full of the promise of power. What that night must have been to her, no one can know, save one who has experienced the longings and the miseries of a thwarted aim in art. A young fellow who had a leading part in the company told me the next day that in the middle of the [illegible] piece, when she had a few moments to spare, she was found in her dressing room utterly wretched and prostrated, and crying as if her heart would break. If the play had only have allowed her to do something natural and simple like that, she need not have cried behind the scenes at all.

The next morning we gathered in the New York papers eagerly. My heart heaved a sigh of relief when I saw that the critics had been kind to her. They blamed the play and gave her as much individual praise as they could under the circumstances.

She worried along with that same stupid play for some little time, and still the people were patient, for it takes us a long time to get real impatient with anything English. Finally she concluded that her endurance and that of her audience was standing too much of a strain, and it was then, I believe, that she reached forth her empty hands for "Camille," and covered herself thereby with glory and Alan Dale's approbation. Then came many other successes, with scarcely a word of disapproval from the public that which London critics saw fit, out of their British bull-headedness, to hurl at "Carmen" during its first production there last season.

At the end of these four seasons she has won America entirely for her own, and no wonder that the last performance of "Camille" in Philadelphia meant a great deal to her. She looked prettier, in fact, on that occasion than I have ever seen her. Her eyes were brighter, her face more luminously expressive, everything she did and looked showed the woman's feeling of triumph, of desire to please and pleasure in pleasing which belongs to an artist who has made her home in the hearts of the people. This little touch of the human woman behind the part she was playing in nowise destroyed the effect of the part itself. I have seen fat Camilles and thin Camilles; Clara Morris, "the Chambermaid's Duse," as somebody called her; Fanny Davenport, Bernhardt, Margaret Mather, and goodness knows who others were who have wandered either brilliantly or poorly through the part of the consumptive heroine; I am frank to confess that I, like all the rest of you, am tired—utterly weary—of Dumas's tuberculous Magdalene; tired of her coughs, her sighs, her cries against fate, of everything almost about her except that eternal feminine something which is so precious as to be eternally endurable. I am tired of Armand, too, and indeed I have never seen an Armand from the beginning of my "Camille" experience up to now that I did not loathe.

With all this weariness of the play itself, I understood it, enjoyed it more as interpreted by Nethersole than by any woman I have ever seen. She is an intensely modern creature to begin with. There is nothing feline or overdrawn or out of taste in her acting of the part. You have the pathos of the character, its utter helplessness against fate, its tender martyrdom before you with such verity as to put out of sight all the mawkishness, all the unnecessary and even unnatural happenings with which the play itself is crammed.

I didn't sit here to go through with "Camille" itself. Heaven forbid that I should say much about it when a surfeit of discourses on the subject has flooded the world for at least fifty years. It was to tell you about Olga Nethersole herself and how this last night of hers in America impressed me as compared to her first night. There was not an empty seat in the house. I don't know why the peanut gallery wanted to see "Camille," but it certainly did want to see her to the extent of packing itself like sardines to its back walls, and from this peanut gallery emanated, of course, the loudest calls for the appearance of the actress when the curtain went down on the final scene.

I really don't believe that any actress since Adelaide Nilsson, of whose personality we even to this day hear so much, has created such an intense personal interest and even affection in the hearts of her audience as this one. Such flowers, masses of American Beauty roses, baskets of scarlet carnations and poppies, lavish orchids with lavender ribbons and filmy ferns, all these poured their largess of beauty at the young actress's feet; and at the end the aisles looked like a floral procession.

But the crowd would not be satisfied by a mere return to life with a bow and smile on the part of the player in poor "Camille." The house rang with cheers and applause and finally she did come forth and thank them very beautifully for all their approval and enthusiasm; and when she said she would go back to England and study and return with some new plays they cried out lustily for the old ones, "Camille," "Carmen," "Denise" and all the other roles that she has made famous or added to the fame of in her own wonderful way.

Even after that the crowd must have her come back and bow and say a few more words for goodby. I never have seen anything quite so stirring as this ovation was in its way, certainly I have never seen any audience quite so wild over an actress, nor so sympathetically enthusiastic.

Staid old Philadelphia, by the way, is quite a theater going town. I say staid old Philadelphia just to be amenable to tradition, for from what I saw of it during that short visit it seems to me quite as gay a city as one may find this side of the Atlantic. It looks denoure and quakerish, but it has too much wealth, too much of a gloriously leisure class to be poky in any way. The people there live more like English people than in any other city on this side. The men have more leisure for society. There is a great deal of wealth and money is spent lavishly, but without ostentation. The slight suggestion of the quaker influence is seen in a Philadelphia audience. The dressing is quieter than in New York, but quite as fashionable, and as for jewels no woman wears jewels to any great extent at the theater.

To go back to New York for a few minutes, I saw one of its greatest wonders the other evening—Hammerstein's great "Olympia" The performance was up in the summer music hall, where papier maschi cliffs were incrusted by artificial flowers and shadowed by palms of green glazed cotton. Rising as these premontories did on either side of the chorus girls the effect was as spectacularly appropriate as possible. I saw Dan Seno, who always tires me except when he dances. He does dance well; dances like a famous priemiere danseuse said one should dance, "wiz ze body, ze mind and ze soul," that is if he has a soul.

The startling thing I saw was five young coryphees in corsets clasped over low necked garments not mentioned in polite society and white ruffled petticoats above their knees, of course, as ballet skirts are and should be. I suppose this ballet came to us from Paris, but I never saw it there and I am glad of it. I suppose some people might think that any sightseer in Paris would see worse things at the cafe chantants, but to me thre was never such an exhibition of crass and meaningless coarseness as this one. It was neither clever, funny nor coquettish. It was simply raw, just like bare-foot dancing was raw, only more so. The women in the audience drew back, rather stunned and mortified looking. They were not prudes, either. There may be a few prudes at such places—among the women who come to New York to have what they fancy a wildly wicked time—but the majority are perfectly in touch with their surroundings, but none of them were pleased by the girls in corsets and chemises and short petticoats. The ballet was no moral shock to anybody. We see ladies—many laries—similarly dressed in the show windows of every corset and hair-dressing establishment. We have never thought them particularly pretty or artistic ornaments, and the general opinion was not changed by seeing their live counterparts flirt around on the stage of Mr. Hammerstein's summer garden Let us have Yvette Guilbert, if she is a genius, Anna Hall, if she is bewitching enough to strip her naughtiness of vulgarity, but let the Mr. Hammersteins, of our country learn to distinguish piquancy from raw stupidity. The two stand as wide apart as wit and buffoonery.

While the main interest of foreign travel this year seems to center in her majesty's jubilee, there are still a great many Americans who will not attend the jubilee at all, notwithstanding the fact that they will be abroad during he entire summer. These Americans are the ones who love the continent in general, and Paris in particular, and it is a fact that loving Paris in particular means not loving London at all. The American women, therefore, who will not go to Great Britain, are planning with just as much zest the gowns to be worn in Paris for the Grand Prix, as all those who will go to London, considering the toilets for the derby. The Grand Prix is undoubtedly the greatest dress show in the world, and every woman must have for it something absolutely new and in its weave and make beyond duplication for the gay occasion.

Just how one woman is to reach this end, I will tell you. Last season she wore to the Grand Prix a very superb gown, but alas! it looked too much like another gown she saw there to please her fancy. She went to her man milliner, Felix, and complained about it.

If madame would give him time, he said, from that Grand Prix to the next, he would create a marvel of beauty and originality for her.

Madame agreed and the moster of the feminine toilet brought forth from his chests all the beautiful, filmy samples in his possession. She must select a fabric and it should be dyed to order in a peculiar, fascinating shade no other woman should have. She spent an hour looking at tissues light as morningglories and finally decided upon a pineapple cloth which is imported in the natural creamy shade only. This was to be dyed a strong shade bordering on cerisse for monsieus forcasts the coming taste like the artistic weathercock that he is. This red or pink, mind you, however, is not like any other ordinary shade. The stuff was sent to Constantinople to be dyed by an oriental and the sample madame showed me which she had just received was something wonderful in hue, being softly shimmering and silvery in the meshes. The stuff is fine enough for the whole skirt to be drawn through a finger ring. It is being made over rose-colored taffeta and about the hem are appliqued points of marvelous Grecian lace, also made to order in an especial pattern. The bodice has a very deep ceinture of black satin, for no French toilet is complete without this touch of black.

There is a yoke of the lace and the sleeves have pleated frills of the pineapple cloth over the shoulders and are tight fitting, the material being shirred closely from the shoulder to waist.

The parasol to match is of the pineapple cloth itself, lined with lace completely covered with silvery silk roses. The hat is to be of black lace with black tips and roses and the entire costume will cost madame $300, for one cannot send to Constantinople, so long a distance with so long a name at the end, to have one's frock colored, nor yet to Greece for its trimming, nor yet again can one have the said toilet designed and made by Felix without having to pay for it a sum which, if it seems small to you, is a big one in the eyes of MAUDE ANDREDS.

The Laborer.

I watch'd 'im ez he swung his ax, his face a rainin' sweat,
A cuttin' in de low groun', whar de lan' were saft en wet.
De woods was thick, de timber tough; der weren't a bit o' breeze
Ter stir a tremor in de leaves, upon de talles' trees.

He were a oldish man, wid han's ez horny ez cou'd be,
His face were seam'd en wrinkled, wid de lines uv poverty;
I know'd 'im when he fust grow'd up, en when he got his wife,
En bro't her whar he's living' now, en whar he's spent his life.

He marrid po'; de gal were po'; but both was strong and brave.
Der daddies larnt 'em how ter work, der mammies how ter save.
Dey's pinch'd en starv'd en 'conomized, a-tryin' ter git ahead,
A-stintin' in 'bout ev'rything, down ter der meat en bread.

De time went rollin' by, en yit he wern't no better off;
He labor'd harder ev'ry day, en made but jist ernuff
Ter keep his wife en childern, but wid not a cent ter spare;
En ev'ry year t'was all de same, in spite of all his care.

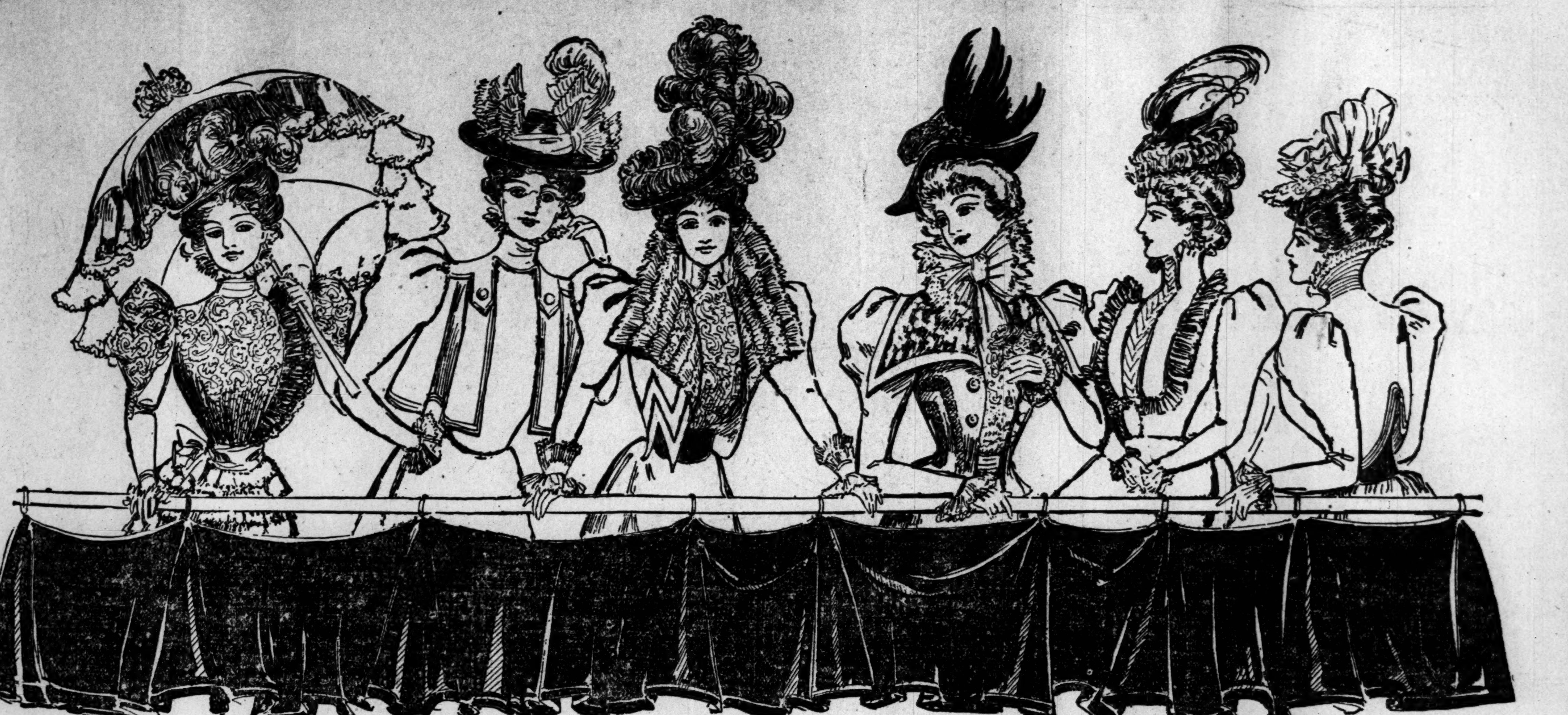
Dey use'ter hope en think about a better day ter cum—
A-plannin' how dey's gwine ter do, a-fixin' up der home.
Der looks was bright en hopeful den, der work dey did'n mine;
But now, dey never talks dat way, dey's left dat all behine.

His time is gettin' short, en soon de golden bowl will broke;
But still he's strivin' ev'ry day, widout a sign uv hope.
You sees it in his lonesome looks, a deaden'd sort o' way;
Yit faithfully he "keeps de stroke," widout a word ter say.

"De labor'r now, ain't wuth his hire," ef so, I wonders why
Dat in a lan' ez rich ez dis, a man can live en die
Ez po' ez poverty itself, tho' workin' day an' night.
De scriptur or de laws is wrong; dey sho' can't both be right.

J. M. WADDILL.

SIX PRETTY WOMEN IN SIX STYLISH GOWNS.



1. Toilet of black taffeta trimmed with flounces of the same taffeta, and with ecru Venitian guipure over almond colored silk. Straight collar of almond satin closed by a bow. The skirt opens upon a tablier covered by narrow flounces. The corsage of guipure closes at the left with three knife pleated frills. Almond satin waist band.
2. Toilette of black satin cloth with little bolero sacque of suede colored cloth. This bolero is mounted on a yoke which furnishes two straps ornamented with buttons.
3. Tailor gown of black satin cloth. Coat with basque back and opening on the chest over a white cloth vest striped with braid.
4. Elegant coat of cream cloth trimmed with poppy-colored velvet embroidered witr soutache. Chemisette of white mousseline de soie.
5. Elegant bolero of black cloth. The standing collar and revers are lined with alternate frills of cream-colored lace, and white satin. Chemisette of gathered lace, confined by a wide black satin belt.
6. Bolero of red serge to to correspond with the skirts. The trimming consists of rows of black soutache braid. Two frills of cream lace inside the standing collar.

LESSONS FOR LOVERS.

How Girls May Estimate Their Chances of Happiness in Married Life.

There would be more happy marriages in this world if girls, instead of accepting men or refusing them on impulse or at haphazard, would study their lovers first according to the plain teachings of physiognomy, phrenology and palmistry. It is true there is much vagueness in these subjects when it comes to reading the future or to specific statements about individual lives, but in the matter of character reading, one of the most important things in life, palmistry, phrenology and physiognomy speak with no small positiveness, and with much chance of profit to one who has learned to listen. So eminent an authority as Charles Todd Parks, of New York, speaking of this recently, said:

"The teachings of palmistry alone may be more or less convincing, but the teachings of palmistry and physiognomy, taken together, are of unquestionable importance in character deductions. Add to these phrenology, and you have a trio that is irresistible. I have no hestitation in saying that confident appeal may be made to these three sciences in determining the question whether any given man and woman are fitted to marry each other, that is, are so constituted by nature as to have a reasonable chance of happiness in the married state."

It was this interesting utterance that made me seek out Mr. Parks for further enlightenment on a matter of such vast importance, and the practical wisdom in these papers is drawn from his storehouse of knowledge, the accumulation of years spent in study and observation as an expert physiognomist.

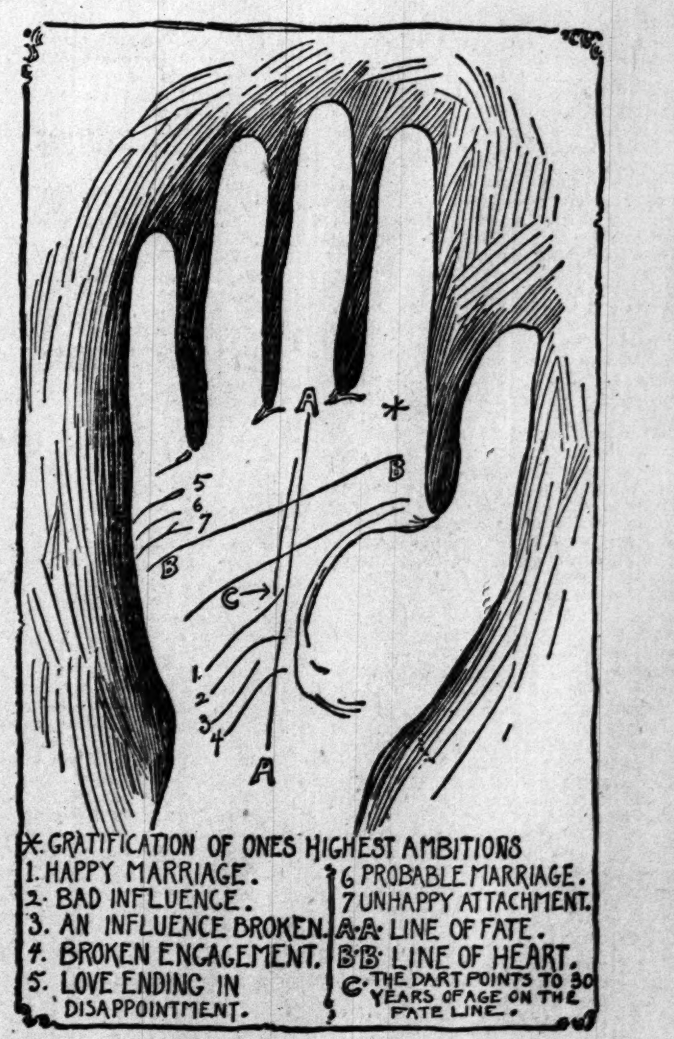
Let the girl who has been asked to marry a man look him over feature by feature, point by point, let her note the general shape of his head, certain plain characteristics of his hands, and a number of things about his eyes, nose, mouth, hair, cheeks, chin, etc., as will be presently explained. Each one of these has its own revelation for her.

And let her begin with the head, bearing in mind this general principle, that two wide-headed people, with excessive fulness around and above the ears, where the faculties of destructiveness, combativeness, secretiveness and acquisitiveness are shown, can no more be happy together in the married state than two strange tigers could get along well in the same cage. There is too much animal force, too much power of overcoming for harmony. It is quite plain that two people, such as these, both of whom have been given a strong and selfish desire to dominate others and assert themselves constantly would clash every day of their lives, and if bound together, would make existence mutually intolerable. Statistics would probably show a good proportion of wide-headed people among those who have figured in divorce courts.

Still more unfortunate would be such a marriage as the above if a wide-headed husband and a wide-headed wife should both have execessive development at the extreme upper back of the head just above the point where the parting of a man's hair stops, where self-esteem is indicated. A good measure of self-esteem is an excellent thing in battling with life, while lack of self-esteem is a serious drawback, but self-esteem can easily render wide-headed people quite unbearable to their neighbors. Weak men, that is those who have been born with scant endowment, whether physical or mental, need self-esteem to save them from utter misery, and it is one of nature's compensations that they usually have it, this is notably true in dwarfs and hunchbacks (hence their exceeding vanity); but the wide-heads, the men with strength and force and virility, are to be shunned by woman, (unless she be a weak, passive creature) if, in addition to their natural aggressiveness, they have excessive self-esteem as well. An exception to this statement is the case where such a man has a balancing development of the moral faculties in the middle top-head.

Nor should a narrow-headed woman marry a narrow-headed man, for this union would suggest a pair of broken reeds trying to support each other. Narrow-headed men lack animal force and endurance. They have small staying powers. Difficulties look large to them. They are active, usually sanguine, but they lack "sand" and grit. They are poor money makers or money savers, and they become the natural prey of the broad heads, who possess the bruising acquisitive faculties which they lack. Let a board-headed woman mate with a narrow-headed man, and manage him—then happiness may come, or let a broad-headed man marry a woman with only moderate width of head and manage her—that combination is still better, but by all means, for the sake of peace and happiness in the home, let the broad heads keep apart. It is true the world is full of instances where narrow-headed women manage broad-headed husbands, but they do it, not by force, but by their lovableness, their winsomeness and their unfailing tact.

While there should be dissimilarity in husband and wife in the faculties of combativeness and destructiveness, there should be similarity in the moral and religious faculties, which are indicated in the top of the head. If this is high, with a high forehead, then there will be a finer nature, with more chance of mind controlling the animal instincts than if the contrary were true. The best men in the world have broad heads with high foreheads and good, symmetrical domes of thought behind them. They possess force and reason, too, and must bereckoned with, whatever their vocation. These form the highest type of men, and include many of our presidents and supreme court judges, in fact, they fill the most dignified positions in the land. The girl who gets one of these should be proud of her husband. But let her beware of the broad head with low forehead and cramped upper head, especially if the eyes and mouth are bad; she will probably find him a selfish brute, although here as elsewhere it should be remembered that these are only general indications to be checked and qualified by other signs, some in the face, some in the hands.



One of the chief qualities a girl should seek in a man is self-control, more important, perhaps, for success and happiness than any other quality. Strange to say, the thumb offers an indication rarely misleading as to a man's capacity, or a woman's, for self-control, and it is easy to see that a husband and wife both lacking self-control will live in an atmosphere of constant irritation. And this is what the thumb shows: In the first place, for self-control, it should be long and well shaped. If there is a nearly equal length between the first or nail joint and the second joint there is a good balance between the will power and the intellect; if the first joint is considerably shorter than the second, then there is a preponderance of intellect over will, and the person is apt to be undecided and easily influenced. If the first joint is not only of good length, but is wide and square at the end, with a nail broader than it is long, then the person is apt to be of a brusque, quarrelsome nature, very obstinate, lacking in tact, and making enemies easily. Such a thumb, taken with a large nose prominent at the bridge, a set mouth and a heavy chin shows the will power so much in ascendant as to make happiness in the home doubtful, although there would be an excellent chance for practical success, for money or for power.

Much more promising is the thumb which, while large in proportion to the hand, as the thumbs of strong men should be, has a slight tapering and a delicately rounded tip. This shows will power enough, along with a compromising spirit, an affable, approachable person this, who will listen courteously to others, and yet in the end make up his mind for himself. Such thumbs show tact, as well as strength. Lincoln had a thumb like this. As to the thumb with first joint short and weak in proportion to the second, this indicates a man who makes more plans than he carries out, one lacking in decision and apt to lean on others. Where the whole thumb is small and weak in proportion to the hand, the man's actions are guided largely by his impulses and instincts. If these are good, then all may yet be well, but let a girl beware of the man with small thumb whose instincts are, as may be seen from other signs, toward cruelty or selfishness Some famous men, like Dumas and Meissonier, have had small thumbs, but they are great exceptions to the rule.

Of course, as remarked before, the indications of the thumb must not be taken as conclusive until weighed against other indications in face and head. Such other sings of self-control would be the square, bony, well-proportioned chin, the lips setting firmly together and drawn backward slightly toward the corners, the bridge of the nose somewhat elevated, and a general air of poise and repose, as if the man had power in reserve. Men with self-control do not waste the magnetism they generate; they do not fret nor fidget; they are calm and serene, and other things being equal, they are the very best men in the world for a girl to marry.

If a girl wants a man who will make money for her, who will accumulate a fortune, let her see to it that he has not only a long thumb as just described, but a long little finger, one that passes a trifle beyond the first joint of the third finger. Every shading of distance beyond this joint means an increase in practical sagacity. And in his hand the bases of the four fingers should not make a curve, as they do in most hands, but should be placed side by side in a straight line. A man with a hand like this may be wanting in other things, but he is likely to dominate men in business matters and amass money.

Before taking up the signs of the love nature which reside in the mouth and the eyes (these I shall consider in my next paper) I will venture a little way into the realm of less certain science and tell our young ladies how they may reckon out for themselves, by looking at their own soft palms, at what year in their lives the grand affection is to come, and whether this affection will end happily or not. Let them look at the corner of the palm just beneath the little finger, and see if there is a line about half an inch long running inward from the outer edge of the palm. Of course, I do not mean the long deep-cut heart line that runs across the palm, but a much fainter tracing between the heart line and the base of the little finger. Sometimes there are several of these little lines side by side, which indicate as many heart affairs, but the longest of these, and the most clearly marked, indicates the chief affection of the life, probably, but not necessarily a marriage. And in some palms there are none of these little lines, which need not cause the young lady to despair, since the lines in the palm come and go with advancing years. And in some hands these lines of affection are present, though very faint, and should be looked for with a magnifying glass.

To tell whether anyone of these affections ends happily, it is merely necessary to observe whether the line forks at the end, or bears a cross or star, which means a rupture of some sort, perhaps divorce, perhaps a broken engagement, or whether it dies away peacefully, as all good things should die.

In cases of dissimilarity in affection lines on the two palms, it is sufficient to remember that the left hand shows what nature intended should come into our lives, while the right hand shows what we have actually done with our lives.

Finally, if a girl wishes to know at what time in her life the chief affection will be realized, that is, the precise year, let her follow along the fate line, which runs up from the base of the palm straight toward the middle finger, and note at what point in its length a little line cuts into it diagonally from the side of the palm opposite the thumb. There are various ways in which this little line, known as the influence line, may cut into the fate line. If it runs in gracefully and continues along with the fate line for some distance, this means the blending of the two lives will be attended by the happiest results. But if it cuts straight through the fate line and comes out on the other side, this means unhappiness, that the two lives have come together only to separate again. And if the fate line is marked with islands or little iregularities after the point of joining, then this, too, means that the love course has not been smooth.

All this will be made plainer by the accompanying diagram, but it must be borne in mind in reckoning the year that the middle of the palm cuts across the fate line at the thirtieth year point, while after that the reckoning must be made by reference to the life line, and is more difficult to explain. In other words, it is easy enough for a girl to know the year of her grand affection is this comes before thirty, but not so easy once that point is passed. It is safe to say, however, that women who have passed thirty will be able to form tolerably accurate opinions for themselves about their grand affection, without the aid of palmistry.

CLEVELAND MOFFETT.

Little Furman, the bright two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bell, of Milledgeville, was sitting on the steps at a neighbor's home several days ago watching butterflies; one flew out of sight, whereupon the little fellow earnestly exclaimed: "Oh, butterfly, do come back and let little Furman see you."

GOOD LOOKS.

PAINLESS PLASTIC SURGICAL OPERATIONS that make people 10 to 20 years younger looking; also operations for the correction of projecting or ill-shaped ears, noses and all Facial Deformities.

THE NECKLESS FACE CHART.
OPERATIONS:
No. 1 removes wrinkles.
No. 2 removes "crow's feet."
No. 3 sets the ears closer to the head.
No. 4 operation for the cure of catarrh.
No. 5 reduces the bagginess of the chin.
No. 6 reduces nostril partition.
No. 7 removes the hump on the nose.
No. 8 removes "slack" from drooping eyelids.
No. 9 straightens a crooked nose wall.
No. 10 produces a dimple in the cheek.

John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute
New York, 127 W. 42d st. | Phila., 1306 Walnut st.
Boston, 11 Winter st. | Chicago, 1153 State st.
Address all letters to 127 W. 42d street.

IN THEIR LINE OF BUSINESS.

Miss Screechers—I read an account of a ball game between two colored teams who played twenty-four innings without either side getting a run.

Mr. Bleechers—Perfectly natural, probably every man on each team was a whitewasher.

NOT A FRIEND LEFT.

Chappie—My parents died and left me alone.

Harden—Lucky dog! Wish someone would die and leave me a loan.

HEARING SLIGHTLY OFF.

Rev. Fiddle D. D.—I'm a circuit rider, and have lost my way.

Farmer—(slightly deaf)—A circus rider? Gosh! you don't look like it.

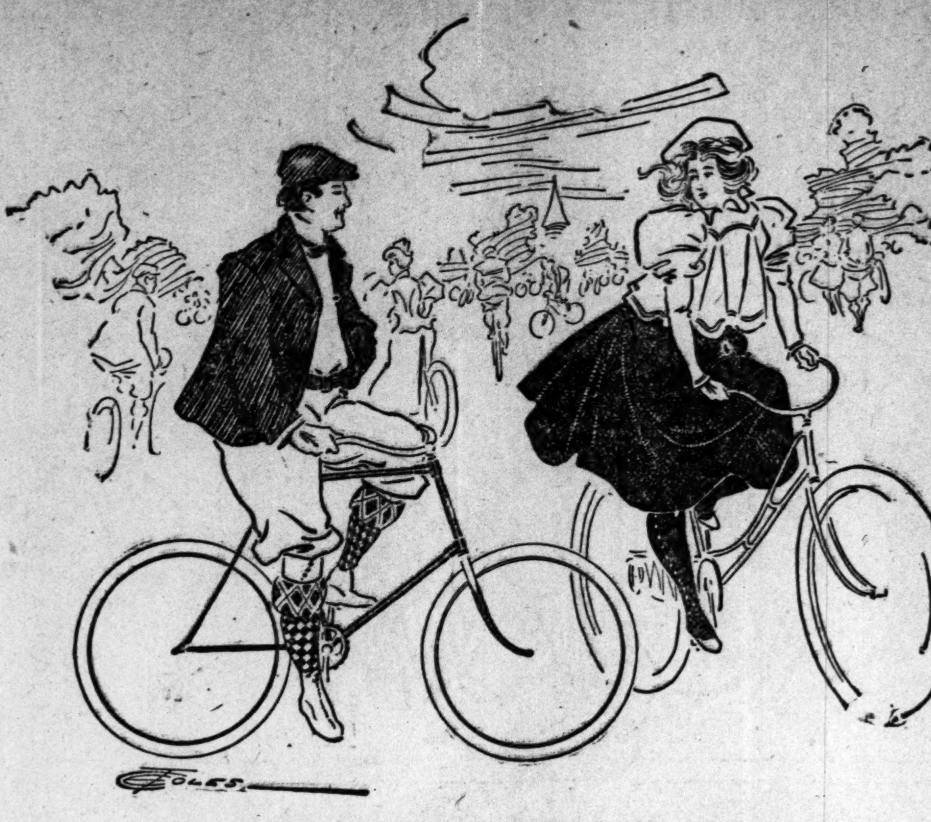
LEAVINGS.

Farmer Hoen—Th' cashier of our grange robbed us.

Farmer Mowin—An' left t 'h county, I suppose?

Farmer Hoen—Thet seems ter be about all he did leave.

BENEATH HER NOTICE.



Willie—Didn't you see Miss White as she passed?

Tillie—Yes, but I couldn't speak to her. She rides a ninety-five bicycle.

ENGLISH SPEAKING NATIONS.

They Have Long Carried the Torch of Civilization.

From The Kansas City Star.

One of the great facts set forth in modern history is the rise in power, glory and dominion of the Anglo-Saxons. Yet, much as the word has been used, it is not everybody as yet who understands precisely what "Anglo-Saxon" means. Suppose that instead of talking about "Anglo-Saxon" expansion, the word is taken up concerning the expansion of the English language in the earth. Then the most brief and careless reader of history will have no trouble in getting hold of some impressive facts.

It is commonly asserted that the English language owes much of its present form to Shakespeare and to the King James version of the English Bible. It is by considering how many people could read in English these two works at the time of their publication, and how many may read them now that the spread of the English language in about 300 years can best be realized. Shakespeare wrote and the translators of the "King James version" labored for the people of England, a portion of Wales and Scotland and a small part of Ireland, and for a handful of English colonists in North America. A century ago the United States, an English-speaking country, had not crossed the Mississippi and England held only Canada, a fraction of her present Indian empire, a few West Indian islands, a convict settlement in Australia, and military and naval stations here and there over the surface of the earth. Mark the British empire now and you recognize the dominion of the English language, for where the British flag goes the English tongue goes and becomes the language of dominion, law and business. As it now happens, English is the governmental language of one-fourth of the land area of the globe, a third of the population of the globe, and those who talk of "pounds" and "dollars" own one-third of the capitalized wealth of the globe.

Many circumstances have tended to bring about this advance, the foremost being that for centuries the best and boldest sailor in the world has spoken English. He voyaged first over all the world and sailed into every sea and took his language with him. Wherever the English speaker has established himself in the world in the last 200 years he has insisted on his language being accepted. It must be accepted too in its entirety. There is nowhere such a thing as an English patois. English has no derivatives. It is English or nothing.

English is the growing language in the world. What has been done in the last century shows what is to be done in centuries to come. This is because English is the language of the most books, the most travelers and the most schools—common schools—which set people up in their first language. English-speaking people have been in the habit of learning other modern languages, but they are considered accomplishments. In our time what we call foreign peoples learn English as a necessity, because it is the language of travel, of commerce, of business. One can journey around the world and stop every night at a hotel where English is spoken. This is not true of any other language.

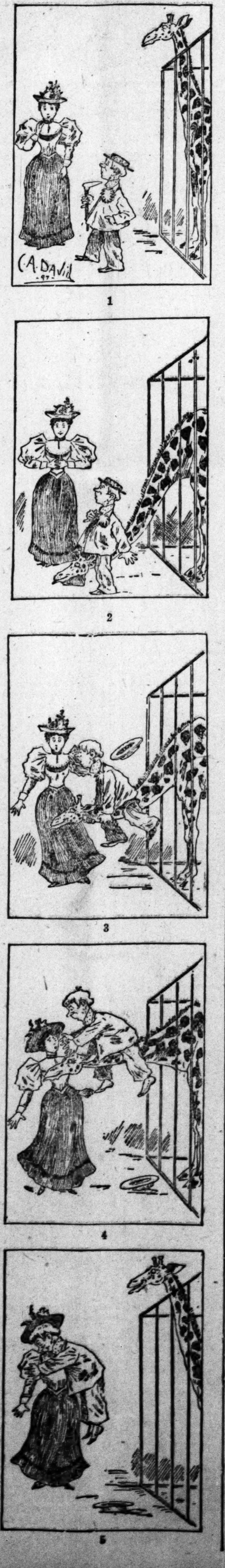
It is easy for English-speaking people to believe that the spread of the ever-gaining never-losing language has something to do with the world that is to be; that perhaps English is to be the language of that "parliament of man" which is to assemble some time. If the world is to adopt the principles of government of, by and for the people, why should it not adopt the language in which the great constitutions have been written upon which that form of government has been established?

THE SPY SYSTEM.

It Permeates Germany and Prevents Even Whispering.

One day there dined with me in a public restaurant in Berlin an aged clergyman and his wife, says a writer in The Forum. The former had occupied the same pulpit for over forty years, had proved a father to his parish, had been a leader in many liberal movements, and in all ways had served his country nobly, while the latter had been for the same length of time a great blessing to her neighborhood for many leagues around. In the course of conversation I asked him how he felt about the emperor's policy. Before replying to me he turned and looked anxiously about him in all directions, and then said: "If Fritz had lived ten years longer things would have been different." When I asked, "Were you looking about for anything?" he said "No. But one never knows who may be listening, and it would go hard with me if it were known that I expressed such opinions." To my surprise, I then learned that Berlin was full of spies of all sorts, ready to catch and report to the authorities the slightest word reflecting unfavorably upon the emperor or his family or his actions, and that on such reports many persons, especially young men, had been seized by the police and kept in prison for many months—one, because in the heat of discussion he had said the emperor was a Schafskopf! When I asked my guests what they thought of such a system, they looked mysterious and declined to reply. I afterwards spoke of the matter to several persons, who, whether from fear or conviction, I cannot tell, informed me that they thought it quite right that the emperor, his family and his actions should be above criticism, and that he should enforce this rule. I learned also afterwards that the president of the Berlin Ethical Society, a man of eminent scientific attainments, had been imprisoned for three months for venturing, in a public address, to express views on socialism different from those of the emperor, although he did so without naming him. I could not help feeling that the Germans were paying dearly for their empire.

Giraffe Helps Cholly Smallwood to Kiss Miss Tallwood.



MEASURING THE EARTH.

Interesting Discoveries Made by the Coast Surveyors.

From The Chicago Record.

The longest distance ever encompassed by the human vision, so far as the records go, is 183 miles between the Uncompahgre peak, in Colorado, and Mount Ellen, in Utah. This feat was accomplished by the surveyors of the United States coast and geodetic survey, who are now engaged, in conjunction with representatives of other nations, in making a new measurement of the earth. The observers on the Pacific coast have been able to signal from Mount Shasta to Mount Helena, a distance of 190 miles, but have never been able to get a response.

Between the other two peaks communication has been continuous for an hour or more on several occasions. The Uncompahgre is 14,300 feet in height, while Mount Ellen is 13,400 feet. The longest distance that the human eye ever reached until this record was made was between Algiers and Spain, 168 miles.

The measuring of the earth, which is now going on, is no simple job. The width of the ocean can only be ascertained by astronomical observations. The observers at Greenwich and at Washington note each night the exact moment of the rising of certain stars, and then, by mathematical calculation, turn the difference in time into distance. This is corrected and corroborated by other observations upon other stars, and by a series of experiments, which furnish an average that is approximately accurate. The difference is seldom more than a small fraction of a second, and is attributed to atmospheric phenomena. The Pacific ocean is measured in a similar manner by joint observations by the Lick telescope in California and that of the Imperial university of Japan at Tokio.

The distance across the United States is found to be 2,625.2 geographical miles from the lighthouse, six miles north of Cape May, N. J., to the lighthouse six miles south of Punta Arenas, following the 39th parallel of latitude as closely as possible. This is conceded to be about the mean breadth of the country. A glance at the map will show that the United States is much wider toward the north and much narrower toward the gulf coast, but the 39th parallel is about as fair an average as can be drawn. The measurements were made by triangulation—that is, by taking observations from fixed landmarks and verifying them by astronomical tests. The distance across the continent thus obtained is 140 feet longer than that reported by Bessels in 1856, and 98 feet longer than that reported by Professor Clark in 1866. It has also been discovered that the radius of the equator is 26½ miles greater than when the earth was last measured. This is attributed to errors in former calculations and defective instruments, rather than to any material change in the globe.

There has been very great improvement in scientific apparatus during the last few years, both as to accuracy and convenience. The instruments now used are so much superior in every respect to those employed thirty years ago that more confidence may be placed in the results of the recent surveys. The officers of the coast survey are making some interesting discoveries in resurveying the coast of the United States. They find, for example, that Coney Island is a mile and a half to the westward of where it was twenty-five years ago.

ODD GLEANINGS.

The fortress Gibraltar is in many ways the most remarkable place of its kind in the world. The height of the rock is over 1,400 feet, and this stupendous precipice is pierced by miles of galleries in the solid stone, portholes for cannon occuring at frequent intervals. The rock is absolutely impregnable to the shot of the enemy and, by means of the great elevation, a plunging fire can be directed from an enormous height on a hostile fleet. A garrison of from 5,000 to 10,000 men is constantly maintained, with provisions and ammunition for a six months' siege. In 1779 the celebrated siege lasted three years, the fortress being successfully defended by 7,000 English, while being attacked by an army of over 40,000 men; 1,000 pieces of artillery, forty-seven sail, ten great floating batteries and a large number of small boats composed the attacking force. For months over 6,000 shells were thrown into the tower every day.

The lord chancellor of Great Britain, who keeps the great seal in his possession, is the only member of the English cabinet who may not be allowed to go outside Great Britain. The seal, which is a double silver die into which molten wax is poured when an impression is needed for a state document, was once used as a culinary utensil. Once Lord Chancellor Brougham was visiting at the Scottish home of the then dowager duchess of Bedford, and the ladies of the party threw him into great distress by stealing the valuable seal. The fair creatures finally relented so far as to blindfold the august gentleman and, leading him to the drawing room, bade him search. Finally he drew forth the lost article from a tea-chest, and to celebrate its recovery, used it for making pancakes in the kitchen.

A few weeks ago the famous Sevres breakfast service, presented to Josephine by Napoleon, was offered for sale. The highest bidder would give only $500, although it has cost its vendor ten times that sum.

It is estimated that if the present rate continues, $180,000 will be paid for seats along the line of march at the jubilee procession in London June 22d.

Thirty years ago Berlin was smaller than Philadelphia, while now it is larger by 500,000.

It is known that there were practicing dentists in Egypt at least 5,000 years ago.

HANDY LUNCH FOR BICYCLISTS.

She—We forgot to take a lunch along.

He—Oh no, we didn't, I have my handle bar strung with doughnuts.

A GOOD REMEDY.

Houso—I fear I have heart trouble. My breath comes in quick, short pants.

Cumso—Why don't you try a pair of trousers stretchers.

Houso—What for?

Cumso—For those quick short pants.

A YOUTHFUL SCHEMER

Aunt Gotrox—Why do you bring me this bucket, Tommy?

Tommy—I want you to kick it.

Aunt Gotrox—Why do you want me to kick it?

Tommy—Because I heard papa say that when you kicked the bucket he'd get $50,000.

AS HE UNDERSTOOD IT.

Bad Billie—Mr. Shallow, where do you get all your small pennies?

Mr. Shallow—Why, Billie, the pennies I have are the usual size.

Bad Billie—Oh, they can't be, for sister said yesterday you had but two cents.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

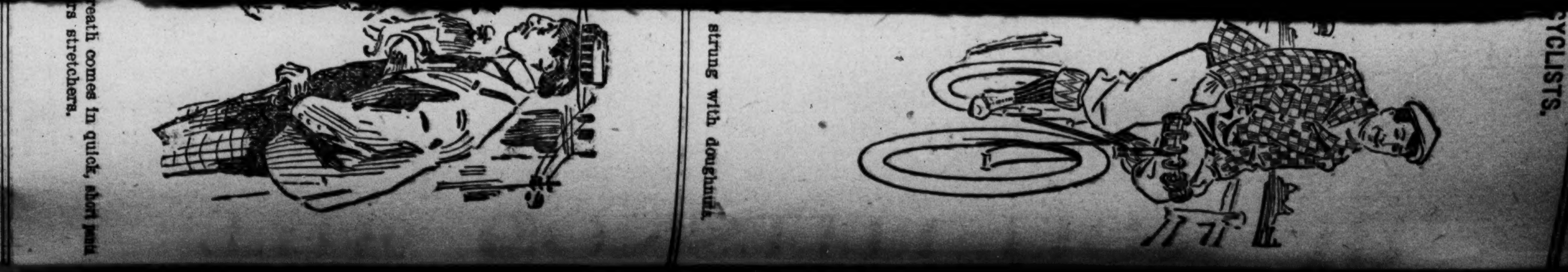
ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MAY 30 1897.

Supplement to The Constitution.

HER FATHER'S VOICE

The Effect of a Pair of Boots and a Bass Note

By GRACE MCGOWAN COOKE.


death comes in quick, short pants
rs stretchers.
strung with doughnuts.
CYCLISTS.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Supplement to
The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MAY 30 1897.

WINNING THEIR SPURS

Good Stories About Rewards and Decorations For the Bravest of the Brave.

By GEORGE LANDON KILMER

If the commonest soldier who marched under Napoleon's banners carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack, as the Little Corporal once declared, it can be said with equal truth that every private in the federal army carried the shoulderstraps of a major general in his.

The very first volunteer to dazzle my boyish imagination was a young lawyer who enlisted the instant President Lincoln's call for troops reached our town, setting an example that was imitated in less than twenty-four hours by two or three hundred of the "flower of the youth." He was a civilian, with no military training whatever. When Lee surrendered four years later his troops turned over their arms to Major General Joseph J. Bartlett, whose name had first appeared upon the rolls of the army among the enlisted men. The story of this soldier, rising through every grade step by step, from the bottom round to the top of the ladder would read like a romance, but one incident will suffice to show that the path of promotion was a thorny one, even for the bravest of the brave. As a major in Colonel Henry W. Slocum's regiment at the first battle of Bull Run, Bartlett rallied the soldiers after Slocum had been shot down and "kept them in the fight and out of the panic" as the official report of the general commanding stated. As a colonel he led his own regiment, and much of the time a brigade in the battles of the peninsula, through all the "seven days'" fight, at the storming of South mountain, where his services were brilliant, and his personal bearing most heroic, at Antietam and at Fredericksburg.

The name of Lincoln is associated with many phases of the battle of Gettysburg, but nowhere more romantically than in its connection with the battlefield promotion incident of which Colonel E. E. Cross was the hero and Hancock a principal figure. Cross commanded a brigade at Gettysburg, but for two years had held the rank of colonel in the "fighting Fifth" New Hampshire. It would require the spilling of a flood of red ink to describe the battles of Cross and his crack regiment from the Granite State. Hancock had again and again pleaded with the powers that ruled for a silver star to pin upon the faded blouse of this gallant soldier. But both Hancock and his protege were on the wrong side of the administration fence, and though doing a general's duty, a simple New Hampshire colonel Cross remained. A short time before the battle of Gettysburg he said of himself that he wore nine scars as souvenirs of his devotion to the flag of the republic, and three from foreign wars. As to the nine yankee wounds, there was no mistake, and the others counted "for fair," giving to the one he was to receive on the field of wonderful destiny that unlucky number, 13.

It was an hour to call for the sacrifice of the old guard, when Hancock sent Cross's brigade into the "wheat field" to stem the tide of disaster during the second day's battle. On receiving orders Cross exclaimed, gayly: "Goodby, generals; I am never going to get that star." Spurring on his horse, he disappeared, to be swallowed up in the whirlpool of carnage. After a few minutes Hancock heard that he had been desperately wounded, and once more sent up an appeal for the proper recognition of the bravery of his noble lieutenant. Cross lived for some days, lived till the wires had carried the appeal to Washington, and a courier had reached the field bearing a general's commission, signed and dispatched in all haste by the kind-hearted president.

The bit of gilded parchment was placed in the hands of the dying soldier, but his mind remained fixed upon the incidents of the battle which had sealed his fate. He died shouting orders and gesturing to imaginary battalions, unconscious that his shroud would be a martial cloak decorated with the star so richly earned and so cruelly denied him.

It is not necessary to air private grievances in order to illustrate the evil of favoritism in awarding rank. Sheridan remained a colonel of Michigan volunteers long after he had directed battles of his own, and until several commanders of western armies besieged Washington with appeals in his favor, saying that the little Irish cavalryman was "worth his weight in gold," and ought to be made a general. The most incomprehensible of all at this time is the treatment which Miles received while performing deeds of the kind which inspired those classic phrases met with in Napoleon's war bulletins. If there was any soldier in the ranks of the blue who went through fire and blood to win his decorations, it was the same Massachusetts volunteer whom Governor Andrew refused to commission as captain because he was only a boy, in spite of the fact that 100 good men and true had chosen him for their leader. But when he got to the front where courage, or the want of it, told at a flash, the hero stuff in his slender frame was not slow to attract notice. Howard selected Miles for his personal staff and after he himself had been deprived of the use of his sword arm on the field of Fair Oaks, he set the yankee boy a man's work, leading battalions whose commanders had fallen in action. In this way he came under the eyes of Colonel Francis L. Barlow, another born soldier, and the upshot of the meeting was that Governor Morgan commissioned Miles lieutenant colonel of Barlow's regiment, the Sixty-first New York.

In the first battle after Miles's appointment—a terrible fight at the Bloody Lane, Antietam—Barlow was desperately wounded. That placed Miles at the head of a regiment, the unit in the army. As colonel of the Sixty-first, Miles showed himself a worthy successor of the fighting Barlow. In the charge upon the stone wall at Fredericksburg, his place was in the reserve line of Hancock's division. The brigade lost more than half its members killed and wounded. It was Howard's former command and was led against the stone wall first by Caldwell, then by Cross, then by McKeen, and after all had been shot down, by Miles, who with it gained the farthest point reached by the assailants. When the charge commenced there were 116 commissioned officers of all ranks on duty in Caldwell's line, but in less than twenty minutes sixty-two of them lay among the killed and wounded. "Yet, even here," wrote General Francis A. Walker, in his story of the Second corps' battles, "among these forlorn conditions, one heart there is as fresh, as buoyant as that of a child at play. A ball strikes Miles in the throat: but, with his hand against the wound and the blood streaming out through his fingers, dashes back to his chief, who, close at hand, is watching with a breaking heart the annihilation of his splendid corps, and entreats permission to lead a new charge."

Miles's wound was a severe one, but he was on duty again when the army marched to Chancellorsville four months later, and commanded the corps skirmish line at the time when the confederates were making their most determined assaults. So delighted was Hancock at the splendid behavior of the skirmishers that he sent a staff officer to compliment their leader. "Tell Colonel Miles he is worth his weight in gold," said he. A corps leader next in rank to Hooker, the general-in-chief, on witnessing this brilliant feat at arms executed by the beardless boy colonel, exclaimed: "I expect to be under command of that young man some day." After miraculously escaping injury through nearly four hours of constant exposure, the heroic Miles was shot through the body and carried from the field mortally wounded, as it was supposed. Fortunate it was that he was so young, for youthfulness and vigor go together. In spite of that desperate hurt he was in the saddle at Gettysburg, two months later, in command of a brigade. But another year was to elapse before the citizen soldier would get the star which West Point men received without even so much as having led a battalion in action.

Colonel Miles commanded a brigade in the wilderness, fighting under Hancock, and also led in Barlow's brilliant charge upon the Bloody Angle at Spottsylvania. For his gallantry in the last named battle, he was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers. That was after two years' of fighting with the Second corps, a corps always doomed to the fiercest slaughter. He was, of course, the favorite with Hancock, and in the last great battle led by the old hero, the two joined personal fortunes in a desperate attempt to save the day, and seemed to court death together. At times their followers in a charge against the enemy's superior forces, when they wanted to recover a captured gun or save an exposed battery, did not exceed a good company in strength, but wherever they rode with the corps flag, the bullets rained like hail.

Hancock at last succumbed to his many wounds, then followed another decoration for Miles. It was only by a brevet, yet it authorized Governor Andrews's rejectd centurion to put on the twin-starred epaulets of a major general, although he was still youthful, still beardless and less than twenty-five years of age. In the end the stone cast out by the builder became the head of the corner, for Miles led Hancock's corps d'armee on its last campaign, through Petersburg to Appomattox. That was the corps which first under "Bull" Sumner and then under "The Superb," had won a title peerless among soldiers, namely, "The Old Guard" of the Army of the Potomac.

A BALL STRIKES MILES IN THE THROAT.

UNITED STATES' FIRST WAR.

Was Signalized by a Romantic but Unfortunate Invasion.

In the month of May just ninety-six years ago the young United States was plunged into war for the first time since the establishment of its existence as a nation. It is regrettable that the stirring events of that war should be so little known to the American of today, or that the gallantry of the Connecticut yankee, William Eaton, and his tiny army, their romantic march across the burning sands of Tripoli, and the mysterious close of their brave efforts should be unfamiliar to all but close students of history.

During the first week of May, 1801, the United States flag (then bearing only fifteen stars) was riddled with shot, and its flagstaff hewn down before the doors of the American consul at Tripoli. The outrage was the Tripolitan method of declaring war on this country.

Tripoli, like the other Moorish states along northern Africa had for years scoured the high seas with its piratical galleys, seizing and bearing into slavery all crews and merchant vessels which failed to pay tribute. Many countries—the infant United States among the number—paid liberally for immunity, and over $88,000 had been sent to Tripoli from these shores by the way of tax. An injudicious present of a fine frigate to the rival piratical state of Algiers, however, caused grave jealousy in Tripoli, and when the bashaw's demand for a similar gift was refused he flew into a rage, drove the American consul from his realm, and sent out a swarm of galleys and xebecques to patrol the seas in search of yankee prey.

The naval exploits of the war that ensued—filled as they are with the deeds of Decatur and Bainbridge—held a considerable space in our chronicles, but few even of the well-read element can describe the invasion of Eaton and his motley troops.

General William Eaton, the son of a schoolmaster at Woodstock, Conn., had, while in Tunis, secured the confidence of Sidi Mamet Caramelli, the elder brother of the bashaw of Tripoli, and himself the rightful ruler. At Eaton's advice the United States supplied Sidi Hamet with money and supplies, and carried him to a camp on the Egyptian borders of the great Libyan desert. Here the standards of the United States and of Sidi Hamet were raised side by side, and the United States money attracted a small force. Many Tripolitans flocked to the twin standards. The war with the United States had wearied these pirates for, they said, "the bashaw told us that you Americans were all cowardly merchantmen, and we have found you devils who fight to the death."

The United States fleet landed a small force of bluejackets and marines under Lieutenant O'Brannon, a young Irish-American, with orders to follow Eaton to Tripoli, if necessary. The rest of the army consisted of Arabs and Greeks. Eaton was made commander in chief of the expedition, and the United States guaranteed $20,000 toward the expenses on condition that Sidi Hamet should refund that sum when he regained his throne. Then with 160 camels, about 750 armed men and some camel drivers and camp followers, Eaton's force set bravely forth into the waste of the Libyan desert.

It costs money, however, to fit out an army, however small, and early in the campaign Eaton's funds began to dwindle. The camel drivers became extortionate in their demands, and mutiny threatened among the Greek mercenaries. Once Eaton was reduced to the extraordinary expedient of taking up a collection among his American followers to pay the drivers, and keep the column moving. At last, in the very center of the desert, the general's purse was found to contain but three sequins. The camel drivers openly mutinied under the leadership of a fanatical Arab named the Sheik El-Tarib. Then ensued a remarkable scene. The mutineers picketed their beasts, spread their praying rugs in the ocean of sand, and coolly sat down to smoke--flatly refusing to move another step without money.

Eaton, however, was equal to the emergency. At the head of his Americans he swooped down upon the mutineers, cut the camels' picket ropes, and threatened to march away and abandon the drivers. The malcontents yielded, and sullenly resumed the march, but sedition was at work among them, fomented by the treacherous Sheik El-Tarib. Three days later the camel drivers attempted a treacherous massacre, which was only prevented by the timely arrival of couriers from the Tripoli frontier with welcome news of a revolt against the bashaw.

At last Bomba harbor was reached, after terrible privations. Eaton's friends voluntarily denied themselves in order that the Arabs might have no cause for further complaint. Most of the time the only rations issued were bread and water—the latter drawn from polluted cisterns. The last day of the long march, roots, wild fennel and sorrel formed the only obtainable food. But spirits were kept up by the hope that at Bomba they would find the American fleet riding at anchor. What was Eaton's horror and his followers' rage, when not a single sail could be discerned on the horizon.

There was another Arab attack which lasted until nightfall. Under cover of the darkness the Christians retreated to a mountain in the rear upon which, by Eaton's orders, they lit huge bonfires. Shortly after dawn, next day some of the men who had gone antelope hunting described a sail in the offing. It was the United States steamer Argus. Captain Hull, the officer in command, had seen the bonfires and stood in.

After that things improved. For the third time the Arabs were reconciled with Eaton, and the army enjoyed a full meal—their first in days—consisting chiefly of that notable New England diet, pork and beans, washed down with droughts of Hollands and Canary. Eaton describes it as the most enjoyable feast he ever partook of—and no wonder!

A week later Eaton's force was strongly encamped on a hill, before the walled and well fortified city of Derne—one of the worst piratical nests along the African coast. In the harbor floated the United States steamships Nautilus, Argus and Hornet. From the deck of the flagship word was sent to the governor of the town demanding a surrender.

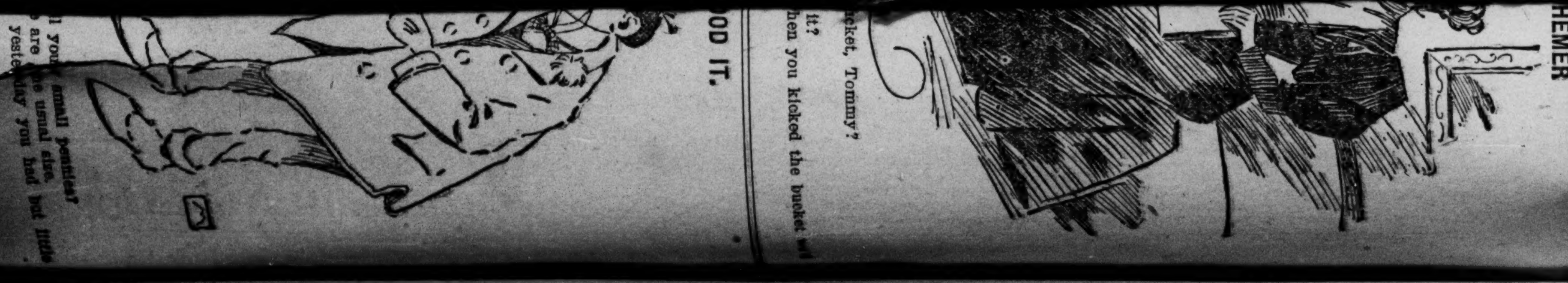
"It is my head against your head," was the characteristic response of the pirate chieftain.

Next morning the assault began. Eaton landed a field piece with a party of marines to assist his land party. The men-of-war stood in close and prepared to fire. On land Lieutenant O'Bannon led the Christian wing of the attacking troops. Eaton and Sidi Hamet headed the Arab contingent. The firing from the fleet was at first hotly returned; but after a few hours the return shots commenced to slacken. Then Eaton and O'Bannon led their forces over the walls. The resistance was furious but futile. Through the narrow streets the enemy was forced back, fighting stubbornly. At last, seconded by the fleet guns, Eaton was victorious, and the Nautilus, Argus and Hornet fired a royal salute as the fifteen-starred standard of the United States was run up to the governor's flagstaff, to float there, for the first and only time that that banner has ever floated in token of victory over an old-world fortress.

The governor's courage oozed away, in spite of his former defiance, and he hid himself in the principal mosque, to escape under cover of night. Thousands of Moors flocked to Sidi Hamet's standard, and there is little doubt but that Eaton could have taken Tripoli with his now large forces.

But in the meantime the Bashaw Joseph,

Continued on Fourth Page.


l your small pennies?
are the usual size.
yesterday you had but little
OOD IT.
ucket, Tommy?
it?
hen you kicked the bucket wi
HEMER

HER FATHER'S VOICE

The Effect of a Pair of Boots and a Bass Note

By GRACE McGOWAN COOKE.

Marjorie, at the piano practicing her exercises, finished with evident relief the day's task and, apparently as a sort of vocal frolic, ran down the scale as low as her deep, powerful young voice would go, and sounded a half dozen notes that might have shamed a basso.

Great-aunt Majorie, sitting by the window, laughed; and her niece and namesake whirled about upon the stool to face her.

"What are you laughing at, Aunt Margie—me, and my 'trumpet tones?'"

"It made me think of your grandmother," answered the pretty old lady. "She had just such a voice and she was almost as much ashamed of it as somebody I know is proud of hers."

"Aunt Margie," accused Marjorie, "I see a story in your eye. Don't deny it! I'm a good girl; I've been through all my exercises five times; I deserve that story," and bringing a hassock she disposed herself at her aunt's knee, in a comfortable listening attitude.

"Well," began Aunt Margie, "things about Barbara are usually interesting, and the way she was teased about her bass voice, as we used to call it, is amusing enough to remember. There was one incident connected with it, too, which is quite a little tale and will bear repeating.

"Barbara used to sing what we called 'counter,' in the choir—you call it 'alto' now, I think—and her singing voice was much admired. But I remember," laughing softly, "that old Billy Gillespie, who taught our singing school, attempted to get up a quartet of female voices, and asked her to take the bass. She never went back to the class afterwards, and she would hardly speak to old Billy when she met him.

"It was not much wonder. We had tormented her till she could not be reasonable about it. She had begun it herself, frightening any of the other girls whom she caught out after dusk, by hiding, and calling their names in a big bass voice she could assume.

"Your Great-uncle Zeph was the cruelest tease of all, and he told her that she was so fond of the boys that she tried to talk and sing like them. It was finally such a sore subject that when we wanted her, for a joke, to imitate father's singing—which she could do perfectly—we could not get her to utter a note.

"When your Great-uncle Jonas was ordained a minister upon his twenty-first birthday, at Harrisburg, we were all very much excited over it. Father and mother, of course, intended to be present; but we young folks could not expect to go. Travel was difficult in the Pennsylvania mountains in those days, and they would have to make most of the trip on horseback.

"I remember the day they started. It was early spring, and the roads were badly broken up by a March thaw.

"They had sent for Aunt Betsy Sellins and Uncle Silas to come and stay with us. The Sellinses used always to stay with us when father and mother were called away. They were not related to us, but they had been tenants of father's and we always called them aunt and uncle.

"Two of the boys had gone to mill, and Zeph and the baby brother, then eight years old, were out hunting.

"Mother didn't like to go, leaving just Barbara and me in the house, but, as none of the others had got back by noon, she and father were obliged to ride away or miss being in Harrisburg Sunday morning.

"Barbara and I cleared up and washed the dishes, feeling rather small and quiet in the big, empty house.

"Along about 2 o'clock in the afternoon a Mr. Greenough, who lived seven miles beyond us up the road, came past and brought the word that Uncle Silas and Aunt Betty would be over—the next day!

"Barbara and I looked pretty blank when we heard that. 'Why, we expected them this morning,' I said.

"'Well, then, they got the word wrong,' answered Mr. Greenough, 'for they understood that they were asked to come tomorrow. Does it make any great difference?'

"'Oh, no,' replied Barbara, with a warning glance at me. 'We have our house pretty full as it is. We just expected them to help us through the work.'

"After he had gone she said: 'No need to tell anybody that we and the boys are alone here even for one night. I'd feel as safe as usual if I was sure no one knew it.' And I nodded.

"For some time past there had been a good deal of excitement in our neighborhood over the work of an armed band of desperadoes, who attacked isolated houses, robbed them, and even, in some cases, killed the occupants and fired the buildings.

"The mountainous regions of the state were the strongholds of such bands long after the more accessible portion had been brought under sway of law and order.

"In our neighborhood, however, we had an added terror. So much knowledge of the location of valuables, the temporarily unprotected state of houses and the habits of the families had been shown in these attacks that it was suspected that some person or persons living in our midst belonged to the gangs and gave information.

"Our house would not have been considered ordinarily liable to attack. It was a big square old colonial mansion, such as you would just now think very handsome. It stood upon the high road, and was a regular stopping place for travelers or drovers with cattle coming over the mountains to Harrisburg.

"The afternoon was well along, and we had begun preparations for supper when we had another visitor. This time it was a man whom none of us liked, a ne'er-do-well fellow who had peddled tin and bought up eggs and butter and chickens through the country for some months past. 'I stopped to tell ye,' he called, reining up his horse in front of the house, 'that Sulky crick is on a rise, an' if the boys ain't back from Hollister's mill they won't be able to git hum tonight.'

"Barbara and I had both run out at his call. The man's light, shifty eyes searched the whole place, and avoided the two forlorn figures on the porch.

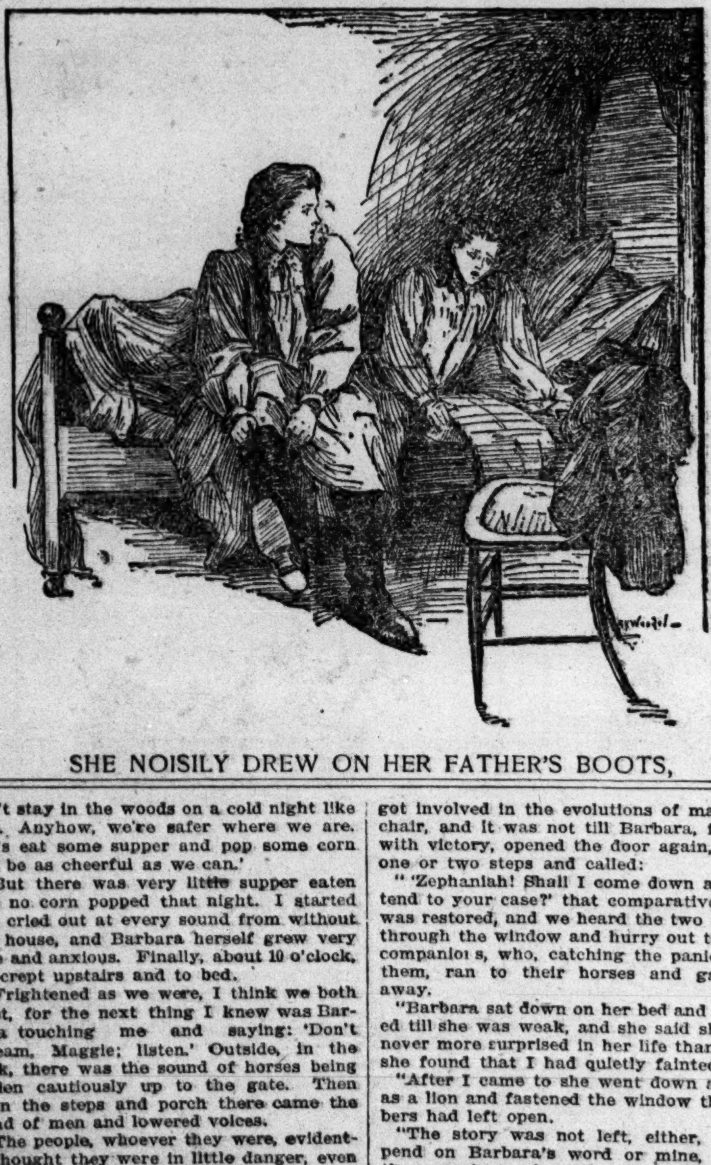
"'That's all right. I'll tell father. Thank you for stopping to let us know, so we won't be anxious,' said Barbara, bravely; but I was dissolving in tears behind her shoulder.

"'Sh'd hev thought your ma an' pa'd hev wanted to be in Harrisburg a Sabba' day to se Jonas ordained,' hazarded the man.

"'They did want to,' answered Barbara. 'Come, Maggie,' and with her arm around me, she drew me into the house, but not before I had observed what I thought was a gleam of amusement or triumph in the man's watery eyes.

"'O, Barbara,' I sobbed, 'even Zeph and little Cale can't get home. They can't cross Sulky. We'll be all alone. Let's lock up the house and hide in the woods!'

"'Now, Maggie,' coaxed Barbara, as we sat disconsolately on the kitchen settle. 'I've thought it all over. It's likely we're scared for nothing. Probably nobody knows we're here alone, nor wants to harm us. We can't get word to anyone, and we can't stay in the woods on a cold night like this. Anyhow, we're safer where we are. Let's eat some supper and pop some corn and be as cheerful as we can.'



SHE NOISILY DREW ON HER FATHER'S BOOTS,

"But there was very little supper eaten and no corn popped that night. I started and cried out at every sound from without the house, and Barbara herself grew very pale and anxious. Finally, about 10 o'clock, we crept upstairs and to bed.

"Frightened as we were, I think we both slept, for the next thing I knew was Barbara touching me and saying: 'Don't scream, Maggie; listen.' Outside, in the dark, there was the sound of horses being ridden cautiously up to the gate. Then upon the steps and porch there came the tread of men and lowered voices.

"The people, whoever they were, evidently thought they were in little danger, even if they were heard, but they appeared to be not absolutely certain, and observing some caution.

"'They're robbers,' whispered Barbara; 'they think father and the boys are gone, but they're not sure.'

"'Let's hide,' I breathed through my chattering teeth.

"'No, no,' counseled Barbie. 'I've got a plan. They're getting in; listen, Maggie, they're forcing the side hall window. Do just as I tell you, Maggie.'

"I was almost wild with fear, but I managed to understand what it was Barbara wanted of me, and promised to do my best.

"One man had evidently come in through the window we had heard them force. He was apparently sent in to reconnoiter, while the others waited outside. We could hear his stealthy step slowly ascending the stair. Suddenly, as he reached the top and paused, so still that we could hear his suppressed breathing, Barbara brought her bare feet down on the floor with a sound like some one jumping out of bed. Then she yawned—a noisy yawn, like a sleepy man, and lit a candle. Our matches were not the explosive kind you have now, but we could tell by the slight movement in the hall and the stir on the front porch that our light had been seen from the window and through the keyhole.

"Poor Barbara! She was sitting on the bed's edge, dressed in her scant white bedgown, a sight to move any one, but terrified me to laughter, as she noisily drew on father's heavy boots.

"We could still hear the little indefinite stir and breathing of the man outside our door. Barbara cleared her throat portentously, stamped her feet a little, got up and walked across the floor. Then—she told me afterwards that she expected on every note her voice would fail—she hummed a little, and broke mellowly into 'How Firm a Foundation Ye Saints of the Lord.' Father was leader of the choir, and a noted singer. All the countryside knew his voice, and I could have sworn that was his voice had I not seen the lips that were uttering it.

"Suddenly she broke off singing and whistled a bar. Then she rapped gravely, with shaking hand, upon the wall.

"'Marjorie! Marjorie! Get up!' she said. 'Here's all these men wanting their breakfast, child, and to get an early start. Mother isn't here, mind.'

"'Why, father,' I answered, in as near my natural voice as I could command, "It's not yet 12 o'clock. Your watch must be wrong.'

"At the first sound of the big bass notes I had heard the scout turn and start down the steps, with more speed than caution.

"He was evidently surprised into this hasty retreat, for half way down he paused to listen, and when he heard father, as he supposed, speak of a party of drovers who were in the house, and would want an early start, he fairly ran. The drovers always went well armed and prepared for outlaws, and this band plainly had no wish to meet them.

"We heard the fellow fall headlong over a rocking chair in the hall, and I burst into a hysterical giggle, but Barbara opened the door and called seriously in the deep voice which had perhaps saved both our lives.

"Zephaniah! What are you doing? Zeph—

"A rocking chair is an awful thing to wrestle with in the dark. One of the men below (thinking from the sounds no doubt that there was a fight), came into the hall, got involved in the evolutions of man and chair, and it was not till Barbara, flushed with victory, opened the door again, made one or two steps and called:

"'Zephaniah! Shall I come down and attend to your case?' that comparative quiet was restored, and we heard the two scuttle through the window and hurry out to their companions, who, catching the panic from them, ran to their horses and galloped away.

"Barbara sat down on her bed and laughed till she was weak, and she said she was never more surprised in her life than when she found that I had quietly fainted.

"After I came to she went down as bold as a lion and fastened the window the robbers had left open.

"The story was not left, either, to depend on Barbara's word or mine, for in the morning, when the boys and Aunt Betsy and Uncle Silas came, there were the muddy footprints everywhere, the broken hasp of the window and the rocking chair—our chivalrous defender of the night before—with one rocker and one arm broken, to speak for us."

A LIVING KITE.

An Interesting Experiment in Behalf of a Flying Machine.

On the broad mesa of San Felipe the wind, on summer afternoons, blows what old sailors would term half a gale of wind. It rises suddenly at noon, when the heat is often almost unendurable, and comes in, refreshing man and beast, and making music among the pines and ancient oaks that abound in groups on the broad mesa.

One day the herders of a ranch near the coast found several large condors gorged with food, and succeeded in throwing a reata over the head of one, and left it with one of the smaller boys to hold while they chased the other birds.. The captive was securely roped, but this did not prevent it from flying, and all at once it began to run and fly along the ground, and a moment later was ten feet up in the air, taking the coil of rope.

The boy, fearing that it would escape, began to haul in, but the bird had obtained so much headway that it was some thirty feet up in the air and as soon as the slack of the long reata was exhausted began to drag the boy along just as would a big kite, the strong wind aiding. At first it was a walk, then a run, and the herders hearing shouts, turned to see what appeared to be a large kite dragging a boy along the mesa and evidently on the point of lifting him into the air. Whether this would have been wholly accomplished was doubtful, but the herders came on the run and soon picked up the cord of the living kite, and from the pommel of the Mexican saddle hauled it in like an ordinary kite, but not until the plucky boy had been lifted from his feet more than once by the powerful bird.

In France a living kite has been seen in which a man formed a part. It was in the course of a series of experiments to determine the effect of wind upon a soaring machine. A gigantic kite had been made on the face of which a man stood, his feet wide apart and resting upon braces for the purpose, while with his hands he clasped two straps. The kite was twenty feet high and made of cloth. The first attempt to fly it was made on an exposed section of the coast, where the wind blew in over the lake. A large parachute was attached to the frame of the kite to which the man was supposed to cling in case of a fall. Everything being ready, the kite was braced against the wind, the man took his place and fifty men ran against the wind with the rope, many more holding the tail. The wind caught the enormous surface, and amid loud cheers from the spectators the man rose ten feet from the surface and there remained, held by the men at the tail. Slowly the latter released the rope and gradually the kite rose, proving beyond question that a man could ascend in this fashion. It was such a hazardous and uncertain experiment that a higher flight was not attempted. In these few and simple experiments it was demonstrated that under certain conditions a man might be able to govern his motions in the air, after the fashion of a soaring bird,and the successful flying machine will be one that, to a certain extent, imitates the movements of the soaring animals or a kite, where the force of gravity seems to be represented by the string.

C. F. HOLDER.

UNITED STATES' FIRST WAR.

Continued from First Page.

seeing how things were going, had wisely made overtures of peace to the United States agent, Tobias Lear, and just as Eaton was holding a parade prior to resuming his march, a cutter arrived in the harbor with news of an armistice. Shortly afterwards peace was declared—to General Eaton's intense disgust. The bashaw agreed to liberate all American prisoners on receipt of $60,000, minus the $20,000 spent on Eaton's expedition.

Eaton boldly accused Colonel Lear (once the secretary of George Washington) of treachery to the interests of the United States, but was eventually persuaded to disarm his troops and return to America. In Boston he was enthusically received. The state of Massachusetts granted him ten thousand acres of land, and he received many presents from crowned heads for the release of their captive subjects from slavery in Barbary. His subsequent life was honorable, and he filled some important public offices.

Eaton's march into Barbary, extending as it did over nearly eight hundred miles of countless difficulties (lack of food, want of money, mutinies among the Arabs and Greeks among the chief), must always remain a glowing tribute to the dauntless valor and uncompromising will of this Connecticut soldier, his Irish-American lieutenant and their yankee followers. By a curious coincidence Eaton died on the last day of May—the anniversary of the breaking out of war between Tripoli and the United States.

SOME LITTLE MARVELS.

Wonders That Are Only Possible For Hand Work to Perform.

In our days manual labor seems to have lost its prestige; the patience of our ancient workmen is entirely excluded from our modern ateliars; today all is done by steam and new processes.

Could one now find a workman who has enough love for his art to consecrate entire years to carve, to forge, to chisel a vase, a piece of furniture or other thing?

An example of finish in extreme minuteness is that Japanese idol which was lately on exhibition. It was well proportioned, distinct in all its parts, and placed in a niche, all made of the half of a grain of rice, the other half of the grain formed the pedestal upon which posed the niche, with its divinities.

It is said that a German, Jean de Koenisberg, has made a fly of iron which flew around the room, and came at last to rest on the hand of his master. That which is not less marvelous is his artificial eagle, which dashed in front of the Emperor Frederic, to a distance of 500 steps, and returned immediately to the place from which it started.

One can read in the Latin speeches of Jean Walk that two famous German workmen, a goldsmith and a watchmaker, made a bet as to which could execute the most extraordinary piece of work.

At the appointed day the two artists, in presence of judges whom they had chosen, the watchmaker placed a copper spider upon the table, which imitated a natural one most wonderfully. There was a unanimous opinion that it was a marvelous success.

Then the goldsmith presented a microscopic silver carriage, mounted by minute statuettes of men and women, and as they were already deciding that the two chefs d'oeuvres were equal—

"Wait! wait!" said the goldsmith, "until I catch a fly."

And, having caught one, he stuck it with some wax by the legs to the seat of the carriage, and the fly began to move its wings and fly, and the carriage to move over the table.

The judges were amazed, and the goldsmith guarded the solemn silence of the victor.

"But, wait, wait," said the watchmaker in his turn.

He but touched the spider with his finger. At once the legs of the insect moved by interior springs of unimaginable littleness, stirred, and the creature began to run like a live spider.

The judges were enthusiastic, and all declared with one voice that the watchmaker had triumphed, considering that there was more merit in making a spider move by such minute mechanism than to cause the carriage to roll by the action of a living fly.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

A DUEL WITH RED INK.

How a Humorous New Yorker Turned Melodrama Into Farce.

From The Detroit Free Press:

"There are some things so serious that the very fact of their having occurred makes those interested secretive. It was such a thing took place while I was acquiring the practical knowledge of a civil engineer," said a man who has long enjoyed a fortune as the result of his professional efforts.

"I went with a surveying party into the southwest and to the work of laying out a railroad was added that of fighting some of the Indians that neglected everything else for the sake of giving us trouble. With us was a Philadelphia boy, one of these unfortunate fellows who thinks he is always being imposed upon, slighted or ridiculed. In reality I was his friend and did what I could to make things pleasanter for him. But his suspicions always placed me in the wrong, and when he did nothing worse than scowl at me I considered that we were getting along very well together.

"A crisis came when I received a promotion which he thought should have been given him. He lost no time in challenging me, and there was nothing to do but accept or resign and go home. I accepted and made the solemn preparations usual in such a case. In the corps was a New Yorker who never had a serious thought or cared for anything from which fun could not be extracted. He constituted himself master of ceremonies in this affair of honor and went about it all with an air that suggested an anticipation of at least two deaths.

"When the word was given we fired together and the result was astonishing. From each pistol there shot a streak of mingled colors, red and black predominating. The effect was irresistibly funny, for leaves, grass and seconds were tinted with the ink used by the New Yorker. He had filled capsules with the fluids and turned the whole thing into a farce. Of course the Philadelphian was angry, but even he had a sense of humor and from the time we had a roaring spread that night he was a happier, brighter and more companionable fellow."

Indian Agriculturists.

From The Omaha Bee.

The Indians on the Shoshone reservation have to the present time this season sown 125,000 pounds of grain, and it is expected they will sow as much more before the close of the planting season. The department is not giving the seed to the Indians this year as heretofore, but is loaning it and expects the Indians to repay it when they harvest their crops. The pupils of the Indian school are farming extensively under the direction of the Indian agent, Captain Wilson, and the teachers of the school. They have put out 12,000 cabbage plants and have a model garden. A test will be made on the farm with sugar beet seed, the department having furnished a large quantity for experiment. Under the present management of Indian affairs the Indians of the Shoshone reservation are improving rapidly in condition, and the majority of the tribe will soon become self-supporting. Great interest is being taken by the Indians in school work, and the agency school is having a very successful term.

Mirabeau as a Boy.

All sorts of legends have gathered round the cradle of the boy. We are told that even in infancy he fought his nurse and that he was ever ready to show his teeth at the "old man," says The Chautauquan Certain it is that he early gave evidence of being a genuine Mirabeau, with all the vices and all the virtues of all his ancestors rolled up within him. He was at the start a tempestuous little soul in a very unattractive body. He evidently needed the most careful handling. One can readily imagine that if he had dropped down into a real home, where there was harmony, where the moral atmosphere was sweet and pure and where he would have been under intelligent and sympathetic guidance, all might possibly have been well. It was his misfortune to come into a household where the indispensable conditions of peace and happiness were lacking. Moreover there was not much hope for him in the educational system, if one may dignify it by that name, which then prevailed.

The Proofreader's Nemesis.

From The Typographical Journal.

"What's the matter?" inquired the foreman, as he entered the sanctum for copy and noted the editor's bleeding nose, swollen forehead, puffed, red eyes and tattered, dusty coat. "Fall down stairs?"

"No—only that," replied the editor, pointing with his finger to a paragraph in the paper before him. "It's in our account of the Crapley-Smith wedding. It ought to read, 'Miss Smith's dimpled, shining face formed a pleasing contrast with Mr. Crapley's strong, bold physiognomy.' But see how it was printed."

And the foreman read: "Miss Smith's pimpled, skinny face formed a pleasing contrast with Mr. Crapley's stony, bald physiognomy."

"Crapley was just in here," continued the editor, throwing one blood-streaked handkerchief into the waste basket and feeling in his pocket for a clean one, "and he—but just send that fool of a proofreader in here! There's fight left in me yet."

YOUNG FOLKS CORRESPONDENCE

Ruth Francis, Lake Creek, Tex.—Dear Aunt Susie and Cousins: I am a little girl seven years old, and I read The Constitution; that is, I read the short pieces. How many of the cousins have Aunt Susie's picture? I have; mama has it in her scrapbook, as it was in The Constitution. Bobbie has three hens and thirty little chickens. We are trying to see how many we can raise this year. The chiggers are so bad here in Texas that they kill little chickens in hot weather. My little brother, Clifton, has a pet calf; its mamma died, and it's just as gentle. Mamma has a heap of roses. It rains so much we can't go to school, but I am going today. Why don't Mary Hearn write a letter and tell us about her little lambs?

Louise Edwards, Hunts, N. C.—Dear Junior: Will you allow me a space in your happy band of girls and boys? My papa is a subscriber to this valuable paper, and is well pleased with its politics. He is a silver democrat, and thinks that Bryan will be our next president. As Aunt Susie asked us to write on a subject, I will take "Books" for mine. I think every one should read good books, but never read trashy ones; I think they are as injurious to the mind as good ones are helpful. I like to read the letters in the Junior very much; also Aunt Susie and Bill Arp's letters. I will close by sending 5 cents for the Grady hospital, and my sister, Florence, sends 5 cents.

Lucy Sutton, Lewisburg, Ky.—Dear Junior: I am a constant reader of the Junior department, and think it is improving fast. I have seen letters from most every state of the United States but Kentucky, and I think it is right that she should be represented. I think it is time to give Blinker a rest. We all make mistakes, and are profited by them. I agree with Laurie Thornton and Augustine Parker about writing on subjects. The discussion which is superior, woman or man, is a hard problem for older heads than ours. I am in favor of describing the scenery around our homes. How many of our cousins love flowers? My father said that a girl that could sing and had a nice flower garden would never get lonesome. Would like some girl to correspond with.

Roscoe Bostwick, Locust Grove, Ga.—Dear Junior: I will take for my subject "Wit." Wit is not, like clearness, a common and necessary quality of style. It takes many forms and befits many uses and occasions; it has its advantages and its disadvantages. Often it is aggressive, exposing hypocrisy, ridiculing pretension and pomposity, snubbing impertinence and laying bare foibles, follies, vices, meanness and wickedness, genial and humane, and without hostility to anybody or anything, ministers to our sense of the ridiculous, to our feeling of mirthfulness. Correspondence solicited.

S. F. Reeves, Mangum, Okla.—Dear Junior Cousins: Would you permit another wanderer into your happy circle? I will promise you not to stay very long. Will also promise not to say anything about the great question of superiority that seems to be paramount among the larger cousins. My subject is the power of thought. What do you think? Many are the thoughts that penetrate the mind, be it active or inactive? However, the question still remains, have you learned to think? What is thought? It is inward reasoning—a power that stamps every impression upon the human heart and rules the universal world. In the history of every mortal life critical periods occur, and it is an exceedingly easy thing to mistake or even miss them when they approach. Therefore, let us accept the admonition of our fathers, beware of the pleasure ground, on which thousands from age to age continue to separate. The love of pleasure is natural to man in every period of his life. It glows at the age of youth with excessive ardor. Novelty adds fresh charms as yet to every free gratification, and the world spreads a continual feast. Health, vigor and high spirit invites you to partake of it. However, I don't enter your circle to call on you to renounce pleasure, but to engage in it on a safe plan. The power of thought, true character and soberness of mind are of those virtues which the present conditions of human life strongly inculcate the assurance of its enjoyments—it checks presumption, the duplicity of its dangers and demands continual precaution. Moderation, vigilance and self government, which is the groundwork of the power of thought, are duties incumbent on all, more especially on those who are just entering on the voyage of life. As soon as we are capable of reflecting, we perceive that there is a right and a wrong in human actions. We see those who are born of the same natural advantages of fortune are not all always equally prosperous in the course of life, while some of them by wise and steady conduct attain eminence and distinction in the world and pass their days off in comfort and honor, while others of the same rank by mean and vicious habits forfeit the advantages of their birth involving themselves in much misery, and end in being a disgrace to their friends and a burden to society.

Dear Junior—This waste basket ornament is addressed to you just for appearances. It really is discouraging to young authors and authoresses to have all their first efforts with the pen presented to that wide-mouthed receptacle. I can appreciate it from experience, for I felt very much crushed at first when my productions were refused. But I am quite used to it now. We can get accustomed to anything, you know.

There was once a girl who commenced writing before she was big enough to spell. She wrote fourteen stories before one came out in print, but she was not discouraged. If one was refused, she worked harder on the next one. Now that girl has grown to be a young lady and writes stories which are printed in advocates and magazines and are much praised. That is a true tale. She told me so herself. This has two morals. Take the one that best suits your case. 1. Don't be discouraged until after your fourteenth piece has been refused. 2. "If at first you don't succeed, keep on trying till you do." Please forgive this exceedingly common and unoriginal expression—a regular old chestnut.

Once I made a rhyme about the battle of Waterloo and handed it to my teacher as a composition. It was not a success. She did not say a word. I thought she would blaze out at me, say all kinds of cutting things and furnish no end of amusement for the whole class, but she did not even make me remain indoors at play time or detain me when school was dismissed. It certainly was a disappointment after working so hard on that rhyme.

Another time the laugh was turned on me was when trying to worry that same teacher. I wrote a composition on "A Day at School." I sniggered to myself as I calculated what effect that piece of nonsense would have on the teacher and told the scholars to "just watch Miss Blanks when she came to school next day." She came in as usual and returned our compositions to be corrected. I winked to the girl across the aisle and giggled, "Just you wait until she comes to mine!" All papers were returned. She then handed back mine, which she had separated from the others. I tried to look innocent and unconcerned, but astounding—in red ink was marked, "100. Very good, indeed." I gazed blankly, then looked at the teacher. She remarked: "Class, a little piece of humor now and then is very acceptable. C. may come forward and read her piece to the class;" and I had to go. Standing there on the platform, wishing myself hid under my desk, I read amid storms of applause from the pupils. This was a most unexpected termination, but it got me up a reputation. Some time even now girls and boys will ask me to write their essays, but, like Bill Arp, I have long ceased to assist them on plea of lack of time.

It requires a great deal of courage on the part of a mischief loving schoolboy or girl to get off practical jokes, but school life for me would be indeed a dreary affair if I could have no fun. Just the excitement and suspense caused by fear of detection, or not quite knowing whether one is laying the last feather on the camel's back, has an indescribable charm. Yet there is such a thing as running matters into the ground. Though considered the biggest case in this community, I do not believe in making a practice of indulging in pranks to the neglect of duties. Duties must be attended to; then, when a proper occasion comes, enjoy a little fun. I will give an example.

All are tired; the teacher cross; the day hot; school dull. I get terribly bored and look around for something to relieve the monotony. The German teacher beats loudly on the desk and declares he will keep the whole school in an hour after the time for dismissal if another question be missed.

Teacher (to bad boy seated in front of me)—What is the difference between the German indicative and subjunctive mode, present tense?

Bad boy tries to think of a difference, fails, and looks imploringly around for assistance. Teacher glars on victim. Bad boy gives up in despair. I seize opportunity and whisper sweetly, "Tell him the difference is in gender."

Bad boy joyfully rises from his seat, bawling: "Wait a minute, Mr. Snibbs; don't put me down to remain quite yet. I think I know. I think I know. You ought to give me time to collect my thoughts."

Mr. Snibbs (melting a little)—Tell me, then.

Bad boy (in triumph)—Yes, Mr. Snibbs, I think the difference is in the gender of the verb. Exultantly—Didn't I say I could answer that question if you just would give me a little time.

Explosion on part of Mr. Snibbs and whole class.

Result—We all felt better for the laugh, and Mr. Snibbs thought the joke so good he dismissed the class at the usual hour.

Remember "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and do not forget that the rule works the other way also.

Goodby.

The Trash Basket Contributor.

Lizzie Watson, Tampa, Fla.—Dear Junior: As I see other children of my age writing to this part of The Constitution, I thought I would write. I am a little girl nine years old. My papa has been taking The Constitution only a short time and I enjoy reading the children's letters very much. Best wishes to Aunt Susie and all the cousins. I inclose 10 cents for the Grady hospital.

Frank Anderson, Laurel Grove, Va.—Dear Junior: As Aunt Susie requests us to write on some subject, I will take "Kindness" for mine. Kindness will go farther and yield more happiness in this world that all the haughtiness and asperity we can possibly assume. How much easier, too, is it to act kindly and naturally to our fellowmen, and even to the domestic, useful and faithful animals about us than to affect a rude and boisterous demeanor, which is sure not only to make others despise us, but on reflection to cause us to despise ourselves. A kind, sympathizing word from the lips falls like oil upon the ruffled waters of the human breast, and this is the great secret in the success of business, why some are successful and others unfortunate. The heart is easily overcome by acts of kindness.

Daisy Cochran, Northern, Ga.—I will take for my subject "Life." Life is what we make. Then why should we not put all our energies to the highest test and make it a success? We are confronted with two ends—success or failure. Life is too short to waste on deploring our lot. We must go after success since it will not come to us. To be successful we must labor. Let us take life's duties now and learn something of its responsibilities. Many dangers lie hidden in the by-paths of life's great highways. But with God on our side and an aim to do right becomes essentially a noble and beautiful thing. Many of us today are just starting in life and a volume of the future lies open before us. Let us endeavor to cover its pages with noble deeds and actions. We may have many trials and temptations and meet with disappointments everywhere, but a steady aim and willing hands are necessary to make life a success. Life is often a bitter struggle for many, but let us ever look forward to the rainbow of hope. Let us not despair when we have trials and the storm clouds gather thick o'er our pathway. And we who would succeed in life must make "perseverance our bosom friend, experience our wise counselor, caution our elder brother, and home our guardian genius."

Effie Dunaway, Gelip, Ga.—I avail myself this pleasant morning to write a short letter to The Constitution. I will take "Idleness" for my subject. If there is anything that I do dislike it is idleness. I am inclined to believe that a lazy youth will make a lazy man just as sure as the crooked sapling makes a crooked tree. Whoever saw a youth grow up in idleness that did not make lazy, shiftless vagabond. The great mass of thieves and paupers and criminals have come to what they are now by being brought up in idleness. Laziness grows on people. It begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. Chains suit lazy people, as they like to drag their feet, anyway. If you are idle in your youth you may expect to be needy in your old age.

Bessie Shirley and Allie Branyon, Zarline Farm, S. C.—Our papa takes The Constitution. We like to read the cousins' letters. We are going to school at Zarline academy. Our teacher's name is Miss Cora Shirley. We are going to have an entertainment next Wednesday night. We like to go very much, but will be very glad when it is out, so we may visit our friends and cousins. We have sixty pupils enrolled. As this is our first attempt to write, we will close, hoping to see this in print. With love to Aunt Susie, we remain your two little Constitution readers, aged twelve and thirteen.

Carl Williams, Locust Grove, Ga.—Dear Sir: I will take as my subject, "Life." Human life is a subject which we all delight to contemplate. It is, alas! to be feared that few of us sum the subject aright. It is brief—even the longest one is as a story that is told; in common, we are constantly wishing every period of it at an end. The minor longs to be of age; then to be a man of industry; then to make up an estate; then to arrive at honors; then to quit, and death soon closes the scene-shifting. It is full of great responsibilities. No one ever yet lived to himself alone; and the influence we exert day by day over the lives of others will endure throughout all eternity. It is full of great possibilities. In common, man has only himself to blame if his life, at times, seems void of interest and pleasures. Over our mortal and intellectual being our sway is complete. I will close with best wishes to Aunt Susie and The Junior.

Roy Stotts, Summerville, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am eight years old and a little half-bred, half yank and half reb. I have a yoke of steers and a nice, good wagon. I can haul a bale of cotton on it. I also have a pony three years old. His name is Barny. I can ride him and I harrowed off my father's cotton with him. My father has a mill and I fire the engine sometimes. I want to know if there are any of the cousins eight years old that can harrow cotton and fire an engine. I also cut the sprouts in our fields. I want to know if there is any boy in Georgia that likes to cut sprouts. I have never met one yet. If this letter is printed I am going to write on a subject next time. It will be: "The Girl's Lips That Touches Snuff Shall Never Touch Mine."

Birdie Holderfield, Woodstock, Ala.—Dear Junior: Will you accept a little country girl into your merry band? I live in north Alabama in the ironclad hills of western Bibb county, where there is hills of ore, iron and fire-brick clay, and plenty of coal. My papa is a farmer and I like to live in this part of the state. It is healthy. We have pure water, good schools and good churches. We have a good Sunday school. I would like to tell the little cousins about my quilt. On the 2d day of April some of my little schoolmates were invited to my birthday quilting. Oh, we had a nice time. We quilted all we could with our little fingers. In the afternoon we had a vacant room where we played games. My quilt was quilted and mamma wrote each one's name on the square each one quilted. The names will be worked with red.

WITH GUNPOWDER KEGS.

A Duel Which Proved Too Severe for a British Officer.

Shortly before the revolution, when the air was heavily charged with forebodings of the approaching struggle, old Major Putnam happened to be in Boston, says Harper's Round Table. The major disliked the redcoats, and sometimes inveighed against their arrogant superciliousness in no gentle terms. One day an officer of his majesty's regulars overheard Putnam assert that the provincial army, untutored in arms as they were, would fight with the courage of trained soldiers. The officer resented the assertion, and after some hot words challenged the major to a duel, provided he dared to fight.

"Dare!" shouted Putnam. "Why, at any moment; but I choose the weapons."

"Name them," haughtily replied the officer.

"Two kegs of gunpowder; the time, tomorrow; the distance ten paces; the fight to be as follows: You to sit on one keg, I on the other, a slow fuse to be attached to each and lighted, and the one who holds out the longest shall be declared the winner."

There was nothing for the officer to do but accept the unusual weapons, and on the following day, at the appointed time and place, the combatants took their seats upon the kegs of gunpowder. The fuses were lighted and began sputtering, rapidly approaching the kegs. The officer was deathly pale, and watched the growing danger with dilated eyes. At last he could stand it no longer, and with a leap he left his keg and raced like a madman out of sight. When he had gone Old Put laughingly kicked the burning fuse away and disclosed to his friends a keg of onions. When the matter came to light the officer was subjected to the laughs and gibes of the entire command.

Final examinations have so interfered with baseball that no games were played last week. If it were for any other reason than that above stated that such is the case, we should say that we regretted it, but as it is, it behooves us to make no comment, but simply to wish, as we expect to see many games next week.

South Side Hornets.

A team has recently been organized on the south side by the name of the South Side Hornets. They are willing to accept challenges from all teams having players under thirteen years of age. The team lines up as follows:

Pitcher, Green; catcher, Thompson; first base, Thompson; second base, Hagan; third base, Christian; shortstop, Shropshire; left field, probably Carlyn; center field, probably Clifford; right field, John Cody.

Lost Ball Game.

This will be our last baseball news for the present, as, owing to the closing of our school, we have disbanded for this year. The team has probably never had a more favorable year. We have only lost two match games, playing ten. During the season we have played fifteen games in all and losing three.

We hope to send you some good football news this winter, as we have some very fine material. The members of the team just disbanded are: H. Bibb, catcher; C. Baker, catcher; W. Johnson, pitcher; L. Wooten, first base; J. Malsby, second base; H. Ehle, third base; J. Goss, shortstop; W. G. Owen (manager), right field; R. Paschall center field; H. Gordon, left field; W. Neel (captain), left field.

The following is the number of runs made by each player during the season: Goss 12, Johnson 11, Malsby 9, Paschall 8, Bibb 8, Owen 7, Ehle 6, Wooten 6, Neel 4, Gordon 4, Murphy 1.

We played Decatur a practice game on last Wednesday, losing by a score of 22 to 14. We only had six of the regular team, and therefore we lost considerable of our team play. The feature of the game was the number of hits and errors. Never on our grounds has there been played a poorer game. There were more home runs than one could comfortably count; and I heard that the two scorers are suffering intense pain from their fingers, which were sore all over from writing down runs, hits, errors, etc. In a game just before this we beat Decatur 23 to 7, and I am happy to say we put up a much better game, though by no means perfect. Probably the cleanest game we played this season was when we met the so-called apprentice class of the Tech. In this game we played five or six of the regular Tech team, namely: Smith, James, LaFatte, Weddington and Shaw.

W. G. Owen,
Manager Georgia Military Institute Baseball Team.

St. Luke Boys in a Game.

As is generally known the choristers of St. Luke's church go camping every summer at a place known as Silver Lake, which is situated about thirteen miles north of Atlanta, on the McDonough road. This is one of the most beautiful places for a camp to be found anywhere in the country. The lake is about two miles long and five miles round, as clear as a crystal, nearly a hundred feet deep at the dam and contains plenty of bullfrogs and fish, but the latter are of no use to the boys as they are not allowed to fish in the lake, which has been lately stocked by its owner, Mr. Everett. Although restricted here they are allowed to fish in the numerous streams which empty into and from the lake. These [illegible]s, though small, contain many good [illegible]h in the various deep holes to be foun[illegible]he bathing is better than any to be [illegible] around here, as the "little boys' pond" [illegible]pes almost as gradually as the natato[illegible]m and one can jump off the platform into water nine feet deep, and then there are no cold streams whatever to give the swimmer a sudden cramp, and there are no snakes where anyone swims, since the snakes rarely ever come where there is a human.

The boys are not allowed to go in just any time they want to but are restricted in their bathing to some degree.

The whole camp goes in at about daybreak and at sunset.

Some of the boys were so blistered on the last camping trip that they were barely able to sit down and their legs were so pink and hurt so much that it took them nearly half the day to reach the boathouse, about a hundred yards away.

There is every convenience necessary for a camping trip within easy reach of the camp. Some of the boys intend to take boats this time, making it all the more easy to reach the dam by water, as the road is about twice as long as by water.

The prettiest place known anywhere is down at the dam, where the water pours from away up above the treetops, breaking into a heavy, thick spray at about ten feet from the top and dashes on the rocks and logs a hundred feet below. The dam itself is several hundred feet wide but as the water flies through a small opening left for the purpose it shoots out several feet before it begins to descend. Below where the water strikes there is a pretty little valley, covered with ferns, through which the water flows.

All those wild unmanageable city boys are under the supervision of Mr. Maclean, known by the boys as "Uncle Mac," who does his work well and in whose hands the boys are perfectly safe. The camp was managed on former occasions by Mr. Giles, "Uncle Dudley," a man loved and honored by every boy and whose work cannot be excelled.

On their first trip, however, Mr. Krebs, a recent choir director, managed the boys. Mr. Krebs was the originator of the camping scheme, which, every summer since his departure, has been carried out. It was on one of those long walks which he used to take in company with a crowd of choristers to familiarize himself with the city and suburbs, the one to the waterworks that he proposed this plan and promised to effect it, which promise he fully carried out.

By some unforeseen and unavoidable circumstance the choristers cannot go this year until July 5th, at which time the chautauqua will be down at the dam. Some people might say that such a civilized organization as chautauqua is not the thing to be near a camping party, but they will be nearly two miles off, although in plain sight, and for this reason the boys do not expect to be troubled by them, and, too, coming back from a lecture at about midnight with a crowd of jolly, singing boys is something not to be forgotten till old age creeps on those fresh young boys who now enjoy the envied privilege of being a member of "Camp Chorister."

Karl Stober.

THE PLAINS OF THESSALY.

Something About the Resources of the Bloody Frontier.

From The London Telegraph.

It is a singular and melancholy fact that the British public learns its geography chiefly, if not entirely, from modern wars. The average Englishman, who has forgotten whatever he once picked up at school and college about the rivers, mountains, cities and plains of the globe, would never know anything about the Herzegovina and Schleswig-Holstein, Cuba and the Soudan, the northwest frontier of India and Alsace-Lorraine, if battle telegrams and newspaper charts had not hammered comprehension into him. Similarly today people at home are beginning to pick up quite a fresh and serviceable conception of that wonderful Thessalian plain to which, as we yesterday showed by ancient instances, so many rival belligerents have been drawn. By and by Macedonia and Thessaly will be as well comprehended as Kent and Sussex, though it is certainly an expensive matter for mankind thus to have geography popularly taught by bloodshed. Many among the Turkish officers in the present conflict are very well acquainted with the present and future fields of battle, for the good reason that all that rich and extensive champaign around Larissa and Pharsala lately belonged to his majesty, the sultan. The Ottomans were obliged to give it up to Greece in 1881—all that splendid corn and olive land from the Othrys range southward to the Cambunian hills in the north, and stretching westward and eastward from Epirus to the Aegean sea. But, hard and bitter as was that treaty of May 24, 1881, for all true believers, the representatives of the sublime porte did their duty well to the Crescent when they retained that mountain barrier for Turkey where recent fierce fighting has been going forward. The crafty Greeks got the fruitful levels of Thessaly without paying for them as much as a drop of blood, but the statesmen of Stamboul were wise to keep the massive walls of Bolutza and Krakobo, with majestic Olympus itself.

Thessaly has always been a cockpit of war because of its geographical character. It is, practically speaking, one vast level "campus"—a square extending very nearly sixty miles in each direction, hemmed in by the mountain ridges already mentioned. Livy, who must have visited Larissa, has described the appearance of the present seat of war in words which could not be bettered. The historian writes: "When the wayfarer, emerging from the rough pathways of southern Thessaly, where the road is strangled in the narrow clefts, comes suddenly upon Larissa, he beholds a mighty expanse, as it were, of a fixed ocean, stretching so far on all sides that its boundaries may with difficulty be discerned." Such is the aspect of that fertile upland of Pharsala and Larissa; and to its natural advantages have been due the immemorial prosperity of the province and its especial fitness for agriculture and the rearing of horses. Thessalian cavalry, Thessalian lances, Thessalian hunting sports have been famous since Euripides wrote his "Hippolytus" and Xenophon coursed the hare upon its well nigh boundless spaces.

Island Magnet in the Baltic.

From The San Francisco Argonaut.

The stories of magnetic mountains that exert an attraction that cannot be withstood on all vessels that come into their vicinity have some foundation in reality. The island of Bornholm, situated in the Baltic, and belonging to Denmark, may be regarded as a huge magnet. Although the power of this magnet is not so great that it can draw the nails out of ships, as was told of the legendary magnetic hills, the magnetism of the rocks on the island of Bornholm can cause a good deal of trouble to ships in another way. For the island exerts such an influence on the magnetic needle that it can cause a vessel to turn perceptibly aside from its course. The effect is perceptible at a distance of 9½ miles. A rocky reef near Bornholm is also made of the same magnetic substance.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Boys' High School Has Interesting Debate---News from Other Schools.

No society was held last Friday because the work of the term in that line was over, and all the declaimers and debaters had been marked. Every one has been so busy with final examinations that time for anything else could not be found, and now since these are over, scholars and teachers alike are rejoicing on account of that fact. The school has had a most prosperous term, and, under the management of Professor W. M. Slaton, has increased its attendance so much that a new teacher will have to be employed when school opens next September. In point of general excellence, as has been before remarked in these columns, no like institution in the southern states can challenge comparison, and no high school in America can excell it. The third grade contains thirty-three graduates for the year of 1897, and a brighter lot of boys would be hard to find. Their fellow scholars all wish them a great deal of prosperity, and hope that they will continue to do as well in life as they have in the Boys' High school.

On last Wednesday the great champion debate was held at Browning, and to say that it was a great success would be "putting it mildly." The young ladies of the Girls' High school were present in full force, and their pretty faces were a great encouragement to the declaimers and debaters. Besides these, a large number of the patrons of the school and those interested in its welfare were present, and swelled the number of those there to at least nine hundred. Many were unable to find seats, though, thanks to the efficient ushers and the spirit of gallantry in the boys, no ladies were allowed to stand.

CLYDE PETERS.
One of the Prettiest, Brightest and Most Lovable Pupils of West End School. She Is in the Second Grade and an Honor Pupil.

At 10:45 o'clock the music started, and the debaters and declaimers proceeded to take their seats on the stage, amid applause. The hall was beautifully decorated with ivy and roses, and was well worthy to be the setting of the day's success. The society was soon called to order by President Beatie, and the exercises commenced.

Ernest Allen, of first grade C, was the first declaimer, and he rendered Jeff Davis's "Last Speech to the Senate" in a laudable manner. Warner Martin, as representative of first grade B, then delivered Caruthers's famous "The South" equally as well, and was applauded liberally. Fort Scott, of first grade A, "covered himself with glory" by declaiming Boulfeuillet's oration on "Henry Grady," and before his applause had altogether ceased William Hillyer, of the second grade, arose to make a matchless effort. "The Stars and Stripes," by Ben Hill, was the title of his speech, and "the air was blue" with patriotism before he had half finished. Hillyer is an excellent declaimer, and did credit to himself and the school.

Herbert Sage, of the senior class, then caused the hall to echo with the tones of his eloquence while speaking Grehem's "By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them."

The orchestra then played a martial prelude to the debate, and the affirmative leader, J. Stiles Hopkins, commenced the debate "Resolved, That the powers should absorb Turkey," was the question, and he described in a thrilling way the Armenian atrocities. When he concluded the applause was deafening, and every one wanted to shake hands with him. The commander of the negative forces, Emile Breitenbucher, did deadly work in the ranks of the affirmative by the splendid arguments interspersed with periods of stormy eloquence. He had almost obliterated the public prejudice against Turkey when Henry D. Phillips arose for the affirmative and once more swayed the scales of justice in his own direction. Phillips was a "warm member" throughout the debate, and the audience fully appreciated him. Harry A. Cole next spoke for the negative, and received his well-merited applause from the appreciative audience. Merrill's charge for the affirmative was splendid and gallant, and came near obliterating the negative arguments. Merrill is the champion debater of the school, and he sustained his reputation in spite of the many splendid speeches. Carl Lewis then commenced a perfect cannonade of logic and eloquence for the negative, and succeeded in stemming the affirmative tide. When he had taken his seat a large bouquet of roses was presented to him.

Middleton S. Johnson then made an excellent speech against Turkey. He was followed by William A. Haygood for the negative, who took the audience by storm, and made a gallant fight for the negative in the name of peace and justice. Haygood is a debater of whom the society may well feel proud, and those who are at all acquainted with the school, it is unnecessary to state that they do so. Jesse M. Wood brought up the rear of the affirmative phalanx, and it was, indeed, a sad thing for the negative that he was selected for that place. He plied their ranks with solid shot, and influenced the president in a large degree.

A sharp tilt between the leaders preceded the music, and the president then arose to give his decision.

"Taking into consideration all the points made by both the affirmative and the negative," said he, "I feel that I can conscientiously give my decision in favor of the affirmative."

This decision proved very agreeable to all present, except the negative debaters, and the audience shook the building with its applause. "Turkey should be absorbed by the powers," was the result of the debate.

The critics for the occasion were Pete Rogers and Charley Andrews, and it is to be regretted that we have not space to reproduce their funny remarks here. Suffice it to say that they proved the best critics that the society has ever had, and it will be a great loss to the world of humor should they ever become serious.

At this pleasant stage the exercises closed, and the audience left in great satisfaction. May the Boys' High school live many years to witness celebrations equally as pleasant.

Jay Youngblood.

Junior Debating Club.

The Junior Debating Club held a very interesting meeting on Saturday, the 22d, at its rooms in the Church of Our Father. The regular debate was postponed on account of the lateness of the hour, but several members gave short talks on various up-to-date subjects.

After the programme was rendered the president called for the election of new officers, which resulted in the election of Frank Abel, president; Will Moss, vice president, and Loyd Daniels, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Frank Abel, who was elected president, has held that office twice before and has shown himself to be worthy of the position both times. He is a fine parliamentarian and also a good orator. Mr. Willie Moss, the new vice president, is one of the club's oldest members. He has been with it since its organization and always puts a great deal of energy in the preparation of his speeches. A finer orator would be hard to find than the secretary, Loyd Daniel. His debates are always forcible and his opponents are always uneasy when in a debate. Next Saturday night at 8 o'clock the club will meet again and the Grecco-Turkish war will be discussed. As vacation is drawing near, we are sure that the membership will be double that which it now is, for there will be no lessons to keep the boys at home.

Russell C. Mitchell, Jr.

MARIE ALMA SCIPLE.
A Pupil of Crew Street School with an Average of 97.1. She Is One of the Brightest Young Ladies of Only 10 Years.

Had a Good Memory.

From Fun.

"How old are you, Johnny?"
"Six."
"Ever been ill?"
"Yes."
"Often?"
"No."
"Have you ever had the doctor?"
"Yes."
"How often?"
"Just once."
"How long ago was that?"
"'Bout six years ago."
"What was the matter then?"
"I was getting borned."

Sacred Fire of Beheram.

In a temple in the secluded village of Oodwada, India, there burns a fire which was first kindled about 1,200 years ago, and has been burning continually ever since. It is the sacred fire of Beheram, consecrated by the ancient Parsees in commemoration of the voyage they had just safely completed in their migration from Persia to India. The fire is kept going in fulfillment of a vow. It is fed at five stated times during the day. The fuel is composed of sandal wood, benzoine and other odorous materials, each of which is first subjected to a peculiar form of religious ceremony. During certain months of the year specially allotted to the worship of the genius of fire, the little village of Oodwada is the mecca of thousands of pilgrims.

EVENTFUL CAREER OF NAVAL OFFICER

Famous Confederate Who Did Battle on the Waters for the South.

HIS DEEDS WERE DARING

Hairbreadth Escapes from Union Gunboats Were Many and Thrilling.

HE WAS FINALLY CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY

Read's Story Thrills with Adventure from Graduation at Annapolis to the End of the War.

Charles W. Read was undoubtedly the most interesting personality brought forth by the naval operations of the civil war. Even the gallant Cushing's career was not more thrilling, nor was there as much of exciting adventure in it.

Read was born in the state of Mississippi. His people were not endowed with any more of this world's goods than they could easily carry around with them, and the pretensions of people who claimed to belong to the oldest families, afforded young Read constant amusement.

At the age of sixteen he was appointed an acting midshipman in the navy of the United States. He went to Annapolis, where, after a most interesting competition with a large class of young gentlemen, gifted with average intellects, he succeeded without much exertion, in easily graduating at the foot of his class. It was during this period of probation that he earned his sobriquet of "Savez" Read—"Savez" being the only French word he thoroughly mastered in a four years' struggle with that language. He used the word on all occasions, as a substitute for the more fashionable, but less classic "Doncherno."

At the outbreak of the civil war, Read was a midshipman on the frigate Powhatan, then lying at the port of Vera Cruz, Mexico. He resigned, and at once enlisted under the confederate flag, at the same time concentrating his whole being to the cause it represented. The man was dramatically in earnest.

At this time there was lying at New Orleans two small steamers, the Gen Miramon and the Marquis de Habana, they both had histories prior to the commencement of the civil war.

The United States sloop-of-war Saratoga had captured the pair of them in 1860 in the waters of the gulf of Mexico after a sharp fight in which some twenty men were killed and wounded. She attacked them because they would not show their colors. They allowed themselves to be attacked because they had no colors to show; they belonged to the revolutionary general, Miramon.

Both vessels were seized by the confederacy, the Miramon being called the McRae. It was on board of her that "Tacony" Read performed his first services in the southern navy. I served as a midshipman in this vessel, and here it was that my intimacy with this gallant officer began.

While the ship was fitting out as a commerce destroyer at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, the energy of Read seemed almost superhuman. He was intensely in earnest in his desire to commence the work of devastation, for which the ship was intended.

Physically, he was very small and weak, and almost emaciated in appearance, but he possessed a kind of nervous strength when aroused by his ambition or patriotism, whichever it was, that would have justified a lion in taking time for consideration before attacking him. He was absolutely fearless. His voice was soft and low, almost effeminate in its tones, but when excited his lungs could make it ring out clear and above the very broadsides of Farragut's famous frigates.

When the McRae was finally made ready to run the blockade, Read seemed to be continually dancing on hot coals; every night, according to his idea, was a good night to make the attempt. If the moon shone brightly he expressed the opinion that opportunities should be made.

One day the federal fleet took possession of the head of the passes of the Mississippi. We were now safely bottled up. Commodore Hollins seized a small ram called the Manassas, which had been built by private parties on speculation. Lieutenant Warley, executive officer of the McRae, was put in command of the ram, which, by the way, hardly had sufficient power to stem the current of the river.

With this ram, the McRae, eight guns, the towboat Ivy, two guns, and the tug Tuscarora, two guns, accompanied by two fireships, in the darkness of the night of the 12th of October, 1861, we attacked the federal fleet, consisting of the Richmond, twenty-two guns; the Vincennes, eighteen guns; the Preble, sixteen guns, and the Water Witch, five guns.

Although the Richmond was then one of the most formidable war vessels afloat, and despite the discrepancy between our twelve guns and the sixty-one of the enemy, the demonstration was in every way as successful as could have been hoped for. The federal fleet was chased out of the river, which was the main object of the attack. The Richmond was rammed, and so injured that she had to seek a dry dock; the Vincennes was abandoned on the bar, her guns thrown overboard and a fuse put to her powder magazine. Her commander went on board the flagship, with the American flag wrapped around his body, and reported that "he had lost all save honor."

I had a good opportunity to see Read the first time he was under fire. The Richmond, aground, was exchanging broadsides with the McRae, under way. I was in command of the small rifle gun on the poop deck. I was only sixteen, and a very small boy for that age.

Read, as sailing master, had charge of the sails and spars. The sails being furled, he had nothing to do, so he took up a position near my gun.

I remember that he called my attention to the fact that Commodore Hollins, who was standing near us had been a midshipman in the frigate President when she was captured by the English in the war of 1812. He also confided to my private ear that he could not understand how the British ever got near enough to the President to capture her, if they fought at as long range in 1812 as they did in

He then proceeded to chaff me, saying that "my gun was all right, but that I was not trying to hit the Richmond; that I was afraid it would make the yankee mad if I spoiled her paint," etc., etc.

He boldly expressed the opinion to our captain that if the "McRae was placed at one-half the distance we then were from the Richmond, our six 32-pounders would do much better execution." Captain Huger smiled and remarked that the twenty-two nine-inch guns of the Richmond would also be somewhat more effective.

It was evident to every one except Read, that the Richmond alone and aground, could have whipped off the gulf of Mexico full of such craft as composed the confederate fleet, to say nothing of the six men-of-war waiting outside for us. But Read fretted and chafed and vowed that we ought to have captured everything in sight.

After the fight it was decided that the McRae should not attempt to run the blockade. She was made flagship of the gunboat flotilla and was to be sent up the river to assist in the defense of island No. 10 and New Madrid, Mo. Read now became her executive officer.

The malaria had at last commenced to shake the constitutions out of the new officers. Discipline was very much relaxed, and this naturally resulted in very nearly developing a mutiny.

One night when all of the officers except Read and myself were ashore shaking off their chills, I was walking the midwatch while Read was asleep in his bunk. Suddenly I heard loud talking on the berth deck, which at that unseemly hour was contrary to the rules governing the discipline of the ship. I went to the hatchway and gave the order, "Silence fore and aft!" "O, go to the circus!" some one shouted back. I could not believe my ears. Again I commanded "Silence!" and again an insolent remark came floating up the hatchway. Whisky was evidently at work. I went aft and called Read.

He rushed forward, half-clothed as he was, carrying his sword in his hand. On arriving at the forward hatch he leaned over it, and in his gentlest tones said: "Men, keep silence." At this there was an outburst of laughter from over 100 throats. With a roar which sounded as if it had emanated from some furious wild beast, Read made a dive down the hatchway; the next instant his sword could be heard musically ringing as it came in contact with the heads of the mutineers, accompanied by yells, curses and appeals for mercy. Suddenly a stream of men

THE GUNS OF THE McREA WERE KNOCKED OFF THE CARRIAGES

poured up the after hatchway, followed by the infuriated Read, who was now fairly enraged.

"Aloft! Every mother's son of you," I heard him cry, and wondered if the muttering, mutinous throng would obey.

They went aloft well enough, but did not seem disposed to go above the tops. "Higher! Higher!" commanded Read. "I'll shoot the feet of every one of you who does not step higher!"

For the rest of the night Read and I watched our saucy gamecocks while they roosted in the rigging. That was the last and the nearest approach to mutiny whichever took place on the McRae while C. W. Read was "first luff."

From this time until the McRae went down the river to meet her doom under the broadsides of Admiral Farragut's fleet, our time was spent in fighting masked batteries of all kinds. A harmless looking row of saplings would suddenly fall into the river, revealing a row of heavy guns, or an innocent looking pile of cordwood would tumble down and the field pieces behind it would knock our breakfasts out of the galley.

Read always had schemes ready to suggest, by which he was sure he could abate these nuisances.

"If I was only allowed to stick her nose well up into the mud alongside of that battery, we could drive the yanks out with canister," he would say.

Some one would suggest that "the enemy also had canister." "Yes, I know," Read would reply, "but, you see, this canister game is one which always makes somebody tired, and then they want to quit. The soldiers in the battery could leave whenever they wanted to, but with as little power as this ship has, we would have to wait for a towboat to pull us away—savez?"

On another occasion he wanted to attempt to carry a battery by boarding it, but his superiors would not listen to him. In less than a year from this time, if C. W. Read had proposed to the authorities to board Fortress Monroe from a paper canoe, the whole resources of the confederacy would have been placed at his disposal to produce the canoe.

It was during the passage of Admiral Farragut's fleet by the forts below New Orleans that Read first established his right to be regarded as a hero.

Huger, the gallant commander of the McRae, was twice wounded in the action. When the second shot struck him, despite his protestations, Read had him sent below to receive medical attention. Huger begged Read to fight his ship under water, as he had always intended doing so himself, if his life had been spared. Read promised, and the McRae was the last construction, either afloat or ashore, from which the confederate flag was shown. During the action the ship was riddled with shot, shell, grape shot and canister. At one time two vessels of the class of the Hartford and Brooklyn were engaged on either quarter, while the frigate Mississippi pounded her with eleven-inch guns from astern.

The light guns of the McRae were knocked off their carriages and sent rolling along the deck, scrunching the dead and wounded who lay there helpless.

While these horrors were being enacted on deck, the ship was on fire below, a shell having exploded in the sailroom, which was next to the powder magazine, and only separated therefrom by a thin bulkhead.

For a moment the courage of the men who were fighting the fire failed them, but they were instantly reassured when they heard the beseeching voice of Read saying: "Come on, men, you will follow me, won't you? Think of the helpless captain and your wounded comrades. We must put this fire out!" and he disappeared in the smoke and flames, followed by every man who could get his hand on a bucket.

The fire was finally extinguished, and even that long night of April 24, 1862, came to an end.

Admiral Farragut allowed Read to go up to New Orleans with his wounded. The McRae went down off that city just as the last man was taken out of her, the confederate flag still fluttering at her peak!

Read escaped from New Orleans, and we next hear of him in command of a naval battery at Port Hudson, where he has another lively set-to with Admiral Farragut, and also has the pleasure of seeing his old antagonist, the frigate Mississippi, destroyed.

He next appears upon the scene as a lieutenant on board of that nondescript cotton and ironclad boat, the Arkansas.

This vessel ran through and fought to a standstill, first the heaviest ironclad fleet that had ever been seen in action up to that date, and then she treated Admiral Farragut's renowned wooden frigates in the same way. In describing these fights to me, Read said that so thick were the federal ships around the Arkansas that it was not necessary to aim the guns. They simply loaded and fired, as they could not miss hitting some one.

Throughout the land the praises of Read's conduct in this action were sounded.

On May 6, 1863, Read made the following proposition to Captain Maffit of the confederate cruiser Florida:

C. S. S. Florida,
At sea, May 6, 1863.

Sir—I propose to take the brig (Clarence) which we have just captured, and, with a crew of twenty men, proceed to Hampton Roads, and cut out a gunboat or steamer of the enemy. As I would be in possession of the brig's papers, and as the crew would not be large enough to excite suspicion, there can be no doubt of my passing Fortress Monroe successfully. Once in the Roads I would be prepared to avail myself of any circumstances which might present themselves for gaining the deck of the enemy's vessel. If it was found impossible to board a gunboat or merchant steamer, it would be possible to fire the shipping at Baltimore.

If you think proper to accede to my proposal, I beg that you will allow me to take Mr. Brown and one of the firemen with me. Mr. Brown might be spared from this ship, as his health is bad, and you could obtain another engineer at Pernambuco.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) C. W. Read,
Second Lieutenant C. S. Navy,
Lieutenant commanding, John N. Maffitt.

Maffit gave him the brig and a howitzer, and wished him godspeed.

Read shaped his course for the New England coast, having become convinced from information received on board of a prize that the Fortress Monroe scheme could not be carried out successfully.

He captured, burned and boarded nineteen merchant vessels within a few days, and changed his flag from the brig Clarence to the bark Tacony, from which he received the best known soubriquet, and, burning the Tacony, he cruised in the schooner Archer.

And now commenced a reign of terror upon the New England coast, caused by Read in a fishing schooner, the like of which was never before known in naval warfare. I gather from the naval war records the names of fifty-one vessels, ranging in size from the huge fifty-gun frigate Sabine to the yacht America (the latter being more than twice the tonnage of the Archer), all sent in search of Read, with positive orders to capture him and destroy his vessel.

General Wool, in command of the defenses of New York, and Governor Morgan, of the same state, aided by the mayor of the city of New York, frantically called on the government to send ironclads to protect them; the Roanoke being the largest afloat, was the most often named in the hysterical appeals.

Read ran in under the guns of Fort Preble in Portland harbor, and cut out the revenue cutter Cushing, mounting two guns. Five steamers loaded with troops pursued him. After expending the last shot he could find on the cutter, he set her afire, and taking to the boats surrendered himself, his crew and the miserable rags they stood in.

Lieutenant Collins, Seventeenth infantry, United States army, in command of the troops on board the Forest City, to whom Read surrendered, excused himself for not killing Read and his men in cold blood after they had surrendered. In an official report of the affair to his superior officer, he says: . . . "Nor did I fire on the boats, as it was impossible to distinguish the rebels from the prisoners in their hands. They were accordingly all received as prisoners."

This Read is the same Read whom Farragut allowed to pass through his whole squadron and take his wounded to New Orleans with his flag flying, after the battle. But Meade differed from Farragut in his methods. I wonder if he thought favorably of him?

After Read is safely in prison, Major Andrews, commanding a Fort Preble, reports to the adjutant general of the United States army, at New York, as follows:

"Major ——— You can form but a faint idea of the excitement now existing among the citizens of Portland and vicinity. Rumor follows rumor in rapid succession, and just before daylight this morning some one from the vicinity of the post went to the city with a fresh ferment. The bells were rung and men, women and children soon filled the streets, and were rushing hither and thither in aimless fright.

"TACONY" READ IN COMMAND.

"I would respectfully suggest that the prisoners be sent from here as quickly and expeditiously as posssible, as I do not think it safe for them to be placed in the custody of the citizens, and while the present excitment continues I feel obliged to mount so large a guard that one-half of my force are on duty every night."

Under date of Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, July 30, 1863, poor Read writes to Mr. Mallory, secretary of the navy, Richmond, Va.: "As all of our clothing was distributed as relics to the people of Portland, I beg that you will, if possible, remit to Assistant Paymaster Nixon a sufficient sum of money to purchase my men a change."

At this epoch of Read's career he was never mentioned by his enemies without the word pirate being used as a prefix to his name; no one ever asked which Read after hearing the expression "Pirate" Read.

In the summer of 1864 I happened to be an officer of the deck one day on the confederate steamship Patrick Henry, then anchored at Drury's Bluff, on the James river, below Richmond. A cartel came up the river, and I was receiving the prisoners—they were a sad-looking lot—when the raggedest and most unkempt-looking of the long-haired ones came up to me and asked who commanded the Patrick Henry. I gently laid my hand on his shoulder and said: "Go forward, my man! Go forward; I will attend to your wants in a moment."

"Bub," replied the shabby man, "the next ship I get I will apply for you, and then we will see who goes forward!" It was "Tacony Read."

Shortly after this, I was stationed at a naval battery in front of Dutch Gap. Read paid me a visit there, and one evening over the fire he told me of his attempted escape from Fort Warren in Boston harbor.

He dug his way up and through an unused chimney in a casemate, the lime almost costing him the sight of one of his eyes. Accompanied by Alexander, another navy man, they found themselves outside of the fort. Hearing the "grand rounds" coming, they crawled under a pile of rubbish composed chiefly of old sailcloth, etc. One of the guard struck his bayonet into this heap, the weapon passing through Read's hip, pinning him to the ground. Another soldier remarked, "You will have to clean your bayonet in the morning; that dunnage is wet." The man withdrew his weapon from Read's person, felt the steel, wet with Read's blood, and said, "It is wet," and they passed on to the next post. Read and Alexander then swam out to a small fishing sloop, which was anchored near the shore, and was used by the officers of the garrison as a pleasure boat. Once aboard they weighed anchor and set sail. Shortly after daylight they fell in with the Gloucester fishing fleet. By midday they were being surrounded by men-of-war, and steamers loaded down with soldiers, all bent on catching Tacony Read, "the desperate pirate."

Read's wound was so painful that he had laid down on the bottom of the boat, and slept the sleep of exhaustion. Something went wrong with the jib sheets. Alexander not wishing to disturb Read, thought that he could go forward, remedy the trouble and get back to the helm before any accident could happen, but the boat was too quick for him. She flew up into the wind, and "went about," with the result that she attracted attention from the armed vessels, who pounced upon her, and Read was a prisoner again.

How he laughed when he told me of his interview with one of the officers, who was an old acquaintance. "What is your name, sir?" demanded the officer. "Brown," replied Read.

"Brown! Well, for your sake, I am sorry to hear that; I thought you might be my old friend 'Savez' Read, and I was going to treat you as an officer, but if you are only 'Brown' I guess you will have to be put in double irons and be confined in the brig!"

Read looked him in the eye for a moment, and then said: "Now, Sam, you wouldn't play me such a dirty trick as that, and me badly wounded, too?"

Back to his prison the poor fellow went, and remained there until he was exchanged.

During the bitter winter of 1864-'65 I had a permanent engagement as pitcher of balls into the Dutch gap canal. One "Ben Butler" captained the competing team; the game was a continuous one, and was never called on account of darkness, the condition of the ground or the weather.

One day Read came down to the battery from Richmond. He was greatly elated; the secretary had granted his application, and had ordered him supplied with everything he asked for. He proposed to destroy nothing less than a huge double turreted monitor, which was then supposed to be at anchor off City Point, and to accomplish this result Read had asked to be supplied with a wagon, four mules, a torpedo and eight men. He had come to the battery to look over our men. While he was telling me of his plans a shell tore the ground up almost under his feet. "Times are dull," he said; "and I am glad to find somebody that is feeling lively."

He took what men he wanted, embarked in his wagon, and but for the merest contretemps, he might have succeeded in his object.

He jumped on board of an unsuspecting federal tug at night, fitted his torpedo to her bows and started down the river for the ironclad, but unfortunately he met two schooners loaded with hay. Not being willing to leave them behind him, he set fire to them, and the game was up. He destroyed the tug and started back for the confederate lines.

When Lee had surrendered and the end of the confederacy had come, the United States government still had to make arrangements with "Tacony" Read.

He fitted out the powerful tugboat William H. Webb, then lying in the Yazoo river, with a torpedo, put a lot of cotton on board, came flying down the Mississippi and successfully ran the gantlet of the whole gulf squadron anchored off New Orleans, taking the broadside of each vessel in the fleet as he passed by. He tried to use his torpedo, but it broke loose and became entangled in one of the wheels of his own boat.

Disentangling himself from this danger, he made a dash for the gulf of Mexico, hoping to reach Havana with his cotton, but before he arrived at the forts of the Mississippi he was encountered by the sloop-of-war Richmond. They were old acquaintances, Read having had repeated experiences under the fire of her broadside, and as she now turned it up stream to bar his passage, Read ran the Webb ashore, set fire to her, and made his escape into the marshes.

Peace reigned in the land, and with it came to the naval officers of the lost cause a difficult problem to solve. "What career in life was to be open to them?" Southerners owned no ships, and no New Englander could be expected to entrust "Tacony" Read and his comrades with their vessels; and it may have been prejudice, but there is no instance on record of a southern naval officer ever having been sent to congress in the place of a confederate brigadier.

In the winter of 1865-66 Read visited me in New Orleans. He said that he knew of a schooner that was for sale, and he was certain that he could make a good thing out of her, if he could only raise the money necessary to buy the boat. She was an old craft, and the insurance people wouldn't take any risk on her, but Read said that with a little extra care, and coddling in bad weather, that she would do very well. The boat was cheap, so I bought her for him. I never could find out how many trips Read made in her.

One day I received a letter from him dated in Mexico, in which he informed me that he had let the old "Ballyhoo" go on account of a difference with the United States custom officers.

He intimated that the latter were prejudiced against him, and would suspect him of wanting to smuggle ore if they found copper fastenings in his boat, so suspicious were they where he was concerned. He had, therefore, determined to let them keep the schooner and see if they could do any better with her than he had done. Anyhow he was ahead of the "game" (whatever that was) and tired of it. He would see me later and settle with me.

A few months after these events had occurred, I met with another ex-officer of the Confederate States navy. His name was also Read, his intitals E. G. He wanted to know where he could find "Savez" Read, and a block further on we came face to face with that daring sailor.

Read, E. G., was loaded with money, and, sailor like, invested hundreds of dollars in watches and jewelry he had no use for.

He was convinced that he had found a never failing source of revenue, if he could only get "Tacony" Read to stand in with him in the enterprise.

He had just taken an old steamer down to one of the central American countries and had altered her into a gunboat for them. He had been well paid for his work, and now he wanted "Savez" Read to go in with him and make a contract with the country with which the purchaser of the craft was at war, to jump on her decks, and bring the old tub over to them.

The temptation was too great for Read to withstand. He accepted the proposition with avidity. A smile almost angelic spread over his face as he softly said: "Let's go now. I have no clothes to pack up. Savez?"

Alone they took passage for their destination; picked up a chance crew of half a dozen ruffians, jumped on the deck of the so-called gunboat in the dead of the night and turned her over, according to contract, to her enemies. Read afterwards told me that they had written a letter to the original purchasers, telling them that the whole thing was a mistake and that for a reasonable consideration they would correct it and turn the vessel over to her rightful owners. This generous offer was declined, Read observing that a "dago" never could be made to see what was for his own best interests.

This, I believe, was Read's last adventure of that kind. He shortly afterwards became a pilot at the mouth of the Mississippi and died while pursuing that calling.

He had a sweet and affectionate disposition and was gentle in his voice and manners.

He will need no monument as long as the pages devoted to his feats in war remain in the naval war records and are kept in the archives of the United States government—"Savez?"

THE GRIM HUMOR OF WAR.

How Soldiers Find Relief from the Monotony of Camp Life and the Strain of Battle.

Nothing was more characteristic of the rank and file of the army than the universality of youth. Statistics of the late war show the average age of the soldier to have been twenty-two years. The martial literature of that period teemed with allusions to "the boys," while homesick ballads, which filled their sentimental idle hours, were addressed far more often to mothers than to sweethearts or wives. Witness "Dear Mother, I've Come Home To Die," "Thinking, Dear Mother, of You," "Who Will Care for Mother Now?" It was most natural that the humor pervading such a youthful body should itself be young, and, indeed, the humor of that time more nearly resembled verbal horse play than the epigrams of Sidney Smith. Being young, we were of an age which found all adventure delightful, consequently we were able to take a comic view of the numberless inconveniences which beset the situation.

The Company "Q" Joke.

The few whose sport evaded analysis, if prevalent and potent in other assemblages was, I think, even more so in the army. For some reason which I have never been able to explain, the letter Q was considered laughable in itself. For the first year or two our youthful patriots saw something extremely funny in this letter as applied to the number of a company. In an infantry regiment there are but ten companies, the enumeration of which begins with A and ends with K, thus rendering "Company Q" an impossibility. When the tide of spirits ran low and despondency would seize the homesick recruit, as by the throat, all would be changed on some beardless veteran shouting "Fall in, Company Q!" In some such manner the property jests of any locality or camp soon become household words, and answered their purpose whether as a note of preparation or when deftly woven into the woof of newer themes. Of all the words invented or brought into prominence by the war, the word skedaddle seemed to furnish the most humorous and lasting satisfaction. Applied originally to our adversaries in flight, the term came to be descriptive of everything in the line of retreat, from "playing hookey" to the "strategy" of our commander. Its etymology was so obscure as to suggest an origin in the miasmatic fogs of the Mississippi river, where rumor said it was our engineer's phrase—meaning "to back water." But an erudite person whom the eccentricities of fortune had betrayed into a life of action with us, instead of confining in long-haired seclusion in some eastern abode of learning was wont to insist that the word was of Greek origin, the verb okedazw. All the same, the grotesque sound of these mocking syllables was as funny in itself as to be an unfailing delight, especially in the drummer boys, whose ingenuity in introducing it was most agile. "John Milton," the colonel would say, addressing a contraband, "what has become of my horse?" "Put him in de pastures awhile, sir; reckon he's skedaddled."

"The Lamb Bit Me, Sor, and I Killed Him in Self Defense."

Nowhere in the world are the easy anecdote or the apt illustration as in the army. All "good things" generated within that limited circle soon become the common property of the whole camp, and as almost every one is in turn called upon to bow his head in the presence of much that is told against himself, he soon learns to take the matter good naturedly and philosophically. Indeed, one of the severest remarks made in comment upon a cynical old Scotch major of frugal habits was that he was so mean that even his jokes were "at some other man's expense!" A mistake in drill by the colonel, any exhibition of profanity by the chaplain, or intemperance on the part of the band, was sure to be exaggerated into something like burlesque, and to provide them for jests innumerable. As books were few and literature might be said to languish in camp, the mental needs of some 10,000 men were largely supplied by conversation, in which the comedy element consisted of badinage, unusually good natured. An instance in point. The colonel of the Seventy-ninth or Highland regiment, to which I belonged at the time, having suddenly taken offense at his men for some unknown reason, and having hastily ordered an extra drill, the band began playing, "Dear, Dear, what Can the Matter Be?" the men continuing in chorus, "What have the Highlanders done?" until the laughing martinet rescinded the order.

Ben Butler Resented a Quip.

Thus, in many indirect ways, it was possible to take humorous liberties with constituted authority without fear of reprisal. I can recall but one instance where the matter was taken more seriously than was intended. The digging of a canal through the bend in the James river, which was called Dutch gap, a work undertaken by General Butler, although promised in a few weeks, proved impracticable, but was presisted in with obstinacy. In satiric comment theron, a court martial sitting near actually condemned some prisoners to two years' hard labor in Dutch gap. The officers composing the court were all arrested and made to smart for thus bringing General Butler into contempt and ridicule.

"Dat Horse Done Skeedaddled, Sah."

One of the subtlest methods of bringing about subversion of discipline practiced by the soldiers consisted in some form of indirect bribery. It was soon learned that the easiest way to silence a reproving officer's tongue was to give occupation to his teeth, and as variety of food was about all the luxury to be hoped for, such gifts as might procure palliation naturally took that form. During the early part of the war, while we were still punctilious in respecting enemy's property, the numerous instances related of federal guards placed over confederate cornfields, hen roosts, etc., were founded upon the indubitable fact that we did not make war upon women and non-combatants. We were repeatedly assured by those military tyrants who debarred us the luxury of pillage that the stress they laid upon a strict observance of the usages of civilized warfare was merely for the preservation of discipline—in short, was for our own good—an argument which ludicrously recalled the statement of my Scotch tutor when about to administer corporal punishment, that it hurt him worse than it did me. It was difficult, however, to persuade our foreign contingent of the efficacy of this mode of warfare, and even some of our chaplains quoted the best of scripture in favor of sacking captured towns or other measures for living upon the enemy.

A Vicious Lambkn.

Returning from a busy reconnoisance, I was about to join my brother officers at the questionable feast known as "McClellan pie," a bit of salt junk between two iron biscuits. At this moment my nostrils were assailed by an odor so savory that the homesickness begotten thereof filled my eyes with water. Sternly repressing a barbaric tendency which I felt was mastering me, I summoned to my tent the soldier who appeared to be a ringleader in the business of roasting a lamb whole before a large fire of stolen fence rails. The lamb's fleece had been carefully hung up on two crossed sticks before my tent, evidently propitiatory to convey a hint of what might follow in the shape of some toothsome lamb's flesh.

"Where did you get that lamb?" (in tones as hoarse as my youthful throat could manage.)

"Near the outpost picket, sir."

"Don't you know that general orders forbid pillaging?"

"Yes, sir," replied my abashed culprit, "but then you see, sir, I couldn't help it," And he paused, unmistakably to gain time.

"What do you mean?" was demanded still more sternly. The soldier—a handsome young fellow, looked up with ill-concealed mirth, mingled with deprecation, and then guiltily replied:

"The lamb bit me, sir, and I killed him in self-defense!"

At another time, some men were observed roasting a goose near my quarters. On inquiring how they came by the fowl, I was answered with respectful gravity, "Going home from picket, sir, we were singing the 'Star Bangled Banner,' and the goose hissed; so, of course, we confiscated him on the spot."

An Engenious Smuggler's Device.

Owing to rigid surveillance, the conventional devices for smuggling seemed to have been exhausted; even the gun barrels of the recruits had been inspected—with familiar results; and at supper time one young lieutenant was naturally quite triumphant. An hour later, however, the colonel angrily sent for this officer of the gaurd. "I thought you could keep liquor out of this camp!" growled the colonel in his deepest tones.

"Yes, sir," smartly returned the lieutenant.

"Why Company I are all drunk."

"Can't understand it, colonel."

Just then Peter McIven, our company clerk, staggered by—he had served with Havelock in India, and was suspected of much soldierly sophistication.

"Peter," said I, "the guardhouse is your due, but if you'll show us how you got the whisky, I promise to intercede for you."

"Milk, Sor?"

With a grin old Peter staggered off, returning soon with a copper kettle of unusual dimensions.

"Yes," interrupted Lieutenant L—, "they brought that kettle in full of milk."

"How did you know it was milk?" snapped the colonel. "Why he," indicating Peter, "poured some out, and I drank it."

"Give me the utensil." And the lamentable fact was soon divulged that the spout of the kettle had been deftly covered with a piece of bread, then filled with milk, while inside lurked more than a gallon of what soldiers called, "O be joyful."

During the first year of the civil war there was nothing in the pomp and panoply of glorious war which so excited the wonder and amusement of foreigners as the variegated uniforms to be seen at the capital. Although everybody knew that the federal uniform was blue, it was the rarest thing to find absolute acquaintance in this central idea. The Bungtown Rangers, the Pigwacket Hornets, the Skidaddle Zouaves, as the case might be, all marched complacently to the defense of the national capital in some uniform evolved from their untutored fancies and patriotic intentions. The grotesque combination of green, blue or yellow, with stripes of all kinds and gold braids and knots, and queer copper discs stuck everywhere, brass plates bestowed indiscriminately, borne by men who brushed their eyebrows against the grain or flurried their mustaches in unconscious obedience to King Henry's exhortation, were, indeed, a marvel to European officers.

Our gallant adversaries while standing to their colors (confederate gray) in the main, still had their own variations as off-color organizations. Indeed, rumor had it that a highland regiment, accoutered like our own, was already disporting its bare legs somewhere in South Carolina, where the population was largely Scottish; as zouaves galore swaggered baggily through Louisiana, their ancestors being largely French. But the most eccentric departure from color usage we beheld in this already mentioned first battle of Bull Run, where we captured several prisoners who were clad in a coarse fabric of blue and white stripes which, on close inspection, proved to be common bed ticking. The fabric of such apparel for summer wear was obvious, it being strong, light and not likely to show the dirt. By common consent, these men were called the bedtick zouaves, one of whom, a sergeant, fell to the lot of my company. I lingered behind to minister to our colonel, who was mortally wounded and who died soon after; then, joining the retreat I, with difficulty, succeeded in again overtaking my company, which was by this time without a commander, the captain and orderly sergeant having both been shot. It was night when I came upon my men encamped upon the safer side of Bull Run creek. The rascals were but little versed in the amenities of civilized warfare, as was proved by their conduct during the interval; for they had actually obliged their prisoner at the point of a bayonet to carry them across the stream, one by one, the water being breast high.

After this, on peril of his life, he was compelled to build a fire and make coffee for his captors. I came up in time to discover the deed and drink some of the coffee.

Indifference to Death.

There was something more than a mere blunting of the sensibilities in the way we gradually became accustomed to the sudden death of our intimates during an active campaign. Strange to say, this very philosophy, stoic as it seemed, grew out of one sense of community in all that was endured. Every fresh shock of bereavement was a reminder that the fate to which we had pledged ourselves awaited all alike. Every time a beloved comrade was brought in dead from the skirmish line or from picket we felt ourselves nearer the expected goal—while after a battle it was not uncommon to have all other emotions swallowed up in a sense of loneliness. So entirely unique was the life we were now leading that in time the images of home, which at first were so enthralling, became misty and even spectral with an unreality intensified by the vividness of life and familiarity with death which were now our portion. The camp had become our world—discipline our conscience—the commander our god—if not our god, at least a king who "can do no wrong." The men next to us in the line or file designated by regulations as our "comrades in battle," were now our friends, our brothers, whose views are public opinion. 'Tis true, our mirth was somewhat gloomily attuned to the grim situation. The very expressions in vogue with regard to the dead were often of a humorous character. "Where's John?" asks one of our mess, as a staff officer enters fresh from headquarters. "He's all right. I left him over his coffee."

"And Morris?"

"O, he's all right—they're embalming him."

Again (somewhat more anxiously) "Did you hear anything of Cousin Jack?"

"Yes, he was trying on his wooden overcoat."

At the close of the seven days' battle B's battery being obliged to fall back, the men discovered to their dismay that two of the gun carriages were so disabled as to necessitate leaving the cannon behind. These were hastily buried and a rough cross of wood placed over each, with suitable, if not felicitous inscription, including age, date of demise—nothing being left undone which would give verisimilitude to the proceedings, and serve to prevent the rebels from digging them up. This was regarded as a joke on the enemy, similar to the one, often perpetrated, when we mounted logs on impromptu ramparts to convey an impression of more cannon than we had.

S. R. ELLIOTT.

FOR WOMEN ONLY.

Free Treatment During Hot Weather by Dr. Hartman.

By the assistance of an experienced staff of physicians Dr. Hartman proposes to direct the treatment of several thousand women who, for one reason or another, are ailing. Each patient sends name, symptoms and a short description of previous treatment, and are entered in the doctor's books as regular patients. The treatment is directed from time to time as may be found necessary by the doctor, without charge. Every letter and name is held strictly confidential, and in no case will any one be published except by the express wish of the person herself. These cases are treated with the same care and fidelity as the private patients of a regular family physician.

During the last year a large number of cases have been cured. Every item of the treatment is directed, for which no charge whatever is made. Mrs. Ella Hamilton, of Scotland, Ind., writes: "Ever since the birth of my second child I have been sick. I doctored with three different physicians, drank all kinds of teas, and tried several medicines, but I got no better until Pe-ru-na was recommended. When I had taken one bottle my pains had all left and I felt much better. None of my friends thought I could get well. I was almost dead. I would rather have one bottle of Pe-ru-na than three good doctors, like I doctored with."

Send for free book to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY

Superior to COPAIBA, CUBEBS and INJECTIONS.

Cures the same diseases in 48 hours without inconvenience

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

Are You Going Abroad This Season?

If so, write to or call on E. E. Kirby, No. 12 Kimball House, agent of the following well-known steamship lines: American Line (International Navigation Company), White Star Line, Cunard Line, Hamburg-American Line, North German Lloyd Steamship Co., Anchor Line, Allan-State Line, Netherlands (Holland-America Line), Thingvalla Line French Line, Agent Gaze's Tours. Berths engaged as far in advance as desired. Full information on application.

R R R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
CURES AND PREVENTS
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Bruises, Sprains,
Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with diseases may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Will Afford Instant Ease.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Billous and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.
BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

SOCIETY AND WEDDING STATIONERY

The dictates of society are rigid concerning the matter of stationery for social functions. We keep up with the latest styles as they appear and can give advice as to "the proper thing" in all of the nice points to be considered in social custom. Send for our samples of wedding stationery, visiting cards or correspondence paper. J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall street.

r
u
healthy?
if not you need a bracer try; a sure thing—
phosphate gin,
it cures; a general tonic; time to commence using it now.
all drug stores and bars in round bottles.
gin phosphate remedy co
atlanta.
distributed by
b. & b.,
atlanta.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

COURT OF FINAL APPEAL.

When a case is referred to a court of final appeal its decision is irrevocable. When you have lost all hope, in your own case, of being cured of Rheumatism or any disease caused by impure blood, try Africana.

Africana cures positively.
Africana cures permanently.
Africana cures perfectly.
Africana cures quickly.

Read what a prominent Atlanta Broker writes us:

AFRICANA COMPANY:

I was attacked with Rheumatism in my feet and knee joints, was induced to try Africana, and after using five bottles as prescribed and not using any other remedy or treatment during use of AFRICANA. I now regard myself as free from Rheumatism. Yours truly,

J. M. PONDER.

Cook's Vacation Tours, 1897.
(PERSONALLY CONDUCTED.)

Land of the Midnight Sun, June 17.
Chicago—Stockholm Exhibition Tour, June 22.
Pan-Artistic Study Tour, June 26.
Arion Singing Society of Brooklyn, July 1.
Ministers' Tour, July 12.
International Medical Congress Tour, Moscow, July 23.

Apply:
GEO. S. MAY, Agent,
Thos. Cook & Son,
And all of the S. S. Lines.
may-21-1m-fri-sun-tues

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO
PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS via
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R.
(EVANSVILLE ROUTE)

THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST

For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address D. H. HILLMAN, Gen. Southern Agent. S. L. ROGERS, Trav. Passenger Agent ATLANTA, GA.

The Most Delightful Route
NEW YORK AND
Northern and
Eastern
Summer Resorts
IS VIA THE
Old Dominion Line
AND RAIL CONNECTIONS.
ALWAYS COOL ON THE OCEAN.

Fast handsome steamships leave Norfolk, Va., DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY, at 7:30 p. m., for New York direct, affording opportunity for through passengers from the south, southwest and west to visit Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Virginia Beach en route.

For tickets and general information APPLY TO RAILROAD TICKET AGENT, or to M. B. CROWELL, Agent, Norfolk, Va.; J. F. MAYER, Agent, 1212 Main street, Richmond, Va. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, vice president and traffic manager, New York, N. Y.
may 23 10t

SARGE PLUNKETT

Future Plowboy's Picture Presented by the Writer.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN AGAIN

Capital Will Soon Start for the Rural Districts and Good Times Will Come Again.

Just think—June and then July, and crops are made and lay-by time is here.

What class of people can claim such blessings as is found in the pursuits of agriculture? Before one knows it the crops are made and a season of ease and of pleasure falls upon the farmers. One more month will virtually wind up the labor of making the crop of 1897. After a month everything will be easy, fruit will be plentiful, pleasures will be inaugurated and the plowboys and country lasses will be romping in joyful glee, while the old folks will fold their hands and rest upon the faith that God will do the rest.

How blessed is such conditions! Where else can it be found? The country family that has done its part for the last three months can trust the rest to Providence with a peace that no other class on earth can feel. The mechanics of the towns must still hammer, the merchant is in the midst of a dull season and longs for cotton to come again, the people with bountiful incomes are seeking resorts and the fascination of travel and change to give them an ease that the poorest clodhopper in Georgia would refuse to accept were he to find it in the middle of the road. The quality of comfort and freedom from anxiety purchased by travel and in the whirl of society is so poor that it seems a wonder that the millionaires and their families do not resolve themselves into regular Georgia crackers and sip of the pleasures that come without price and only through the providences of a farmer's life.

What a time these rich people could have if they only knew it. The money spent in the pursuit of fashion would give them country villas weighted down with all the pleasures to be desired, with health abundant and with a freedom from anxiety they can never have amid the fluctuations of "stocks" and "bonds" and the tricks of fickle commerce. Only think of how grand one of the rich belles could be at one of our country churches on a big meeting day after lay-by! Surely all their desires for being admired could be satisfied and their friendships would be so sincere as to make up for what was lacking in culture and formality. The country don't need any fools, but if good, sensible rich girls and boys will come out they will be the leaders, the admired, and we will all agree to be toned to the highest key of virtue and refinement, always tempered with common sense, be it understood.

And could not one of the old millionaires himself have a large time out in the rurals of Georgia? What a man he could be. How the old Georgia cracker would look upon him in admiration if he would only spend as much in hospitality as he spends for theater tickets and railroad fare. Any man with a hundred thousand could be a George Washington if he only knew how. The chief aim of most of men is to be great, and I think it an honorable ahbition. I even go so far as to believe that a man should go to Africa if he has the means and can find no place this side of there where he would be the greatest man among men. What good does it do you old misers to remain among your own ilk? You are thought nothing of, and more than apt the remark is often made that it's a pity you don't die. A fine house on Peachtree is nothing—they are common there—but if you will bring that money out to our country and spend just half here what you spend there, I insure that you will be large, admired, and if you are the right sort of a man the people will love you.

And the old lady of the house—what could she be? Why it does me good to imagine that I hear her talked about as she drives up to the little church on the Sundays. She is famous at once. Her chickens and ducks and turkeys are better than any. Her dinners are the finest ever seen, hams the sweetest, gravy the reddest, coffee the best, milk the coolest and her vegetables consist in things we never knew before. All such as this, and if she is a good, sensible, Christian woman, it wont be long until you begin to miss the pillows from the broken panes of that settlement, little flower beds will appear where they never were before, leaves will be raked and burned, the old woodpile moved back of the house, the rickety old fence will be moved and a new charm of life will sit upon the place—all this in imitation, provided always, that a beautiful character in womanhood is the foundation for the rich woman's handiwork.

I am a full believer that the southern country gentleman is to be restored in the near future. I believe that capital and brains will soon turn toward rural pursuits. There is much to be gained by this course, and there are many evils now extant that will disappear. There is not a doubt but what young America is running too fast a schedule. The tension is too strong, extravagance too great. Crimes and criminals are on the increase and much of it can be accounted for through the haste to get rich, the spirit of speculation and the catering to fashion. The demands of extravagance has caused many a young man to take a desperate risk. Some are so "lucky" as to never have their sins find them out, but enough fail to impress beyond doubt that we should switch off from present methods and customs and return to the paths long ago tried and found sufficient.

Perhaps there were just as princely men in the years before the war as there can ever be again, and perhaps they were endowed with the same instinct for being rich, but the methods of making money in those days were different to now and money would not carry one as far in "society" as it does now. "You must be honest," was the first impression made upon the youths. Georgia and South Carolina were the richest states per capita of the union before the war, and yet there was not a man in Georgia that approached a million—I am not posted as to South Carolina, but doubt if the state had a citizen worth $300,000. The poorest young men of these states married into the richest families and rich young men married poor girls. This is as it should be—this keeps the equilibrium, both in practical good sense and in the matter of wealth.

So it will be again. When wealth turns to the rural pursuits and when the brains of the country decide that agriculture is robed with a dignity equal to any of the pursuits we will see the whole south leavened into a country of gentlemen and a specimen of womanhood that all the world could hardly match. I know the time has not exactly come as yet, but it will come, and till then I can rest content in the meantime—

Let the haughty avoid us, we care not for this;
God smiles through the dew-drops and cheers through the rain;
Every home in the country finds something of bliss,
No matter how humble—no matter how plain.

We have the wild flowers and the birds and the trees,
Such things as the haughty would not care to see;
I feel in my heart a pity for these,
And thank God for giving the country to me.

MAKING GLASS EYES.

The Trade in Artificial Optics Is Quite Large.

The glass-eye making industry is larger than most people have any idea of, the trade being stimulated by the fact that the life of usefulness of a glass eye is from six months to one year, rarely longer. The salts contained in the tears have a disastrous action on the enameled glass and eat it away to such an extent that the tiny spheres become so much smaller in size that they can be worn only with great discomfort. In New York there is a factory turning out 500 glass eyes in the course of a single week.

In its initial stage the eye, says The New York Herald, is a long, slender stick of enamel, made of perfectly transparent and fusible flint glass. This is placed in a crucible and exposed to great heat. The globemaker places the enamel over a blow pipe supplied with wind, which is pumped by engine power.

Under the careful manipulation of the workman the enamel tube is formed into an oblong globe, just the size and shape of the human eye.

Next it passes into the coloring room. A piece of colored enamel is placed on the summit of the globe, and this is gently heated in a small flame and continuously rotated. Gradually this takes the form of the iris, and then a spark of darker enamel is added to represent the pupil. Then this is covered by a thick layer of crystal to form the cornea.

At this stage the eye is detached from the blowpipe and cooled, and then sent to the cutting soom, from which it emerges shaped into a small hollow oval, with irregular edges.

The edges are fired and the eye allowed to cool slowly, this being the annealing or tempering process, which toughens the enamel and renders it less liable to break. The final work is the polishing, and then it is ready for the owner.

The coloring work is the most delicate of all, as sometimes eight and nine colors are worked in to give the correct shade.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

Georgia Female Seminary and Conservatory of Music, Gainesville, Ga.

Sunday, May 30—Sermon, Rev. W. A. Candler.
Monday, 10 a. m.—Junior exercises.
Monday, 4 p. m.—Senior class exercises.
Monday, 8 p. m.—Del Sarte entertainment.
Tuesday, 10 a. m.—Literary address, Hon. F. G. duBignon.
Tuesday, 4 p. m.—Art levee.
Tuesday, 8 p. m.—Grand concert.
Wednesday, 10 a. m.—Graduating exercises.
Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Formal opening of new pipe organ.

All exercises will be held in the beautiful auditorium just completed. Railroads will all give reduced rates on certificate plan. Buy full ticket coming to Gainesville, have your ticket certified to here by the undersigned and reduced rates will be given on return trip.

A. W. VAN HOUSE,
H. J. PEARCE,
Associate Presidents.

Birth

used to be an occasion of dread, terror and pain. To-day it is an event which women no longer look forward to with apprehension.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

has worked this great change for the better. It has caused women all over the world to rise up and call it blessed.

MOTHERS' FRIEND is to be used externally. If used six or seven months before confinement, it takes the expectant mother through it all without sickness or discomfort. At the critical hour there is little pain, and the ordeal is of short duration.

Don't take medicines internally. They are dangerous. Mother's Friend is the only thing in the world that is safe and sure.

Sold at drug stores for $1.00 a bottle. A free book, full of pictures, will be sent to any married woman on request.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA., Proprietors.

ARP AT CENTENNIAL

Bartow Man Pleased with His Trip to the Tennessee Show.

WILL GO BACK AGAIN SOON

Trip Taught Him Much and He Tells of It in an Interesting Manner.

Man never gets too old to learn, and if he is a good learner he is a good teacher. Shakespeare says "knowledge is the wing with which we fly to heaven," and as heaven is where we all wish to go, it becomes us to acquire knowledge. Lord Bacon said "knowledge is power," and so it was a day well spent, for I learned much in one day at the Tennessee Centennial—so much that I am going to return very soon and take more time and acquire more knowledge. I sometimes think it a great pity that by the time a man becomes fit to live his time is out and he has to die. If the old men who have made good use of their time and talents were given a new lease—another three score years and ten, and had the vigor of their youth restored what a world of wisdom would they accumulate. We would all be Solomons and write proverbs. What farmers we would make; what inventors; what teachers; what preachers; what scientists. Maybe providence cut us down to seventy years for fear we would learn too much of His mysteries and once again eat the fruit from the tree of knowledge.

I was ruminating about this while listening to the earnest discourse of Colonel Killebrew, who has charge of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and the Western and Atlantic railroad exhibits at the exposition. Now there is a man who as Paul said to Timothy magnifies his office. It is like going to school to hear him explain and expatiate and philosophize upon things that ordinarily would attract no special attention. If every man in charge of a special exhibit had his enthusiasm the exposition would not only be a grand success, but would diffuse more knowledge among men than any similar display has ever done.

Now, for instance, when we paused to look at some tobacco that was hanging from the rods he said: "That tobacco grew on very poor land. The best tobacco always grows on poor land." Indeed it seems providential that poor land is good for something.

The sandy, gravelly land of Granberry county, in north Georgia, grows the finest tobacco in the world, and it commands the highest price. The soil is not rich enough to give it a dark color, and hence it is pale and sickly, and has the consumption, so to speak. This tobacco grew upon land that is 80 per cent silica—sandy land—poor, white land, as your Bartow county farmers call it—you have lots of it down there. I have seen it, and it can be bought for a song, but there is more money in it than in your valleys and river bottoms. The sand that is in Florida soil will make tobacco growing a success there. I have been experimenting in tobacco growing and curing for years, and know whereof I speak. There are thousands of acres in north Georgia that are just suited to it, and all those poor white lands in Cobb county are just waiting for it. Some of that land along our railroad that will not grow corn high enough to shoot an ear or make a tassel, would grow the most aristocratic tobacco.

We paused again to look at some little pyramids of broken rock, and I learned that it was phosphate—a recent discovery in counties contiguous to the railroad. "There are millions of it and millions in it," said the colonel. "As is usual, these discoveries were accidental. Some mineral experts were prospecting for zinc, and were at a loss to account for these singular deposits. They have had them analyzed, and they are pronounced by reliable chemists to be the very finest grade of phosphate rock, runnning from 64 to 85 per cent, and some of the strata are twelve feet thick, and underlie thousands of acres. There are no phosphates in Florida that will compare with them, and most of it can be mined with a pick—a single hand taking out six tons a day."

After inspecting many kinds of ores and minerals such as iron, manganese, bauxite, gold, silver, ochre, corundum, etc., much of which was from our county of Bartow, we were shown the greatest variety of useful and ornamental woods that has ever been exhibited in this country. And also the variety of farm and garden products is admirable. Just think of one farmer, on a little plat of twenty-five acres exhibiting seventy-eight specimens that were grown upon his farm. Seventy-eight different products, useful for man or beast. And another man sends specimens of sixty different woods that grow upon his land. Then there are several hundred botanical pictures of the flora of Tennessee that were gathered and painted and framed by General Kirby Smith. But it would take too much space to describe or even to catalogue the hundreds of interesting things in this magnificent railroad show. It would make a good exposition of itself. Of course it has cost money—much money to get up such an extensive collection, but it indicates the far-seeing policy of Mr. Thomas, the best railroad magnate of the south. For two years past he has had in his employ Colonel Killebrew, who is without doubt the most efficient and best educated teacher and promoter of agriculture and mineralogy in the state, a man of large and liberal enterprise, a cultured scholar who can talk science with the scientist and practical farming with the humblest farmer. He had charge of both these departments in the first Atlanta exposition. He has traveled mule back over Mexico, inspecting the silver mines for their owners. He has more recently invaded the homes of the settlers in Colorado and Kansas and other northwestern states and communed with them about our climate and lands and laws, and they listened to him gladly, and the result has been the location of 1,500 families along the line of this railroad from Nashville to Atlanta. Fifteen hundred families within the past two years, and the cry is, "Still they come." He is the most ardent and the most successful colonizer in all the south. He is the best talker I ever listened to, the most earnest, convincing and entertaining; and yet he has no land for sale nor any interest in the sales. His work is for the railroad and for humanity. The condition of thousands of those western settlers is most pitiful. Think of 100 horses selling at auction for $87, less than $1 a head. Think of 1,000 selling for less than $3,000. And so these people are closing out and coming to Tennessee and Georgia and buying small tracts of land within easy reach of the railroad and in five years' time these 1,500 families will probably ship their products of grain and hay and meat and mules to an amount that will give for each family an average of $100 in freights to the road. This alone will make $150,000 per annum to be added to the freight business of the road. This is Mr. Thomas's far-seeing policy. Within five years' time it is expected that 10,000 families will be located—transferred from the cyclones and droughts and blizzards of the west to the genial climate of the south.

We see that the Seaboard line is now pursuing the same policy. The Georgia Southern and Florida railroad began it years ago, and improved Cyclonetta as an object lesson to emigrants to show them what could be done. It was a successful experiment, and Mr. Sparks showed his wisdom and sagacity, but the road's creditors forced it into the courts and crippled its resources, and even made war upon Mr. Sparks for his so-called extravagance.

But I had only a day to spare at the centennial, and all of that was spent in one building, for I could not get away from it. It is a thing of beauty, as well as of interest and instruction, for the ornamental work that graces the arches and pillars and cornices is most lovely and elaborate—a master's hand has planned and executed. There, too, is the plaster bust of Mr. Thomas and his handsome portrait on the wall, that were presented to him by his employees as a graceful tribute and an evidence of their devotion to him. What a blessed thing it is in these days of strikes, and wrecks, and receivers and of war to the knife between capital and laborer, to find a man—a magnate—who controls thousands of men, doing it so peacefully and considerately, and at all times sharing their respect and their devotion.

I shall return again next week and take in the exposition. I wish to spend one day in that Parthenon, the most exquisitely beautiful gem of architecture I ever saw, and its walls are adorned with paintings—great works of art by the modern masters, and that many of them that cost thousands of dollars, have been loaned by their owners to encourage the exposition and implant a love of art among our people. Let everyone who can go visit this admirable exhibition. Let every family man take his wife, or his son, or his daughter, for it will pay in the long run. Sidney Smith said that the companionship of a beautiful and virtuous woman was a classic education. Just so it is an education to visit the exposition and study these object lessons and listen to the sweet and soothing music and rest under the shade of the trees.

BILL ARP.

A LIVER STIMULANT THAT WORKS WHILE YOU SLEEP WITHOUT A GRIP OR GRIPE
CCC
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC CURE CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.
235
LIGHTEN THE ILLS OF HUMANITY.
PLEASE BUY & TRY A BOX OF CASCARETS TO-DAY
10-25 or 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS
SENT BY MAIL FOR PRICE { SAMPLE & BOOKLET FREE.
MADE ONLY BY The Sterling Remedy Co. CHICAGO NEW YORK.

W. L. STANTON,
COLLEGE PARK REAL ESTATE.

Appreciation of the advantages of this
Ideal suburb is shown by the
Demand to buy and rent houses.
Lots being sold for homes.
Residences being built.
Elegant chert drive to Atlanta.
Double R. R. track and new
Passenger depot being erected with
20 trains a day at 5c trip.
Call or let me know by postal when I can show you. 62 S. Forsyth street, Atlanta or College Park, Ga. W. L. Stanton, Manager.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

$28,000 buys central property that will net 7 per cent on the investment.
$1,000 cash and $25 per month for 5 years without interest buys beautiful new 6-room cottage; lot 108x180; alley on side and rear, in West End. Why pay rent?
$2,800 buys new 9-room house 2¼ acres of ground, on Consolidated line to Decatur; near Poplar Springs; easy terms.
$8,000 buys block of property with frontage of 224 feet on E. Hunter street; close in; renting now for $720 and not ¼ built up; bargain.
Big bargain in house and lot 57x147 on Decatur street, near Hilliard street.
$2,500 buys 4-room house, stable, etc.; lot 65x150, on Ashby street; elegant neighborhood; reasonable terms.
$1,200 buys store and house, corner lot, 50x150, on Greensferry avenue; easy terms.
$1,200 buys house and lot on Smith street; easy terms.
For Rent—Bank, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets; nicely arranged; good vault
No. 9 N. Broad street, $75.
Wood and coal yard, 51 Magnolia st., $41.66.
No. 161 Marietta street, $25.
No. 56 N. Broad street, $50.
We want an offer on modern 2-story house and lot 50x200; east front, on Capitol avenue; owner very anxious to sell and will not allow a few hundred dollars to break up a trade; a chance to get a beautiful home for little money.
We have some cheap farms at Clarkston and vicinity; will take pleasure in showing them to buyers.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
28 Peachtreet Street.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate and Loan Agents.

North Side Lot—The best bargain ever offered on north side; one of the best streets in block of Peachtree; lot 75x195; beautiful shade; $3,750.
$3,000—Forrest avenue near Piedmont avenue. It is a bargain; 52x150.
$2,750—Pine street cottage and nice lot near Courtland avenue; got to go.
$30,000—Central business property; close in and renting for $2,800 a year.
$2,750—Elegant vacant lot 50x150 near Aragon hotel; very cheap.
Exchange—$6,000 house and lot very close in; new 8-room house. Want farm within 50 miles of city for $2,500—Equity.
$800—Beautiful shaded lot ¾ acre at Decatur, on best street.
Money to loan on hand. Come see us.
Office, 12 E. Alabama St., Phone, 363.

G. W. ADAIR, AUCTIONEER.

Terry Street Lot.

On the first Tuesday in June at 11 o'clock I will sell before the courthouse door a beautiful vacant lot fronting 60 feet on Terry street and running back same width 101 feet.

The proximity of this lot to railroad depots and the city makes it especially adapted to some small manufactory and it is equally as desirable as a residence for some man who wants to get close in.

If built upon as an investment a safe income could be depended upon as no houses in this locality ever want tenants.

Terms: Half cash, balance in twelve months at 8 per cent.
G. W. ADAIR.
may19-23-26-30-31

G. W. ADAIR, AUCTIONEER.

Administrator's Sale.

HAYNES STREET RESIDENCE

On the first Tuesday in June, at 11 o'clock, I will sell before the courthouse door the Kinyon property, No. 220 Haynes street.

This lot is 100x196, has the proper elevation above the street and lies beautifully. The house is well built and has six conveniently arranged rooms and is surrounded by beautiful shade trees.

There is no prettier home in this section of the city and it will commend its own advantages to all who see it.

Examine the property and attend the sale. Terms cash.
G. W. ADAIR.
may19-23-26-30-31

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate and Renting Agent,

14 Wall St., Kimball House.

On Tuesday, June 1st (legal saleday), I will sell at the courthouse door at 11 o'clock, a splendid home, No. 220 Haynes street, lot 100x200

Also a central vacant lot on Terry street, very near the state capitol.

Also three nice farms 13 miles from the city, near the river. Just such a place as everyone wants for a summer home.

Also on same day, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, two very valuable places on E. Ellis street, near Ivy, and a short distance from the Aragon hotel.

Also four city of Atlanta bonds of $500 each.

Call at my office for plats and further details.
G. W. ADAIR.

Thos. N. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Bldg.
PIEDMONT AVENUE—We have for sale some choice lots on the best part of Piedmont avenue at low prices.
FOR SALE—Between the Peachtrees, lot 50x150, covered with oak grove, for only $650
8-R. H., every convenience; on Courtland avenue, near Pine, for $3,500.
TWO-STORY house, elevated lot, near Inman Park, $1,150; easy terms.
WEST PEACHTREE lot, near North avenue, 60 feet front, at a great sacrifice.
7-ROOM HOUSE, all conveniences, close in, lot 51x200 feet, on Crew street, for cash $3,650.
MONEY on hand always to loan on Atlanta real estate.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take [illegible]
PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.
Sold by L. N. Brunswig, Wholesale Druggist, New Orleans.

Bicycle Repairing.

We have the finest and best equipped repair shop in the south.

We are prepared to do every description of Bicycle repairing. Brazing, Enameling and all difficult work done in the best manner.

Our repairing department is in charge of an expert mechanic, and every job is guaranteed. We carry in stock a large line of the famous Hartford Single Tube Tires.

We solicit your patronage.

COPELAND & BISHOP.
Columbia Building, Cor. Pryor and Houston Sts.

RAILWAY:-: SCHEDULE

Arrival and Departu of All T

from This City—Standard T

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
† 8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	†16	Brunswick
135	Washington	5 10 am	†16	Columbus, Ga.
†13	Jacksonville	7 20 am	†35	Greenville
†26	Tallapoosa	8 20 am	†13	Nashville
17	Mt. Airy	8 30 am	†12	Richmond
†27	Columbus	10 10 am	† 8	Macon
119	Fort Valley	10 20 am	†38	Washington
† 9	Macon	11 10 am	† 9	Louisville
†28	Birmingham	11 30 am	†10	Macon
†10	Louisville	11 40 pm	†37	Birmingham
†37	Washington	3 55 pm	†30	Fort Valley
†15	Jacksonville	7 45 pm	†18	Mt. Airy
†14	Cincinnati	8 05 pm	†28	Columbus
†11	Richmond	9 20 pm	†26	Tallapoosa
†29	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	†14	Jacksonville
†36	Gr'nv'le, Miss.	10 45 pm		Chattanooga
			†36	Washington

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
101	Hapeville	6 45 am	100	Hapeville
† 2	Savannah	7 45 am	102	Hapeville
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	† 2	Savannah
[illegible]	Hapeville	9 45 am	104	Hapeville
11	Macon	11 20 am	108	Hapeville
111	Hapeville	1 00 pm	110	Hapeville
113	Hapeville	[illegible]	† 12	Macon
[illegible]	Hapeville	4 40 pm	112	Hapeville
115	Hapeville	7 20 pm	114	Hapeville
1	Savannah	7 35 pm	†	Savannah
1117	Hapeville	10 35 am	1116	Hapeville
1119	Hapeville	2 20 pm	1118	Hapeville

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
† 3	Nashville	8 05 am	† 2	Nashville
72	Rome	8 40 am	†71	Chattanooga
70	Chattanooga	10 35 am	72	Rome
† 1	Nashville	7 50 pm	† 4	Nashville

Atlanta and West Point

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
†38	Montgomery	11 40 am	†35	Montgomery
†34	Selma	6 45 pm	†33	Montgomery
†36	Selma	11 30 pm	†37	Selma
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park
24	College Park	7 45 pm	23	Palmetto
26	Palmetto	8 25 pm	25	College Park
28	College Park	11 00 pm	27	Newnan
†30	Newnan	10 20 am	†29	Newnan

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, at Whitehall street platform. All trains will depart from [illegible] enger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
† 2	Augusta	5 00 am	† 2	Augusta
1	Covington	7 45 am	†28	Augusta
127	Augusta	12 15 pm	10	Covington
11	Augusta	6 00 pm	† 4	Augusta

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
† 41	Norfolk	5 20 am	†402	Washington
†403	Washington	2 50 pm	† 38	Norfolk

Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern

(Via W. and A. R. to Marietta.)
Knoxville 7 30 pm | Knoxville

OPIUM MORPHINE HA
treated on a guarantee
pay till cured. Address
VEAL, Mgr., Lithia Spring Opium
or Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga.

San Francisco, $23.0

From New Orleans, Via SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

Tickets on Sale June 29th, Juiy 1st, 2d and 3d.

Return Tickets Equally As L

Berth Pullman Tourist Car, $6
Atlanta to San Francisco. . . .

For further information, address
W. R. FAGAN, T. P. Agt.,
Southern Pacific Co.,
4 Kimball House, Atla

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT L

Atlanta and West Point Railroad

The Direct, Quick, Through Line Montgomery to Texas, Mexico California.

THE BEST ROUTE TO

Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Or Columbus, Troy, Union Spr Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect May [illegible]

SOUTH BOUND	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	[illegible]
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	[illegible]
rrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	[illegible]
rrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 25 p m	[illegible]
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	7 20 p m	[illegible]
Arrive Opelika	9 00 a m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Selma	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Pensacola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Houston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NORTH BOUND	No. 38 Daily	No. 34 Daily	[illegible]
Leave Houston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Pensacola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Selma	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Opelika	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive West Point	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive LaGrange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Newnan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

No. 37 and 38 [illegible] Vestibuled train, Sleeping and Dining Cars [illegible] New York and New Orleans.

No. 35 and 36 [illegible] trains Washington to New Orleans. [illegible] New York, New Orleans.

GEO. C. SMITH, Pres't and Gen [illegible]
JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
ED E. KIRBY, [illegible] Ticket Agent.
GEO. W. ALL [illegible] Trav. Pass. Agt.
12 Kimba [illegible] House, Atlanta, Ga.